



THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 24TH, 1896.

NUMBER 13

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Now open for the reception of patients.

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Applicants for admission should present themselves between 10 and 11 a.m., if possible, or should first see the visiting physician (Dr. Dandera) before going there, in order to secure prompt medical attendance.
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Orders of admittance may be procured at this office.
The consulting office of the regular visiting physician is:
Dr. DANDEIRA No. 75 Rua 1^a de Março. from 1 to 3 p. m.
The visiting hours are, for the present, 8 to 9 in the morning and 5 to 7 in the evening for patients and from 3 p. m. to 6 p. m. for the nursing staff.

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A nice set of rustic furniture for garden or summer-house. Contains thirteen pieces: 3 tables, 1 sofa, 1 rocking-chair, and 8 other chairs. The set is new and will be sold cheap. Can be seen at No. 96, Rua da Assembléa.

PRIVATE LESSONS.
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WANTED.
A furnished room with or without board by a young German.
Address to initials H. K. No. 92 at the office of this paper.

Missing Friends.
Information wanted at the British Consulate General, No. 2, Rua General Camara, as to the following:
JOCELYN, R.—A resident in Rio for some three months past. Information desired as to his whereabouts.
DUNFORD, John.—Was last heard of about ten years ago, he then being in Saude Hospital. Information required as to his whereabouts.
APPLIN, Walter.—Was living some time since with Senhor Maurice Haretzoff, Fazenda da Bella Alliança, Vargem Alegre, state of Rio. Information required as to his whereabouts.
MERICCA, Fortunato—Maltese—was lately here on board one of Her Majesty's ships belonging to the Squadron on the S. E. Coast of America. It is stated that he left his ship and was staying at Joseph's lodgings house.
OGLE, Frederick—Engineer, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, England. Left home several years ago. His relations hear that he lately died of yellow-fever. Can anyone furnish any information respecting him?
TULLEY, or TULLY, Mathias—Native of Ireland. When last heard of he was engaged in mining in Brazil. Enquiries made about him from Lima, Mich. Will hear very good news on calling at the Consulate-General.
Rio de Janeiro, March 14th, 1896.

Official Directory

U.S. LEGATION.—Petropolis. THOMAS L. THOMPSON Minister.
BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaborahy (opposite Custom House). Petropolis. EDMUND C. H. PHIPPS, Minister.
AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 56, Rua Theophilo Ottoni. Wm. T. TOWNES, Consul General.
BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 1, rua Visconde de Itaborahy (opposite Custom House.) WILLIAM G. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.

Church Directory

CHURCH CHRIST.—Rua do Evaristo da Veiga. Hours of service until further notice. Morning service 9 a. m. on 1st, 3rd and 4th Sundays of the month, 11 a. m. on 2nd and 4th. Holy communion after morning service on 1st Sunday, and at 9 a. m. on 2nd and 4th. Baptisms after morning service, or at other times by special arrangement.
HENRY MOSLEY, M.A. British Chaplain.
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Cateite. English services at 12 m. Sundays Lecture; services Thursdays, 7.30 p. m.
Portuguese services: at 10 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Sundays: 7.30 p. m. Wednesdays—Rua Riachuelo N. 108, 7.30 p. m. Thursdays.—E. A. TILLY and JOSÉ DA COSTA REIS, Pastors. Sunday School 11 a. m. at a. Rev. A. J. MEILLO.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—N. 15 Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m., and 7 p. m., Sundays; and at 7 p. m. Thursdays.
ANTONIO LINO DA COSTA, Pastor.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua de Sant'Anna No. 25. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.; and every Wednesday at 7 p. m.
W. B. HAGBY, Pastor.
Residence: Ladeira do Senado No. 22.

IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Largo de S. Joaquim, No. 129.—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays: Prayer meeting at 10 a. m. 1. Worship at 11 a. m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 5 afternoon. Gospel preaching, at 6.45 p. m. on Wednesdays: Biblical study, and preaching, at 7 p. m.
JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIACHUELO.—234 Rua D. Anna Nery, Estação do Riachuelo. Services Sundays 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.; Wednesdays 7.00 p. m. **JAMES B. RODGERS and FRANKLIN H. NASCIMENTO, Pastors.** Primary School in the church building.

Medical Directory

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

Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 117 Rua de S. José.—H. C. TUCKER, Agent.
BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—Rua Sete de Setembro No. 71.—On sale, the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages.
JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent.
BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.—113 Rua da Assembléa.—Open from noon to 6 p. m. For terms, apply to Librarian.
RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION.—Rest and Reading Room.—35, rua da Saude, 1st floor; W. J. LUMBY, Missioner. Gifts of books, magazines, papers, etc., also of left-off clothing, will be gratefully received at the Mission or at No. 25, rua Theophilo Ottoni.

WEST COAST ITEMS.

—The Chilean government is arranging to mobilize fifty thousand national guards at the end of May next. In June the number will be increased to a hundred thousand. Argentina will probably follow suit and call out two hundred thousand a little later on.
—A Santiago telegram of the 20th affirms that the Chilean government intends to place an order in England for a new ironclad, provided with all the latest appliances. The order will be for its completion with the greatest urgency. This new exhibition of folly has been anticipated ever since the Argentines purchased the *Varesse*.
—Santiago telegrams of the 21st confirm the report that Chili has acquired a new ironclad in England. It is explained, also, that the ironclad now under construction by Armstrong has been ceded to Japan, while Chili substitutes for it a larger and more perfect ship, whose cost will exceed a million sterling. This new engine of war will be called *O'Higgins*. It is clearly evident that Chili has gone completely mad, and that Argentina is a close second.

—A Lima telegram of the 16th says it is considered probable that some of the deputies imprisoned for conspiring against the government, will be liberated.

—The earthquakes in Valparaiso have continued at intervals during the past week, causing much damage and keeping the people in a state of great alarm. Owing to prognostications of a violent earthquake on the 29th inst., it is anticipated that the city will be practically abandoned on that date. The banks have already given notice of an intention to close their doors on the 28th and 29th, and it is expected that all business houses and public departments will do the same.

—In the San Juan de Dios Hospital there are twenty-five sisters of charity; in San Agustin hospital four; in the Lazarett six; and in the Hospice eight—in all forty-three. And these saintly women—many of them of high birth—who live and move in the midst of pestilence and scenes which no pen could adequately describe, receive for their services, outside of board and lodging, which are of the plainest, a monthly allowance of ten dollars each! Of a truth it has been said that these sisters are the salt of the earth.—*Chilian Times, Valparaiso.*

—A writer from Chile says that the financial state of that republic is in a most lamentable and desperate condition, worse perhaps than ours ever was. Whilst during the last four years the expenses have regularly increased to forty millions, the income has increased only twenty millions. If the government were not bankrupt, or nearly so, already, it would not matter much; but as it is the situation is really trying. What will they do for further armaments, and how will they manage to keep up the military racket in these conditions, is the question? If it ends up in making an armed peace impossible, it may turn out to be one of those many misfortunes which are blessings in disguise.—*Times, Buenos Aires.*

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

STRAITS OF MAGELLAN.
A triangular pyramid 11 metres in height, painted white and surmounted with two red cages, has been erected on Cape Orange. It is situated on the summit of the hill, the height of which in the English chart is given as 152 feet, but the report sent to the hydrographic office gives the height of 62 metres above the sea-level. The colour of the pyramid at Cape Possession has been changed to red and white horizontal stripes.
The old buoy on Triton bank has been replaced by a conical buoy, painted black with the name of the bank in white letters, surmounted with a spherical cage. It is situated in 12.5 metres of water, and more or less in the old position.

A STURDY FOLK, THE BOERS.

Among all the white men now thronging Johannesburg and other parts of the Transvaal in search of gold, how many can say with truth that they know anything of the Dutch farmers? Not one man in a hundred. They will sneer at him, laugh at his guttural tongue, and his heavy, uncouth ways, rail at his government; but as for taking the trouble to acquire his language and find out something of the inner heart of the man, they will not do it—in their feverish search for fortune they have not the time.
And yet this farmer of the wilderness, rough and uncouth, and often surly and suspicious as he is, has a great and stirring history behind him in South Africa, of which he is, and has a right to be proud. He and his have struggled, and trekked, and warred, and been massacred, and have suffered in blood, and purse, and pastoral wealth these 250 years past. I doubt whether even an equal number of English peasant, farmers, soldiers, and settlers, if they had been planted at the Cape in 1652, as the early Dutch were, would have emerged from the long struggle so little spoiled, and having lost so little of their national characteristics. The Dutch Afrikaners are still of pure European blood, they still cling to the simplest and sublimest faith to the literal teaching of their bibles, still cherish with deep affection their wives and families, still go about their herding, planting and trekking in the old, slow, unquerable, dogged spirit of their ancestors, still turn their faces north, and as their pastures grow small and crowded, trek for new lands with undimmed hope and vigor.

For my part, whenever I shake hands with one of these great, slow-moving Boers, I forget his uncouth ways, his oddities, his lack of the thin veneer of modern culture, and think to myself—this man, despite his unpromising exterior, is one of a band of heroes who have endured manifold sufferings, whose bones litter the silent veld in every distant nook and corner of South Africa, and who are, upon the whole, as fine a race of pioneers as the world has seen. They have their faults and weaknesses, these people, but what nationality has not?

The Boers are a race of hunters, as well as pastoralists, and the Transvaal Boers especially have been engaged in a war of extermination (lamentable to the lover of animal life) against every species of wild beast. Numbers of them have been occupied ever since boyhood in the hunting of elephants, buffaloes, lions, rhinoceroses, and other heavy game. They have practically exterminated the elephant south of the Zambezi, and the buffalo is becoming very scarce. No man who understands South African hunting can pretend to say that the chase of these animals is not a dangerous one, requiring the highest qualities of nerve and courage. I will not say that the average Boer hunter will, by way of recreation, face the lion singlehanded in the way that the great English hunters—Selous, Oswald, Vandon, Gordon-Cumming, Baldwin, and others have—done. Few hunters, indeed, are so quixotic. The Boer treats the lion as dangerous vermin, if possible obtains help from his fellows, and as a matter of business slays him by a volley. But hundreds! Boers have slain lions singlehanded, and hundreds have been mauled and even killed by lions.

Banks.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

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

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO
10, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

- LISBON, OPORTO, PARÁ,
- PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO
- CAMPINAS, RIO GRANDE DO SUL,
- PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO,
- BUENOS AYRES AND NEW YORK.

Also on:

- Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., LONDON,
- Messrs. Mallet Frères & Co., PARIS,
- Messrs. Schroder & Co., J. H. Schroder & Co., HAMBURG,
- Messrs. Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co., HAMBURG,
- Messrs. Granet Brown & Co., GENOA,

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.

Established in Hamburg on 16th December 1887 by the "Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft" in Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg," Hamburg.

Capital. . . 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos

Draws on:

- Germany..... { Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Berlin. (and correspondents. M. A. von Rothschild Söhne, Frankfurt a. M.)
 - England..... { N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London. Manchester and Liverpool District Banking Company Limited, London. Union Bank of London, Limited, London. Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., London.
 - France..... { Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches. Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Paris. Heine & Co., Paris. Lazard Frères & Co., Paris. André Naudet & Co., Paris.
 - Spain..... { Crédit Lyonnais, Madrid, Barcelona and correspondents.
 - Belgium..... { Banque d'Anvers, Antwerp. H. Albert de Bary & Co., Antwerp.
 - Italy..... { Banca Commerciale Italiana, Milano. Genoa, and correspondents.
 - Portugal..... { Banco Lisboa & Açores and correspondents.
 - United States..... { Amsinck & Co., New York. Ledeburg, Thilmann & Co., New York.
 - Uruguay..... { L. B. Supervielle, Montevideo.
 - Argentina..... { Ernesto Tornquist & Co., B. Ayres. Banco Allemann Transatlantico, do.
- and any other countries.
Opens accounts current.
Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.
Executes orders for purchase and sales of stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every description of banking business.
- Krahn-Petersen,
Directors.

THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.

LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 20, Rua da Alfandega.

Authorized by Decree No. 591, of 17th October, 1892.

Subscribed capital..... £ 1,500,000
Realized do..... " 900,000
Reserve fund..... " 950,000

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From the New York Nation.

VENEZUELA AS A SISTER REPUBLIC.

It is a remarkable example of the power of words to take the place of ideas that our government should now revert to the Monroe Doctrine and call upon us to stand by Venezuela, as a republic, against Great Britain—our ally in the previous controversy—as a monarchy. Of course, Venezuela is called a republic, as Great Britain is called a monarchy; but if we go behind the names and consider the facts, what do we find? Are the institutions of Venezuela republican? Is its government popular? It is notorious that in Latin America the majority of the so-called republics are military dictatorships, tempered by periodical revolutions. In the intermediate periods between successive dictatorships their condition is one of anarchy. During the reign of each military tyrant the forms of republican government are observed; elections are held; but the "purity of the ballot" is protected by troops, and the success of the governmental candidates is assured by the show of armed force. During the periods of revolutionary anarchy all traces of republicanism disappear. There is no security for life or property except in the case of foreigners, who are protected by the warships of their respective countries.

Venezuelan devotion to the inalienable right of self-government is finely illustrated by events that took place no longer ago than 1892. In that year there was a dispute as to the validity of the title of President Palacios, pending the election of a successor under a new constitution. The opinion of the Supreme Court was invoked. The judges found against the President. He promptly threw all of them into jail—except the ones that ran away. Then the President asked Congress to pass a resolution affirming his title. When it refused to do so, he had it closed by troops, and had all the members who voted against him arrested. Every member of the federal council was also imprisoned. All the newspapers except the government organ were suppressed. Martial law was declared, and the President issued a proclamation asserting, in the most patriotic terms, his earnest purpose to "safeguard the liberties of the people." He went on to say that, as "guardian of the constitution and the law," it would be necessary for him to become dictator, though this did not mean "a personal government, which I in my strict republican convictions abhor."

Venezuela's record as a staunch friend and ally of this country is fully up to her shining example of republicanism. She rejected the Blaine-McKinley proffer of reciprocity and did it in offensive terms. Her Congress resolved that, in the first place, they did not want to abate any of their customs duties, and, furthermore, that they did not want to discriminate in favor of the manufacturers of the United States as against those of Europe, with whom they were, and desired to continue, on the best of terms. This from our "natural, commercial, and political ally!" In 1871 three American steamers were seized by Venezuelan belligerents, and a claim for damages was, in consequence, taken up and pushed by our state department. Venezuela promised indemnity again and again, but would never pay up. Negotiations dragged along for twenty years till, finally, in 1890, Congress passed a joint resolution "authorizing and empowering the President of the United States to take such measures as in his judgment may be necessary to promptly obtain indemnity from the Venezuelan government; and to secure this end he is

authorized to employ such means or exercise such power as may be necessary." This resolution became a law without President Harrison's signature. But oh the difference to Mr. Olney if it had been England and Lord Salisbury proposing such violence against our friend, ally, and sister republic!

In a word, the American secretary of state's references to Venezuelan republicanism and friendship and English monarchy and hostility have no more to do with the facts than with the planet Jupiter. Hundreds of Americans in the Turkish empire, many of them from Mr. Olney's own state, pray God every day that England may take Syria or Armenia and give the natives and American residents alike justice, liberty, protection to life and property. At the same moment the head of their own government is asserting that if Great Britain should retain English law and representative government over 33,000 square miles in South America, where it now exists, the people of the United States would be compelled to arm themselves to the teeth and rush into a bloody war to undo the outrage.

From the Southern Cross, Buenos Aires.

MAR DEL PLATA.

II.

We were talking about the Rambla, if I remember rightly; let us finish with it. There is a legend that there are people in Mar del Plata who never appear on the Rambla in the same dress twice. This is an error—a fable that needs to be exploded. Suppose you were a girl and had no dresses, how many combinations could you make, do you think? Sit down and work it out. Blouse of No. 1, skirt of No. 2, hat of No. 3. Blouse of No. 6, hat of No. 4, skirt of No. 9, and so on until eternity. Give a girl no dresses, an extra hat or two, and a few pairs of gloves of different colours, and you can leave all the combinations to her with blind confidence: she will be sure to work them out. The Rambla girls at Mar del Plata, as a general rule, do little else than think out and exhibit combinations of this sort. They eat and sleep, of course, but they hardly ever bathe. They get up at any hour between sunrise and ten o'clock. Between ten and twelve o'clock they are showing off their combinations on the Rambla. After breakfast they go to sleep again, and at three o'clock in the afternoon they are hard at work organizing other combinations. Then there is a parade about sundown—preparatory to a third combination. Yet another combination is displayed at dinner. Possibly, too, a final and overwhelming effort at adornment is made for the saloon—the post-prandial-in-door, open-order skirmishing which takes place before bed time. As a rule the young ladies change their dresses about four times a day. Some average six times, while some are content with twice.

I vote the dancing saloons very respectable, but most infernally dull. All the young ladies are there seated in picturesque rows round the room. The aged parents are there also, sporting tight dresscoats, frills, stiff silks and other conventional war paint. There is very little dancing. In a general way, I think only the very young girls dance. Once a girl wears a long dress she goes in for sitting gracefully on the cushioned lounges that encircle the walls and the bases of the columns, and there she wields her fan, and looks cool and ethereal, and receives the homage of the admiring youngster that is ambitious of her favours. There were two flirtations in the Bristol saloon and six in the saloon of the Grand on the night that I was shown through these perfumed haunts. I may remark that a good deal of the cooing which I witnessed was anything but satisfactory. There seemed to be a quarrel in full swing between five out of every six pairs of lovers. As far as I could see the men were the culprits. They were trying to explain away something or other—some difficulty—the weather—roulette—goodness knows what.

Well, there you have the Rambla, and the saloons, and the girls—especially the latter. There are girls who bathe, and race around, and enjoy themselves—fresh-faced, jolly-looking lasses, mostly English-speaking. Outside of these the waves are not patronized by the sex, excepting the elder ladies and the little girls of from four or five to eleven or twelve years of age.

And the roulette? You have read descriptions of it so often that I shall not waste time in explaining it over again. It is a fascinating game. The best way to learn

it is to bet a little. After you have carefully and gracefully lost about \$30 you will have gained a fair elementary knowledge of the tables. It will cost you about \$500 to graduate as an average player, and if you have an "estancia" or a block of house property to spare it is possible for you to become an expert. Very few people who go to the tables escape the contagion of gambling. They nibble, and hesitate, and resolve to be firm, and inwardly swear not to risk a cent, after which they bet five or ten dollars, just for the fun of the thing. Many people begin in this way and end by losing a small fortune. If you want to know my opinion of the game, it is that you are nearly dead sure to lose in the long run—just the same as in all gambling. I saw people losing and winning hundreds round the various tables, but I know that the real winner is the bank. The roulette room *par excellence* is at the Bristol. It is a luxurious hell, with a bar attached. There are soft sofas and couches in plenty. The waiters are passing civil. The drinks are iced to the last degree of nicety. In fact, you are in a position to go to the devil with great comfort and style. If you want to lose money in roulette gambling, go and lose it; that is your own affair. But if you don't want to lose money, then keep away from the roulette room. If you go in you are nearly sure to play. If you play you are nearly sure to lose. There you are.

I almost forgot to say that the roulette table is a sore thorn in the side of the summer girl. It is her greatest rival at Mar del Plata.

And now, if you don't mind, let us leave this social tread-mill to those who from choice or necessity have to keep it going. Let us leave all the dressing, and the flirting, and gambling and parading, and let us enjoy ourselves if we can. Let us take a run round to stretch our legs and have a good time with the boys.

Who are the boys? Why you yourself are one, if you are made of the right stuff. Are you young and gay, with all your hair on your head, with a taste for harmless fun, and a dread of high shirt collars, and a reckless disregard of what the old people think of you? If so, then you are a boy. Are you on the other side of a certain age with all your silky scalp lock buried in the grave where lie the years of your youth, but with a young man's spirit and a young man's hopefulness still throbbing in your pulses? If so, then you are also one of the boys. Are you old or young, in mourning or out of it, in debt or wealthy, but with a laugh on your lips for your own sorrows, and a kind word for the sorrows of others, with a twinkle in your eye for any new joke that is good, for any clean story that is well told, for any humorous thing at all in this humorous world, with a capacity for thinking well of others and for seeing the silver lining to the clouds that gather occasionally over your life? If so, then bless you, it is quite evident that you, too, belong to the boys.

For the boys Mar del Plata is a grand place. If you are a boy you get ever so much enjoyment out of it. You leave the hotels and the saloons and the Rambla and the roulette all to themselves and you make a break for the seashore. The bathing is splendid, that is when you can steal into the sea after night fall, or in the dawn, without the patented nuisance called a bathing suit. The old water tricks of long ago come back to you as if by magic by the time you have kicked through the first half-dozen combers. The gray old sea is just as salty and as undrinkable as ever, but then he wasn't made to quench your thirst, was he? The waves come rolling in with their ancient chant so full of melody and mystery. They are not terrible, not they. Here is one towering thirty feet above you as you roll through the foam-flecked back water. It hits you like a cork, you climb up along its dimpled face, you reach out with an overhead stroke as you gain the crest, and you slap the snowy plumage in sheer joy, just as you do the back of an old friend whom you have not met for years. You know each other, the sea and you. He recognizes you as the truant whom he used to fondle and play with years ago, but thousands of miles away from here. He wonders how you have grown. He is apparently pleased to see you. How glad you are now that you didn't come out bandaged, buttoned, belted, and thoroughly disguised in your bathing dress! How glad you are to think that the abominable costume in question is fluttering in the

breeze on the clothes line of mine host Dumont several hundred yards away!

A party of boys set out for a tramp along the seashore, and I joined them, after promising not to tell compromising stories of the expedition. We visited the Grotto. This institution is supposed to be one of the strong points about Mar del Plata. It is the fashion to go there with an Italian stone-cutter chartered for the purpose, and have your name engraved on the rocks. I noticed that many hundreds of people have thus given themselves away to the specialists of the next geological period. Nearly every idiot who visits Mar del Plata has his name cut into the rocks of the Grotto. Nor is he satisfied with his own name. He works in the names of his wife and children and friends. Here are a few sample inscriptions: "José de F—y familia," "Juan R. de Z—y señora," "Familia de B—," "Pedro S. y amigos," "El doctor F—y cuatro hijos." How does that look for immortality? When these names are dug up in the 350th century, what a laugh the Professors Owen and Marsh of that epoch will have over the snobbish Coptics of to-day! I noticed that a certain man after chipping his own name into a most conspicuous rock, added the name of his yacht. How did the yacht get up there? Who knows? Unless that man is a noted writer of fiction his yacht visited the Grotto. If his assertion is bona fide, then he might have left on record how his vessel sailed up a steep hillside, over huge rocks, through a narrow passage, until it reached a place about 80 feet above high tide. Possibly the inquiries of the 350th century may solve this difficult problem. For my part, I give it up.

There is a rocky headland to the south of the town of Mar del Plata and behind this you have St. James' Bay. This bay will, in the course of time, I feel sure, be the most popular bathing place in Mar del Plata. There is a half-finished hotel there, most picturesquely situated, which, if made habitable and comfortable, would be sure to find plenty of patronage. The beach is extensive at this point, level, and sheltered. The bathing is considered much safer here than on any part of the adjacent coast. The situation is splendid, and if the communication with the town were better, I am certain the majority of sensible people would prefer the locality to all the show and nonsense of the Bristol Hotel and the Kambla.

Before we reached St. James' Bay we came upon a chicken farm high up upon the side of a hill. One of the boys, an American, said chicken farming ought to pay in this country, where there are so few niggers. There was a big dog in charge of the farm, who came out of a box and laid down the law. That dog insulted us individually and collectively. He assumed that our intentions in visiting the farm were dishonest and wanted to mistake us for niggers. He would not even allow us to look at the chicken coops and pens. The owner of the farm did not appear, but basely remained within doors, leaving his uncultured dog to gratuitously malign and threaten a party of defenceless and peaceable strangers. One of the boys made me promise to denounce this incivility and injustice in the papers, and I am complying with my promise.

We also visited La Perla del Norte, but we found no pearl there. It is a sleepy place. The only inhabitants we could find were two children who were playing on the beach—running races against the breakers. There is a hotel under the balcony of which the tide washes and gurgles. There didn't seem to be any people staying at it, nor did the hotel seem to expect anybody.

I have no more time now to write about Mar del Plata. I must stop. But before I do so I want to say that once you clear the paling of the Rambla, once you leave the fashionable people a few squares behind you, Mar del Plata is like another country, and makes you feel like another person altogether. It must also be a regular paradise for the children. You see them in swarms on the beach, digging, rolling about in the sand, dancing in and out of the waves, howling, laughing, tumbling over each other,—sunbrowned, healthy—with dirty pinafores and heads of hair most hopelessly tossed and tangled—and all of them having a most glorious time.

Yes, Mar del Plata is well worth a visit. It is one of the very few places in the Argentine republic from which you are half sorry to come back to Buenos Aires.

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CRUISING AMONG THE CARIBBEES.

Antigua is long and low, without high mountains or striking features. There are a few hills at one end of an eminence of about fourteen hundred feet, not far from the center of the island. Seen from a distance the island seemed rough and barren, but as the voyager draws near, hills and valleys open to his view, and the shore puts on an appearance of luxuriant vegetation, though destitute of trees except around the town of St. Johns. This is the capital of the Windward islands, and the governor resides here in an unpretentious house, with a public park near at hand and the beginning of a botanic garden beyond. The whole island is under cultivation and all in sugar, hence the present depression of that staple is severely felt. The want of springs and an insufficient rainfall are the only serious drawbacks to the fertility of Antigua. A story is told of a man who during a period of drouth brought casks of water from Montserrat and sold the precious liquid for so high a price that he was induced to make a second excursion for water. Arriving with his cargo, he increased his figure so much that the inhabitants refused to buy, and instead united in solemn prayers for rain, which being speedily answered, at once rewarded their faith and punished his greed. The moral of the story is a good one whether it be fact or fiction. There are but two or three springs and no river, and the rainfall is less than on the other islands, yet on account of its dryness and sandy soil the health of the island is excellent.

Antigua has been the scene of a number of insurrections in the days of slavery. The island was discovered by Columbus on his second voyage, but as he found it full of Caribs, and could get no good water, he simply gave the island a name after the church of St. Mary of Antigua at Seville, and sailed away. In 1520 Don Antonio Serrano, of Spain, tried to colonize it, but failed. A century later a French captain of a privateer made a short stay. In 1632 Sir Thomas Warner, who is buried at Old Roads on St. Kitts, and who was a notable man in West Indian history, sent his son with a British army to take and settle the island. There was continual fighting for years with the Caribs, who had no mind to have their possessions taken from them by Englishmen, and in 1640 a Carib chief stole the English governor's wife and carried her away to Dominica. This raid is celebrated in the ancient legend of "Ding a Ding Nook," which is briefly as follows: The wife and child of the governor of Antigua, who were very dear to him, were one day missing from the government house. Inquiry from all the neighboring planters revealed no traces of them. Gradually it dawned upon the agonized husband and father that his wife and child had been carried off by the Carib Indians. He heard that some Caribs with their chief had been seen upon the island and that they had returned to their homes in Dominica. With a few friends he sailed down the island and landed where the town of Roseau now stands. There he learned that his suspicions were correct, and that the chief with his captives had left shortly before for his lodge in the center of the island. He followed after, and before long found spots of blood on the path. Believing that these spots indicated that his family had been slain, the pursuers hurried forward and came upon a party of Indians whom they slew after a severe battle. A short distance beyond the place of conflict the governor came to an Indian lodge, and upon opening the door his wife and child fell into his arms. The blood upon the path had dropped from the bruised feet of the captives as they had walked up the rough mountain path.

Full of gratitude and happiness, the governor brought his family back to their Antigua home; but, alas! the anxiety and excitement through which he had passed disordered the mind of the husband. He began to be suspicious of his wife, and imagined that she had gone freely with the Carib chief. No devotion or affection on her part seemed able to break the dark spell which enchained him, and fierce jealousy and hate took the place of love. The efforts of friends to dissipate his fancies proved unavailing, and it became necessary to separate the unhappy man from one whom he had tenderly loved and rescued from captivity, lest he should take her life. Whether the cloud ever lifted and

happiness returned, the legend does not inform us.

The island, though destitute of imposing characteristics, is yet a beautiful member of the group. In the midst of such natural beauties the higher classes of the inhabitants of these islands while away the hours of daylight until the sun reaches the west and throws his rich beams on every cloud which

"Throngs to pavilion upon him." Suddenly he appears to touch the bosom of the flaming waves, and then, sending forth one vivid line of glory, he sinks to rest upon his golden couch. I wish that I could write with truth as well as poetry, "Now comes still evening on;"

but no sooner does the sun go down than sounds of all sorts fill the air. Negro men and women and children gather in groups and begin to gabble, crickets and frogs raise their shrill pipes, mosquitos hum, and cockroaches scrape the floors or crawl in myriads over the tables, while in country places land crabs clatter about, owls hoot, and multitudes of insects make unmusical noises. We were fortunate in sleeping upon a steamer most of our nights, and, being anchored some distance from the shore, enjoyed a peace which the landsman could not secure.

In advance of our arrival we had sent word to have a turtle dinner prepared, and as this delicacy is to be had in great quantity, visions of rich green fat, and white meat and yellow eggs, filled the imaginations of the epicureans of the party. But such dreams were destined to a rude awakening. Our *restauranteur* was overwhelmed by the size of the order which he received, and no one who dined that day at Antigua desired to repeat the experience, even for the fun of seeing a mob of negro men and women scramble after dinner in the street for bits of silver which were lavishly scattered among them like corn among a flock of chickens. The stately turtle soup of the lord mayor of London, which I have eaten on several occasions, is more to my taste, even though it be suspected of relationship to a calf's head, than all the real turtle cooked in this far-off West Indian island.

When we had eaten the banquet and seen the sights we bade farewell to the town of St. Johns, its streets of white wooden houses with green blinds, its grand cathedral and miniature harbor, and sailed due south towards a mighty mass of dark green land, over which clouds were continually rolling and tossing, half revealing, half concealing the peaks and ridges of what we soon learned to know as Guadeloupe, one of the largest and strangest of the islands of the archipelago. — "Augustus," in *New York Observer*.

DESTRUCTION IN CUBA.

The *Weekly Statistical and Sugar Trade Journal* says under date Havana, February 5th, 1896: "The general situation here continues more alarming every day. The rebels continue burning cane fields, shooting field hands, destroying railroad materials, locomotives, telegraphic communications, etc., having complete control in the country. In view of this disastrous state of things, there only can be hopes for a very small crop, and unless a very decisive stroke is very soon achieved by the government the total amount of the crop cannot reach this year 100,000 tons. We have in this island a total of 361 centrals, or sugar factories, and of all these establishments there are only grinding, viz., the Central Toledo, situated quite near this city, strongly garrisoned, producing nevertheless only one-third of the usual daily output of sugar of former years; 28 centrals in the province of Santiago de Cuba, (districts of Manzanillo, Guaniamno and Cuba); three centrals in the district of Neuvas—32 centrals altogether grinding, but with great difficulties and interruptions, having large extensions of their cane fields burnt down, so much so that only a smaller crop than last year's is possible there, if the rebels do not interfere, stopping grinding by destroying the remaining unburnt cane fields, bringing matters at once to a total finish. The other 329 centrals are completely paralyzed, having paid off and discharged their employes, their owners not daring to disobey the rebel orders. Planters are panic-stricken and desperate. They have tried vainly all efforts to induce Gen. Gomez to allow them grinding, but without success and hope, as the rebels seem firmly determined to ruin and sacrifice all and everything in this island. The only change to this desperate situation depends entirely on the government's good fortune in fighting down the rebellion in a short period of time, otherwise, as the rainy season commonly starts between the months of May and June, all hopes for crop will then undoubtedly have to be transferred to the next campaign of 1896-97."

RIVER PLATE ITEMS

—The new Brazilian minister to Paraguay was best most cordially received at Asuncion.

—Two more cases of so-called yellow fever have appeared in Belgrano, Buenos Aires, and Montevideo is therefore full of expectation.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 19th reports a suspected case of cholera in that city. The patient was immediately isolated and all due precautions were taken.

—There were frequent rains in the River Plate region last week and on the 20th a violent *panfuro* visited Buenos Aires and Montevideo, causing considerable damage.

—The Italians in Buenos Aires, who are free from both conscription and taxation in Italy, are opposed to any peace with Menelik until that potentate is thoroughly whipped.

—Some of the occupants of the highest buildings in the Avenue de Mayo and near the City Hall have left it because it was discovered to be settling. Firm foundations for these sky scrapers are essential. — *Buenos Aires Herald*.

—In Buenos Aires they feel so badly over the Italian defeat in Africa that they intend to organize a civic procession to express themselves. A walk round in the streets behind a brass band is a novel way of expressing condolence.

—The Buenos Aires *Sport and Pastime* says that no less than 7,132 sheep were rejected for scab in February at the Malero port (Buenos Aires), and more or less the same number at La Plata. This must be discouraging to the exporters.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 20th says that the Italian military engineer *Laugel* will soon return to Bahia Blanca to prepare definite plans for the improvement and fortification of that port. The work is considered urgent. Perhaps it would be well if Chili and Argentina would fight it out at once before spending more money.

—Buenos Aires telegrams of the 21st say that the Chilean cabinet has rejected the Argentine proposals in regard to the boundary controversy. The territory in dispute being barren and worthless in great part, it is difficult to see why the quarrel should continue. It is leading both countries into military preparations which are burdening the people with taxation and threatening them with sure bankruptcy.

—A South American national bank in a great measure to make a legitimate trick performed by a conjurer of indifferent skill. The first time it may succeed in deceiving, but on attempting to repeat it the dodge is stale, the methods transparent, and derision is provoked rather than applause. And the repetition is still less likely of success when the same confederates are employed. — *Montevideo Times*.

—The government has agreed to purchase another ironclad—constructed in Italy and named the *Varse*—for \$3,300,000 gold. It is considered that with this acquisition the Argentine fleet will be equal in strength to that of Chile—unless as is most probable, Chile should deem it necessary to turn the scale by buying another vessel. The *Varse* is to be rechristened as the *San Martin*. — *Buenos Aires Herald*.

—The inadequate punishment of murder in this country is encouraging the establishment of the "vendetta" as a permanent institution, and the handlers of the knife and revolver are taking in a literal sense the scriptural dictum that "whoso sheddeth man's blood by man shall his blood be shed." The latest instance of the custom is the killing of two men at Rojas because they were concerned in the murder, last year, of Sr. Carrasco, the municipal intendant of that place, and which murder yet remains unavenged by the law. — *Buenos Aires Herald*.

—A lady of middle age went to the police on Wednesday and complained that she has got her wrong husband. Her genuine spouse departed many years ago and was substituted on the same day by a man who resembled him like his other self. She only found out the mistake the other day. The original husband left one child; by husband No. 2 she has a house full. She doesn't know where she is, and wants the police to tell her. It is certainly a thing difficult to explain away—even in this country. — *Southern Cross, Buenos Aires*.

—The Argentine working-men's socialist party have issued a manifesto declaring their intention to agitate for the nationalization of the land, for the working day of eight hours, prohibition of work by children under 14, equal wages for men and women engaged in the same work, abolition of indirect taxes, the imposition of a single tax (on income), responsibility of masters for accidents to their workmen, obligatory non-religious education for all children to the age of 14, universal suffrage, representation of minorities, separation of church and state. — *Buenos Aires Herald*.

—Thirty-five persons well and hearty, and three others suffering from yellow fever, forming the population of the squares in the lower part of Belgrano where the supposed yellow fever has broken out, are to be bundled into the steamer *Doli* this morning for conveyance to Martin Garcia. If the three patients do not succumb in transit, it will not be due to the authorities, who are thereby doing their utmost to attain that end. If any of the 35 become infected and die, their families should bring an action against the intendency for pre-meditated murder. — *Times, Buenos Aires, March 8*.

—Efforts are being made to exclude all architects from exercising their profession in Buenos Aires, excepting those holding national diplomas. With this object in view the national association of engineers asked the intendant to annul the regulation of August 8th, 1891, as to the signing of plans by builders, and to direct, instead, that every plan of a building must be signed by an engineer or architect having a diploma from the national faculty. The intendant favors this idea, and has asked the municipality to boycott the foreigners. Pure Criollo legislation! — *Southern Cross*.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 21st says the news from Chili is alarming. The Argentines do not like the appearance of the renewed efforts toward increased armaments. This of course is preliminary to further investments by Argentina.

—The minister of war has given orders of arrest for Dr. J. Corbanan, of Salta, as a deserter. The doctor believed that he was his own master, whether army physician or not, and is surprised to find himself classed as a deserter from an office he hadly filled. The measure is, however, a salutary one. If it does not suit a doctor to take a military office and get the pay of a colonel, he can resign. But he has no right to accept several offices, and to receive distinct wages for each, and perform the duties of none. This was often the case before, and it is reasonable now to stop it. — *Times, Buenos Aires, March 1*.

—Immigration has increased lately, because of the number of Italians who come here for harvest work, but the permanent immigration is insignificant, and will be so, until the inducement of cheap land is offered. The government is now putting in operation the homestead law of 1884, and has ordered the division of a lapsed concession of 32 leagues of land in Neuquen into lots of 625 hectares, which will be granted gratuitously to Argentine citizens, but we fear that the land will get into the hands of speculators. The lots should be much smaller if intended for bona-fide agriculturists and large if meant for pasture. — *Buenos Aires Herald*.

—It was not so very long ago that a mere suspicion that a case of yellow fever had occurred in the harbor or the city would have created a panic; indeed, only two years ago, a few cases of cholera at Rosario were quite enough to frighten away what few wisers our health board had and the most ed cases of yellow fever in one locality does not even create much attention, beyond the small circle of those whose duty it is to deal with the matter. In the course of time we shall imitate the wisdom of England and abandon the absurdities of quarantine and deal with disease when it appears. — *Buenos Aires Herald*.

—Mr. Stuart Pennington has written to the papers to say that *The Arroyo* has disappeared "positively the last time." Well, we are sorry. The little weekly was brightly written and meant well. The editorials were snappy and pungent. It might have managed to live to a ripe old age had its infancy not been cursed by the friendship of the *Standard*. The *Calle Maipu* newspaper, high everything it nurses. Look at *Roca's* reputation; look at the blasted *San Blas*; look at the "gallant" seal of *La Prensa* steamer; look at the baneful fame of *Criterion Wolf*; look at *China* and the pigstails; look at that extinct volcano *Comot Bas*; look at the *Arroyo*! — *Southern Cross, Buenos Aires*.

—As was foreseen some time ago, the oppressive measures towards transit commerce dictated by the minister of finance under pretence of suppressing the smuggling that is provoked, if not actually justified, by the monstrous customs duties, have had their predicted effect in driving away the greater part of that transit commerce, which is now establishing itself in Buenos Aires. The *Asociacion* of that capital comments on the fact, which has made an appreciable difference there, adding "not only have important industries been benefited by this, but also local factories of articles consumed in Brazil, and we are informed of large sales of leather goods and clothing of national preparation for that market." This may be taken as another example of the manner in which the present government protects and foments commerce and industry. — *Montevideo Times*.

—A grand joke developed itself yesterday. Some days ago our native contemporaries published alarming paragraphs to the effect that the British war vessels were making soundings and taking surveys and effecting other highly suspicious operations near Maldonado, and that they had gone to the extreme length of landing an armed force with instruments and terra-cotta engines. The government was warned to prepare for an invasion, or at the very least a second Trinidad campaign. These blood-curdling revelations were apparently confirmed by a telegram from a newspaper correspondent in Maldonado, who said that he himself had seen those dreadful English at their ticks. Before such a denunciation the authorities could not remain silent, and accordingly an official telegram was sent to the captain of the British ship for information. His reply appeared yesterday, and was to the following effect:—"It is not true that the English have been making plans of the port or measuring lands at Punta del Este. What they have done is to mark out a course for an English game that they have played here before and which is called golf!" — *Montevideo Times, March 6*.

—If the constitution of the republic were reformed so as to be a candid expression of the views and practices of the dominant party, it would be reduced to something like the following:—"The sovereignty of Uruguay is perpetually vested in an oligarchy, represented by an infallible and inviolable President of unlimited powers, and Chambers nominated by and submissive to him. This oligarchy shall exploit the republic freely for its own benefit, and shall be above all laws and all authority whatsoever. For the rest of the citizens there shall be such laws and codes as the President or the oligarchy may decree, and the two highest offences shall be defrauding the revenue and thereby reducing the spoils of the oligarchy, and opposing or criticising its measures. The revenue of the republic shall be at the unrestrained disposal of the President and the oligarchy for their own purposes and no account shall ever be given thereof. The military shall exist for the purpose of sustaining the oligarchy, and repressing public opinion. Any paper telling the truth about the situation shall be immediately suppressed as treasonable and every citizen shall be compelled to swallow daily the views expressed by the official organs. The rights of the citizens shall be limited to the payment of the taxes decreed by the oligarchy." — *Montevideo Times*.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 24th, 1896.

When the *Federação* of Porto Alegre can reconcile itself to telling the truth, we shall not be averse to a discussion, but it is quite impossible to discuss anything with a paper which invents statements for an opponent so that it can refute them. The *Federação* accuses us of saying that Julio de Castilhos has governed Rio Grande about nine years, and then proceeds to pulverize the falsehood. And it does it beautifully! It even punishes the whole English nation. The fact is, however, that in our issues of January 14th and 28th we stated that the present administration of Julio de Castilhos had now lasted for nearly three years, and in the last mentioned date we also said that he had "directly or indirectly, governed the state since November 15, 1889, or nearly six years." And this the *Federação* distorts into nine years. Perhaps the editor, having a phenomenally accurate idea of the English language, in his own conceit, has added the three years and the six years together, which illustrates better his familiarity with mathematics than with English. It is quite in harmony with the principles of the men who have been misgoverning Rio Grande during these blood-stained years, to make their selfish interests and prejudices superior to all such matters as accuracy of statement and fairness in argument. But for the credit of their own reputation for even a moderate quantum of intelligence, they should not make such ridiculous blunders as this.

The meeting of military officers at the Club Militar on Saturday last and the resolutions adopted by them, is more than a serious mistake. It is a deliberate trespass upon the liberties of the people, a threat of armed interference in civil affairs, and a notice of the continuance of military domination in Brazil. There is no concealing the gravity of such an act. It is a death blow to all hopes of civil government and to all liberty of thought and action. Nominally it is directed against the monarchists, but in reality it is directed against all who oppose the selfish interests and wishes of the unprincipled men who have governed this country since 1889. The monarchist movement is growing, to be sure; but it is still far too weak to excite any alarm. They have no representative in the national government, nor in any state government, and they have not even a political organization. Moreover, they have distinctly announced that their propaganda is a pacific one, and that they seek to attain their objects through legitimate channels. This is perfectly right and proper. Instead of meeting them on that ground, however, the military men, led by officers whose record inspires no confidence among the people, have organized a threatening demonstration to overcome their opposition by mere brute force. It is not our place to intervene in these disputes, but we may say with all propriety that this military demonstration is the very worst thing that could happen to Brazil. The monarchy is a thousand times preferable to a military dictatorship. The republic has not yet been created, consequently its preservation is premature. All the crushing abuses and burdens from which the country is now suffering are due to these military agitators, whose "honor," they say, is identical with the existence of the republic. Very true! We can easily associate their

"honor" with the outrages and misgovernment which has stained the history of Brazil during the last six years. But for an honest and efficient government there is and can be no need for military protection, and it is the duty of the Brazilian citizen to create such a government if he wants peace and prosperity. All men have a right, in the true republic, to express their opinions and to work for them, and the monarchist is certainly not excluded. His ideal government is just as legitimate as that of the republican, and he can be just as patriotic in working for it. Moreover, it must be remembered that among the monarchists are many, or most of the ablest and wealthiest men of Brazil. They are not vile conspirators, as these military officers describe them, but sincere patriots. And they have a right to be heard.

THE appearance of yellow-fever at so many interior cities this year shows that the disease is no longer confined to the coast towns and to the low-lying districts. It has before broken out in São Paulo, Campinas, Cantagallo, Paralyha, Campos, and some other interior cities, but we have never known it spread over so wide an area or so far into the interior as at present. The northern districts of São Paulo are feeling its ravages over a very wide area, and the disease seems to be slowly spreading. The whole Paralyha valley also is infected and there are now severe epidemics at various places in the states of Minas and Rio de Janeiro in the district lying between Juiz de Fora and Porto Novo. Before the summer ends we shall hear of it at many other places, and some of them, where the sanitary condition is bad, are sure to suffer severely. In Campos we have already heard of an epidemic *reivante*, and there are indications that cases of the scourge have appeared elsewhere. In view of all this, it is necessary for the sanitary authorities to take vigorous measures to drive out the disease before it becomes endemic. Almost without exception the sanitary condition of these interior towns is indescribably bad. The people are without even the most rudimentary ideas of sanitation. Their houses are badly built and are generally devoid of every convenience necessary to good health. As a rule, also, their drinking water is polluted and their diet is unsuited to the climate. All this has been the subject of criticism again and again, but with few exceptions it has made no change in the conditions under which the people live. In Campos, São Paulo, Campinas and Juiz de Fora a good water supply has been secured, and in one or two of these towns something has been done with respect to drainage. The great majority, however, still adhere to the use of cesspools, and to wells for drinking water. How dangerous this is can be understood from the terrible experience of Campinas only a few years ago, when the city was practically decimated by the fever. The people of São Paulo, we are glad to say, are waking up to a sense of the danger, and are securing an unpolluted water supply as rapidly as possible. This is an essential element, of course, but it is not all. As the towns grow larger the cesspool evil becomes more and more dangerous, and the necessity of substituting it becomes more urgent. A tropical city can not employ too many precautions against infectious diseases, for the germs develop and multiply with marvellous rapidity wherever the opportunity is afforded, and unclean towns afford them all the opportunities they require. In the New England section of the United States, where typhoid fever was once very common, the general introduction of public water works has almost banished the disease. It is now of rare occurrence, and the reason is that its chief source of infection, water from wells sunk in the vicinity of habitations, has been abolished. Here in Brazil the people know so little of these dangers that it will take a generation or two to teach them how to protect themselves. The work must be done, however, and it should be begun at once. Organized efforts should be initiated in every town to obtain a pure and wholesome water supply, to abolish cesspools, to remove all filth, to drain all wet, malarious districts and to provide for a generous supply of good food, including an abundance of vegetables. The people should be taught the necessity of cleanliness, both in person and about their dwellings, and they should be taught something in regard to the nature and preparation of different foods. There is a need

of much elementary work in all these branches, but as they teach us how to live and protect ourselves against disease, they can not be given too much importance. Other countries have suffered terribly through their ignorance of the most elementary principles of physiology and hygiene, and the indications are that Brazil will buy her knowledge at the same cost. To avert this, the wise and public-spirited will avail themselves of the costly experiences of other countries and will seek to avert the calamities by timely precautions. And when we think that the essential factors in those precautions are simply pure water, good food, cleanliness and temperate habits, it is amazing that the crusade in their favor was not begun long ago.

ON AND OFF THE RAIL.

Much has been said of the state of the Central railway, but it is to be doubted if a half of the truth is really known. To show how difficult and dangerous travelling has been on the Minas section of that road, we are permitted to make the following extracts from a private letter, narrating the experiences of a gentleman who was obliged to go up to Bello Horizonte, the projected new capital of Minas Geraes, early this month. He left this city on the morning of March 5th, and arrived at his destination on the evening of the 9th. Omitting all personal matter, his narrative of the journey is as follows:

"We left the central station (Rio) very late, and I at nearly every other station we lost time. . . I heard every one muttering all the way up about the state of the line and read in the papers that all traffic was suspended from Miguel Burnier to Sabará. We arrived at Sanatorio, above Barbacena, about 8 p. m., and as I knew I could not get to Sabará that night I determined to break the journey here. . .

The next afternoon (Friday, March 6th) the journey was resumed on a cargo train. The writer says:—

"So I started that afternoon and went up to Lafayette, reaching that place at 9 p. m. I went to a hotel near the station and got a cup of tea and slept there till 3.30 a. m. Got up, dressed and changed my shirt, and at 4.25 a. m. All went well till 8 o'clock, when the train suddenly stopped with a jerk. I looked out of the window and saw two cargo waggon on the line. The officials on the train could have put them on again themselves, but would not stir a hand or foot do so. They merely whistled for workmen to come and do it for them, and there we stuck for two hours till these waggon were put on the rails. On we went again at a snail's pace, for the line was very unsafe; if a waggon were to go off, with the train at high speed, we should all have been smashed up. About 1 p. m. the train stopped suddenly again, and this time no less than eight waggons were off the rails. . . This time we stuck for five hours, and started again at 6 p. m. to complete the journey. We crawled along as before till 7.20 when another three cars went off the line. . . It was pitch dark and raining like mad, so I coiled myself up on the seat, made a pillow of my waterproof, rolled up in my shawl, and went off into a sound sleep, expecting to pass the night there; but at 8 p. m. they woke me up with the news that the passengers were to go up to the nearest station, Santo Antonio, and wait till they could put the waggons on the line and bring up the rest of the train. So we were all bundled into a cargo waggon, along with 60 immigrants and all their baggage, packed like herrings in a barrel. I could neither stand nor sit, but stood in a stooping posture, holding on to my bags, etc., as near the door as I could get, for half an hour, almost suffocated with the smell and devoured with flies. . . We got to Santo Antonio at last, but it seemed hours instead of half an hour, and my limbs and back were cramped and sore. Santo Antonio is a small village with no hotel, and no lights, and much mud. So I did not move out of the station, as I thought the train would be up in an hour or two. I got my baggage into the goods shed and the immigrants got all their stuff there too, and there we stayed hour after hour till Sunday morning at 9 a. m., when at last a special train came down from Sabará to take us up there, where there are hotels and food. A special train is a locomotive and a second-class carriage, where all the passengers were packed up together with all their baggage. . .

We arrived at Sabará at 10.30 a. m., tired and dirty and hungry, and found all the hotels chock full. I took my baggage to the Hotel de Minas and went round the place to try and get a room in some other hotel, but finding that impossible I determined to stay where I was. I got some breakfast, the first decent meal I had eaten since leaving Sanatorio on Friday afternoon, and then lay down on a bed in the back parlor to try and get some sleep. But this was impossible because of the row. One young fellow walked through the room shouting some operative air at the top of his voice. I asked him if he was very ill, and he looked puzzled; so I said, because you were roaring so loud I thought you were in pain. He looked still more puzzled and disappeared. . . It was nearly all day, so I just rested till dinner time, and then rested again till five, when I finally went off to sleep, with another fire in the same room. They laid packing boxes on the floor and put mattresses on them, and got a loan of sheets and covered them. . . Next morning we left Sabará at 6.15 a. m., and changed trains at General Carneiro. I am told that the Central railway beyond General Carneiro is washed away in three places and it will be months before traffic is re-established there. The branch line to Bello

Horizonte is also washed away at one place, and a locomotive ran over the bank there and is well washed up. When we arrived at this place the passengers had to get out and walk for half a kilometre. I expected that the railway company would have sent men to carry the baggage, but they did not and I had to carry my own up a slippery, muddy hill and down the other side in a blazing sun. I would willingly have paid a man to carry it, but no man could be had. The guard told me to go on and leave the baggage and he would send a man for it, but I was too old-fashioned to do that. . .

At last I got to Bello Horizonte, 4 days and 5 hours after I started. But I do not know how I am going to get back. A man who came up today, told me that there has been an immense landslide between Sabará and General Carneiro, which will take weeks to repair. The sleepers and rails have been carried away for about two kilometres. I am afraid this is exaggerated, but any way, traffic is stopped. . .

Coming up from Lafayette I examined the line closely and found it in very bad condition. At two places, close to Miguel Burnier, the bank is being gradually carried away. The ends of the sleepers are just at the edge of the bank. The whole line between Esperança and Honório Bicalho will probably slip into the Rio das Velhas ere long. This river is much swollen and is undermining the banks. And all along the line there are great cracks in the ground within two feet of the sleepers. The masonry of the channels, which carry the water across the line are all cracked close to the sleepers, which proves that the bank is slipping away, and the masonry broke for want of something to hold it up. I came on the platform outside the carriage nearly all the way, ready to jump out if I saw the locomotive slip down the bank. Of course if the heavy weight of the locomotive passed safely, I felt at ease. At those places where the train was derailed I examined the sleepers and found most of them very rotten, and I am not surprised, for they are covered with earth which retains the moisture for a long time. If they were laid on ballast and packed with ballast all round, they would last five times as long."

MILITARY PRONUNCIAMENTO.

At a meeting of officers of the army, navy, national guard and irregular troops, honorary officers and cadets of the military school (said to number altogether between 800 and 1,000), held on Saturday at the military club, the following motion was passed by acclamation and signed by many of the persons present:—

"Deeply affected by dangers which threaten the very existence of the republic, whose institutions various groups once more seek to subvert, the officers of the army and navy, including honorary and retired officers, have resolved at this meeting of the military club to affirm the present compact of solidarity for resisting at all hazards every attempt to change the form of government which has created the prosperity and grandeur of the states of the Brazilian confederation. . .

"They declare that their assistance has no limit, conscious, as they are, of the necessity of freeing their country once for all from the audacious disturbances against its peace and quiet, promoted by ambitious agitators, who persist in the attempt to facilitate us anew with a form of government whose past was the sole cause of the poverty and backwardness of Brazil. . .

"As the supreme expression of their sentiments, the armed classes assert that the destiny of the republic is identified with military honor itself. . .

"Their comrades in the various garrisons and districts will be informed of this attitude of the military classes and will be asked to cooperate in the work of saving the institutions of the country, and all military men are only reminded, for their guidance, that the following is the line of conduct that befits them:— Everything for the sake of our country against its external enemies and everything for the sake of the republic against the bad citizens who seek to gratify their vile ambition through the destruction of liberty and of national prosperity."

Among the signers of the motion are Gen. Ewerton Quadros, Moura, Pires Ferreira, Xavier da Camara, Santos Dias, Silva Barbosa, Marinho da Silva, Costallat, Souza Rego, Gomes Pinheiro, Alfredo Martins, and Marciano de Magalhães, Admiral Jeronimo Gonçalves, Rear-Admirals Proença and Carlos de Noronha, the commanders of the 1st, 15th, 22nd, and 24th battalions of infantry, 1st regiment of cavalry and 2nd and 6th regiments of artillery and a large number of regimental and company officers. . .

Gen. Argollo and Julio Frota have announced their approval of the motion. . .

Col. Gabino Besouro, secretary of the minister of war, was likewise one of the signers of the motion. . .

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The monarchist organ in Santos, the *Santos Commercial*, has suspended publication. . .

—Dr. Serzedello Corrêa, who has been visiting M-não's, left that city for Paço on the 18th inst. . .

—It is announced that a monarchist newspaper will soon appear at Ouro Preto, the capital of Minas Geraes. . .

—How about the "Paulista Mermoid?" Is she still refusing to wash the unhappy Englishmen in São Paulo? Or has she relented? . . .

—Counterfeit silver coins have now appeared at Santos. Some day it will be considered criminal to use anything genuine in that unfortunate town. . .

—During the interregnum, the government of the state of São Paulo will be administered by Sr. Luiz Piza, president of the chamber of deputies. . .

—The director-general of the postoffice has undertaken to call the postmaster at Carmo do Rio Claro to account for refusing to deliver the newspaper *Comercio de São Paulo*. . .

—The Bahia school teachers have received no pay since January, and are reduced to miserable straits. Why is it that this most useful and necessary of occupations is so badly treated?

The São Paulo newspapers are beginning to comment on the indulgence shown to counterfeiters by the authorities. There is surely something deserving severe denunciation in the matter.

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, March 23rd, 1896. Par value of the Brazilian milreis (1000), gold 7 d. do do do in U. S. coin at \$4.86 1/2 per \$1000...

EXCHANGE

March 17-18 The London & River Plate and the Banco Nacional posted no rates, and the other foreign banks opened at 8 1/16-9...

March 18-The Brazilian banks posted 8 1/16 and the others 8 3/4, but during the day the London & Brazilian Bank reduced its official rate to 8 1/16.

March 19-The market was flat in the morning, but recovered tone during the afternoon and closed about the same. The London & Brazilian Bank posted 8 1/16...

March 20-There were no changes made in the posted rates and the day was quiet, although there was some demand for bills about 1 o'clock, when business was reported in other than bank sterling at 8 1/16...

March 21-The London & Brazilian joined the other banks at 8 3/4, which was the only change in posted rates. The Banco da Republica was quiet at 8 3/4...

March 22-The British Bank posted 8 1/16 and was drawing freely all day at this rate. The Brazilian Bank, which also furnished bills during the morning at 8 1/16...

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

Table with columns for date (March 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23) and various stock/shares (Apolices, Constructor, Nacional, etc.) with prices.

Miscellaneous table with columns for Loteria, Apolices, Constructor, Metropolitana, etc.

Table with columns for Apolices, Constructor, Metropolitana, Nacional, etc.

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DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Large table with multiple columns for Receipts, Shipments, and various coffee types (Arabica, Robusta, etc.) over time.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 23rd March, 1896.

Exports. Coffee-The lower rates in exchange appear to have given exporters more animation, and the sales reported for the week are about 29,000 bags...

Imports. The markets are still unsatisfactorily quiet, but prices are generally steady and rather higher in some cases.

Flour-Receipts since our last report have been: Credit Prices from New York... 75 bks. Alitine, from Kosant, 10,840 bags, 5,420 ..

There is still no great animation in foreign flour, but the market continues very firm, and prices are higher again by about 500-800 per lb.

Codfish-Receipts are 780 tons 150 cases per Croble Prince from Hamburg. Prices are again higher, and dealers now quote Canadian fish at 5000-5200 and Norwegian cases at 27500-28500.

Rice-Receipts mill. Dealers still quote Indian rice at 16500-18500 per bag, and native at 17500-24500.

Pitch Pine-Receipts are 9,000,000 feet per Cambria and 4,784,347 feet per Grenada, from Pensacola.

White Pine-No receipts and 215 rs. per foot is still quoted with the market steady.

Spruce Pine-Nothing to report. Swedish Pine-Nothing new.

Kerosene-Receipts are 5,000 cases per Bellanca. Dealers are quoting at about 10500-10800 per case, according to quantity and conditions.

Bran-The Volmer brought 5,178 bags from Montevideo to dealers, and brokers still quote River Plate nominal. The local mills are selling at 4800-5000 per bag.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table listing arrivals of foreign vessels with columns for date, ship name, origin, and agent.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table listing departures of foreign vessels with columns for date, ship name, destination, and agent.

VESSELS AFLOAT & CHARTERED FOR RIO

Table listing vessels afloat and chartered for Rio with columns for ship name, origin, and date.

Pereverance	Glasgow	15 Feb.
Robertfors	London	15 Feb.
Rifondo	Cardiff	15 Feb.
Royal George	Leith	15 Feb.
Rolle (St)	Newcastle	4 Feb.
Svea	Christiansand	3 Feb.
Servia	Oporto	15 Feb.
Sidonian	Swansea	21 Feb.
Sound of Jura	Glasgow	19 Feb.
Victoria	Hamburg	21 Feb.
Whitwood	Mobile	21 Dec.
William Brasfoot (str)	Leith	28 Feb.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

DATE	NAME	FROM	CONIGNED TO
Mar. 16	Cervantes Br	Valparaiso* 3rd	Norton, M & C.
16	V. de B. Aires Fr	Santos 18h	Chargers Réunis
16	Strasbourg Gr	do 22h	H. Stoltz & C.
17	Liguria Br	Liverpool* 3rd	Wilson Sons & C.
17	Ceola Br	New York* 3rd	Quayle, D. & C.
17	D. S. Schiller Gk	Cardiff 2nd	Braz. Coal Co.
17	Aquitaine Gr	Naples* 2nd	Karl Valat & C.
17	Volmer Dan	Montevideo 9d	To order
18	Hellaura Br	New York* 3rd	Norton, M. & C.
18	Martino Br	Cardiff 2nd	Braz. Coal Co.
18	Orcana Br	Valparaiso* 15d	Wilson Sons & C.
19	Macedonia Gr	Hamburg* 2nd	E. Johnston & C.
19	Mat. Brizzo It	Valparaiso* 15d	La Velozca
19	Maranhão It	Santos 10h	A. Florita & C.
19	Tamar Br	do 22h	Royal Mail
20	Stefania Aust	do 11d	Rombauer & C.
20	Corinthia Gr	do 20h	E. Johnston & C.
20	Rosse Br	London* 32d	Norton, M. & C.
20	Porto Alegre Gr	Hamburg* 2nd	E. Johnston & C.
21	Portugal Fr	Buenos Aires 6d	Zentia, Ramos & C.
21	Manioba Br	River Plate* 15d	E. N. Norton Jr.
21	Bellarena Arg	Buenos Aires 6d	Camaryano & C.
21	Houchar Br	Valparaiso* 15d	Wilson Sons & C.
21	Kafir Br	Santos 24h	Quayle, D. & C.
22	Mozart Br	do 21h	Norton, M. & C.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

DATE	NAME	WHERE TO	CARGO
Mar. 16	Cordoba Fr	New Orleans	Coffee
16	Granton Br	Buenos Aires	Ballast
17	Lindfærne Br	do	do
17	Avona Br	Santa Lucia	do
17	Cervantes Br	Liverpool*	Sundries
17	Liguria Br	Valparaiso*	do
17	V. de B. Aires Fr	Havre*	do
17	Belgrano Gr	Santos	do
18	Orcana Br	Liverpool*	do
18	Strasbourg Gr	do	do
18	Aquitaine Fr	River Plate*	do
18	Greenville Br	Buenos Aires	Ballast
18	Munin Nor	Montevideo	do
19	Irthington Br	Middlesbrough	Iron ore
19	Windsor Br	Buenos Aires	Ballast
19	Ceola Br	Santos	Sundries
19	Corica Fr	do	do
19	Campana Fr	do	do
19	Eira Br	do	do
20	Hullm Br	do	do
20	Tamar Br	Southampton*	do
20	Maranhão It	Genoa*	do
20	Macedonia Gr	do Grande*	do
20	Corinthia Gr	Hamburg*	Sundries
21	Porto Alegre Gr	River Plate*	do
21	Mat. Brizzo It	Tiense*	do
21	Southwold Br	Buenos Aires	Ballast
22	Bellarena Arg	do	do
22	Richmond Br	do	do
22	Portugal Fr	River Plate*	Sundries
22	Pilcomayo Br	S. João da Barra	do

* Touching at intermediate ports.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 22nd, 1896.

NAME	TONS	ARRIVED	FROM	CONSIGNEES
<i>American</i>				
lug M. B. Tower	665	Feb. 14	Macão	V. W. Guim & C.
lk C. S. Hallbert	992	14	New York	Genl de C. & I.
lk Baltimore	600	19	Baltimore	Watson, R. & C.
lug Glad Tidings	603	Mar. 5	Baltimore	Wilson & C.
lug Duris	875	19	Baltimore	Wilson & C.
<i>Austrian</i>				
lk Emma	311	Feb. 11	Marselles.	To order
<i>British</i>				
sp Mozambique	2305	Feb. 8	Hull	Gas Co.
lk Assyria	1098	6	Antwerp	Genl de C. & I.
sp Newman Hall	1449	10	Cardiff	B. Rodrigues & C.
sp W. H. Corsar	1328	10	Cardiff	B. Rodrigues & C.
sp East Indian	1603	11	Cardiff	Braz. Coal Co.
sp Z. King	1297	19	Pensacola	Genl de C. & I.
sp M. L. Burrill	1449	Mar. 4	Pensacola	F. P. Passos
sp New City	1393	3	Pensacola	V. W. Guim & C.
lug White Wings	495	19	Pensacola	Azevedo, B. P. & C.
lk Amassona	1370	19	Cardiff	B. Rodrigues & C.
lk Tanjung	868	19	Pensacola	Genl de C. & I.
lk Cambria	1951	10	Pensacola	Genl de C. & C.
sp James Kerr	2281	10	Cardiff	Braz. Coal Co.
lk Grenada	635	10	Pensacola	Genl de C. & I.
lug Gay'sen Castle	778	16	Liverpool	Hime & C.
lug Geneva	417	19	Swansea	B. Rodrigues & C.
lug L. G. Crosby	298	17	Mossoró	John Moore & C.
sp Nile	2079	18	Leith	Gas Co.
sp Alec. Yeats	1476	19	Cardiff	B. Rodrigues & C.
lug Rta	376	19	Swansea	Braz. Coal Co.
lug Kildonan	374	21	Rosario	J. de Souza & C.
lug Aldine	212	21	Rosario	To order
<i>Danish</i>				
lug Haabet	107	Jan. 30	Alcoa	To order
lug Ametec	292	Feb. 28	Paranáguá	J. S. Couto & C.
lug Marie Sophie	254	Mar. 10	Hamburg	C. Schnitzpian
lug Sylphie	149	20	Mossoró	A. O. Maia
<i>Dutch</i>				
lug Vlaanderen	467	Sept. 13	Hamburg	C. Hecksher & C.
<i>German</i>				
lk Marie	390	Feb. 17	Marselles.	To order
lk Frieda Mahn	1297	11	Antwerp	A. Avenir & C.
<i>Italian</i>				
lk Orbe	772	Jan. 23	Marselles.	To order
lk Alpino	513	Feb. 19	Marselles.	E. Ott & C.
lk Rosa	853	Mar. 13	Pensacola	Edificadora Co.
lk Rita	630	13	Mobile	V. W. Guim & C.
<i>Norwegian</i>				
lk Inger	493	Feb. 28	Norkopping	Genl de C. & I.
lk O. Frygvaon	820	Mar. 5	Pensacola	Genl de C. & I.
lug John	241	19	Santos	To order
<i>Portuguese</i>				
lk Vas. da Gama	541	Jan. 13	Oporto	Costa Simões & C.
lk Nova Lode	414	26	Oporto	To order
lk Venturosa	337	Feb. 21	Oporto	J. A. G. Santos
lk Atlantico	594	27	Montevideo	Macedo Jr. & C.
lk Bella Formosa	560	Mar. 18	Oporto	Veiga Pinto & C.
lk Quiteria	374	18	Oporto	To order
<i>Spanish</i>				
lk Catalina	478	Mar. 9	Montevideo	G. Gudgum & C.
<i>Swedish</i>				
lk Erik	387	27	London	Walter, C. & C.

The Académie de Médecine of France has placed

Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS"

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

WONDERFUL INVENTION.

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

These machines are made entirely from copper and their durability is therefore not affected by any chemical action arising from the acids contained in the water, and we claim the three following points of vantage:

1. They consume 80 qts less gas on account of the air pressure;
2. They will last a lifetime and not corrode;
3. Besides being an object of utmost necessity, endorsed by leading medical authorities, they are a handsome feature of decoration to any part of a house and are guaranteed for 10 years.

In stock: Gasoline machines, especially adapted for the use of planters, important coffee machines, suitable for Hotels and Restaurants.

Duplex machines for coffee and tea.

Special machines for laundry work.

The public is cordially invited to visit the agent,

Thomas Price,

50, Rua Gonçalves Dias.

Last Quotations of Stocks and Bonds --- Mar. 23rd.

Circulation	Public Funds	
262,055,300\$	Stock 5% currency (apolice).....	968\$000
105,000,000	Bonds of 1892.....	946\$000 - 948 000
124,642,000	Bonds 4% (gold) currency.....	1,349 000
18,541,500	Gold Loan, 1868, 6%.....	-----
24,761,500	Do do 1879, 4 1/2 %.....	-----
16,868,500	Do do 1884.....	-----
17,300,000	State of Espirito Santo.....	-----
7,329,000	do of Minas Geraes, 5%.....	950 000
4,000,000	do of Rio de Janeiro, 6%.....	1,005 000

Capital	Banks	Par	Last div.	
20,000,000\$	Commercial.....	200\$	8\$000 - Jan. 95	204\$000 - 210\$000
20,000,000	Commercio.....	200	8 000 - Jan. 95	205 000
10,000,000	do 2nd series.....	80	3 200 - Jan. 95	80 000 - 82 000
20,000,000	Constructor.....	200	10 000 - Jan. 95	10 000 - 11 500
17,000,000	Credito Movel.....	200	2 000 - Jan. 95	30 000
30,000,000	Lavoura e Comercio.....	200	6 000 - Jan. 95	140 000 - 142 000
10,000,000	Nacional Brasileiro.....	200	5 000 - Jan. 95	64 000 - 65 000
10,000,000	do.....	200	10 000 - Jan. 95	220 000 - 225 000
156,766,300	Republica do Brazil.....	200	6 000 - Jan. 95	147 000 - 148 000
20,000,000	do 2nd series.....	100	3 000 - Jan. 95	64 000 - 65 000
20,000,000	Rural e Hypothecario.....	200	9 000 - Jan. 95	234 000 - 236 000
.....	do 2nd series.....	100	4 500 - Jan. 95	120 000

Capital	Railways	Par	Last div.	
40,000,000\$	Bahia & Minas.....	40\$	-----	-----
1,000,000	Murambinho.....	100	-----	-----
3,000,000	Oeste de Minas.....	200	-----	50\$000
200,000	do 2nd series.....	75	-----	-----
74,000,000	S. Paulo-Rio Grande.....	200	-----	-----
70,000,000	União Sorocabana-Itauna.....	200	-----	81 000
.....	do 2nd series.....	60	-----	-----

Capital	Tramways	Par	Last div.	
14,000,000\$	Jardim Botânico.....	200\$.. - Jan. 95	118\$000 - 122\$000
12,000,000	S. Christovão.....	200	.. - Jan. 95	149 000 - 151 000

Capital	Mills	Par	Last div.	
10,000,000\$	Alliança.....	200\$.. - Feb. 95	180\$000
6,000,000	Brasil Industrial.....	200	.. - Feb. 95	220 000
3,000,600	Caraca.....	200	.. - Jan. 95	180 0 0
1,000,000	Confiança Industrial.....	200	10 000 - Jan. 95	220\$000 - 230 000
500,000	D. Isidoro.....	200	40 000 - Jan. 95	-----
1,800,000	Industrial Militar.....	200	10 000 - Feb. 95	-----
1,500,000	Manufatura Fluminense.....	200	6\$ 1/2 a - Aug. 95	200 000 - 210 000
4,000,000	Petropolitana.....	200	6 000 - Aug. 95	-----
2,000,000	S. Pedro de Alcantara.....	200	.. - Jan. 95	-----
360,000	Santa Luzia.....	200	6 000 - Jan. 95	-----

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Orders carefully attended to and the quality of every article is guaranteed.

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These wonderful pills, so useful and beneficial in all affections of the stomach and intestines, are obtainable in all places where a post-office exists; the manufacturer will forward by registered mail and to any given address, if accompanied by money: 1 box for 2\$300, 1/2 dozen boxes for 12\$300 and One dozen boxes for 20\$300.

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Commission Agent.

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and GELATINE DYNAMITE,

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SQUARE COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES

from superior calendared papers of various colors;

American Commercial Envelopes,
made from the best white and tinted papers;

LINEN ENVELOPES,

made from the best qualities of linen papers known in the United States.

These envelopes are superior in both quality and make. Samples may be seen at the

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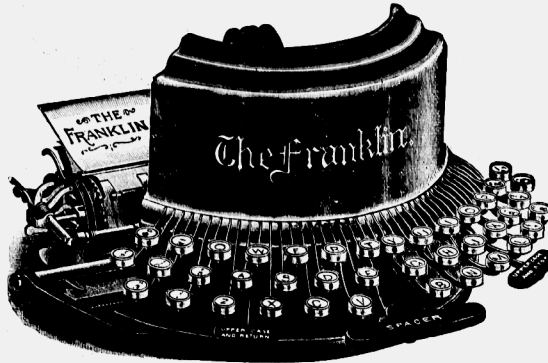
No. 79 Rua Sete de Setembro.

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No traveller should forget to take with him a box of pills or a bottle of Tincture of Nectandra Amara, which might come very handy in cases of sudden nausea or any other disarrangement of the stomach for intestines, so frequent during travels. This marvellous remedy is accompanied by a prospectus in three languages, viz: Portuguese, English and French to facilitate its use among natives and foreigners. For sale at all Druggists and Chemists and at the manufacturer's depot, No. 72, Rua S. Pedro, 1st floor, Rio de Janeiro.

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Simplicity.—Has fewer by six hundred parts than any other type-bar machine, thus reducing liability of getting out of order. Any intelligent person can understand and operate it.

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RIO DE JANEIRO—TRAV. S. FRANCISCO DE PAULA, 1-A

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Notwithstanding that it mentions a great number of stamps, the catalogue gives but a small idea of the enormous stock of rare and very rare stamps which we have for sale and continue to receive weekly from all countries of the world, being, therefore, in a position to supply any rarity with the greatest dispatch.

Fortunately there is a very simple and easy way for collectors to make their choice in order to complete their collections this way, which does not oblige them to pay for stamps in advance, without having seen them, avoiding at the same time their getting duplicates, consists in addressing our

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Being sure that the best known system is that which consists in selecting from sheets, we accept subscribers for the periodic remittance of our stamp sheets.

This system consists in the remittance of various sheets of different kinds of foreign stamps, with the respective price marked under each stamp; those stamps which are desired may be taken off and the rest returned. We continue to make identical remittances, but with other varieties of stamps according to the desire of our subscribers.

The sheets are, according to the necessities of the customer, divided into two classes, viz.:

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- 1.—Previous deposit, current money, of half the amount of the value of the sheets which are desired. This deposit can be fixed by the subscriber himself. (The deposit of money is not necessary to those who furnish satisfactory references.)
- 2.—The sheets must be returned after 8 days maximum, counted from the day of the reception, accompanied by the amount corresponding to the chosen stamps.
- 3.—Expenses of mailing to subscribers are for our account, the returning for account of subscribers.
- 4.—The subscribers are responsible for the sheets until returned, it being absolutely prohibited to change or substitute any of the stamps on the sheets.

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It is the only preparation which can be said to be a tonic and most nourishing food.

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Old regular Line Sailing Packets to
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**ROYAL MAIL
STEAM PACKET COMPANY.**

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

**TABLE OF DEPARTURES,
1866**

Date	Steamer	Destination
1866		
Mar. 25	Danube...	Southampton and Cherbourg, calling at Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon and Vigo.
Apr. 5	Tagus...	Santos.
.. 6	Nile.....	Montevideo and Buenos-Ayres.
.. 8	Thames...	Southampton and Cherbourg, calling at Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, and Vigo.

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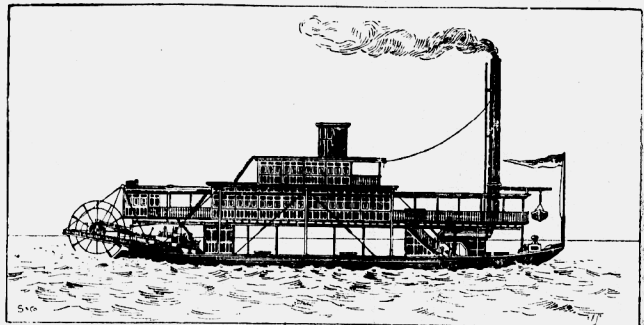
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