RIO NEWS.

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NUMBER 13

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Missing Friends.

Information wanted at the British Consulate General, No. 2, Rua General Camara, as to the following:

JOCKYLN, 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

is whereabouts

APPLIN, Walter. — Was living some time since with
enhor Maurice Haretoff, Fazenda da Bella Allianga, Vargemenhor Maurice Haretoff, Fazenda da Bella Allianga, Vargemente de Rio. Information required as to his where-

MERCICA, Fortunato-Maltene; was lately here on board one of Her Majesty's ships belonging to the Squadron on the S L. Coast of America. It is stated that he left his ship and was staying at Joseph's lodging-house.

Octe, Frederick-Engineer, of Newcastleon-Tyne, England. Lett home several years ago. His relations hear that he lately died of yellow-fever. Can anyone furnish any interest of the stay of

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 Rus Theophilo Ottoni. Wm. T. TOWNES, Consul Genera.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL. — N. r, rua Vis conde de Italiorahy [apposite Custon House.] WILLIAM G. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.

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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, Pasto

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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.; Wednetdays 7, 00 p. m.
JAMES B. RODOERS and FRANKLIN II. NASCI.
MENTO, Pastors. Primary School in the church building. ing.

Medical Directory

Dr. William Frederick Eisenlohr, German Physician, Office: 78, Rua General Camara. Consulting hours

Dr. Ed. Chapot Prevost, professor of Histology, espec-ialy of Gynecology, and Surgery in the Faculty of Medicine-Office: 23, Rua da Quitanda; Hours from 2-4 p. m. Resi-dence No. 3, Rua Alice, Larangeiras.

Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY. -No. 117 Rua de S. José, -H. C. TUCKER, Agent.

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WEST COAST ITEMS.

—The Chilian government is arranging to mo-bilize 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 Chilian 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 Varse.

—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 mrd, 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 givernment, will be liberated.

will be liberated.

—The earthquakes in Valparais) have continued at intervals during the past week, causing much damage and keeping the people in a state of great alarm. Owing to prognosications of a violent earthquake on the 29th inst,, it is anticipated that het 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.

departments will do the same.

—In the San Juan de Dios hospital there are twenty-five sixters of charity; in San Agustin hospital four; in the Lazarette 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 alequately describe, receive for their services, outside of board and lodging, which are of the plainest, a monthly pittance of tea dollars each! Of a truth it has been said that these sisters are the salt of the earth—Chilian Times, Valparaiso.

Valparaiso.

—A writer from Chile says that the financial state of that republic is in a most Immentable and desperate condition, worse perhaps than ours ever was. Whilst during the last four years the expenses have regularly increased to forty millions, It 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 teport 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.

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 eage. It is situated in 12.5 metres of water, and more or less in the old position.

the London Times.
A STURDY FOLK, THE BOERS.

A STOND FOLD, IRE BURGS.

Among all: the white men now throngong Johannesburg and other parts of the Transvaal in search of gold, how many can say with tuth that they know anything of the Dutch farmers? Not one man in shundled. They will sneer at him, laugh at his guttural tongue, and his heavy, uncounth ways, rail at his government: but as for taking the trouble to acquire his language and find out something of the liner 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 mass-tored, and have suffered in blood, and pures, 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 Afrikanders are still of pure European blood, they still cling with the simplest and sublinest faith to the literal teaching of their bibles, still cherish with deep affection their wives and families, still go about their herding and hunting and trekking in the old, sl.w., unconquerable, 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 vener of modern culture, and think to myself—this man, despite his mpromising exterior, is one of a band of heroes who have endured manifold sufferings, whose bones litter the silent velt't in every distant nook and corner of South Africa, and who are, upon the whole, as fin

Banks.

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(Caixa 108.)

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From the New York Nation.

VENEZUELA AS A SISTER RE-PUBLIC.

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 we find? Are the institutions of Venezuela republican? Is its government popular? It is notorious that in Latin America the It is notorious that in Lauri America has majority of the so-called republics are military dictatorships, tempered by periodical revolutions. In the intermediate periods 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 warvessels of their respective countries.

of foreigners, who are protected by the warvessels 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 Palacio, 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 Venezuelan devotion to the inalienable right of self-government is finely illustrated by events that took place no longer ago distriction that year there was a dispute as to the validity of the title of President Palacio, 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 fedral 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 ablor."

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 profier 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 beliggerents, and a claim for damages was, in consequence, taken up and pusible dy our state department. Venezuela promised in demnity again and a dain for damages was, in consequence, taken up and pusible dy our state department. Venezuela promised in the proposed of the damag

authorized to employ such means or exerauthorized 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

ism 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 was to undo the outer of the content bloody war to undo the outrage.

-From the Southern Cross, Buenos Aires. MAR DEL PLATA. II.

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 to 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 to dresses, an extra hat or two, and a few pairs of gloves of different collours, 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 surrise 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

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 winters are nessing civil. The drinks are 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.

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 read time with the boys.

good time with the boys.

Who are the boys? Why you yoursel are one, if you are made of the right stuff. Who are the boys? Why your yousel 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 also are 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 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

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 piace. 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 filts 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 Du-mont several hundred yards away!

mont 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 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 35oth century, what a laugh the Professors Owen and Maish of that epoch will have over the snobbish Copties of to-day! I noticed that a certain man alter 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 is he satisfied with his own name. have left on record how his vessel sailed up a steep hillside, over huge rocks, through a a steep mistic, when tage is cover, through a marrow passage, until it reached a place about 80 feet about 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,

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 Rambla. 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 dishonest and wanted to imistance us not neggers. 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.

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

place. The only inhantants we could may 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.

them having a most glorious time.

Yes, Mar del Plata is well worth a visit.

Its one of the very few places in the Argentine republic from which you are half sorry to come back to Buenos Aires.

CHE BUONO.

New Zealand Store.

This establishment has always in stock a large assortment of English, American, French, Portuguese and Brazilian preserves, as well as wines, iquors, bacon, hams, and many sorts of cheese.

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The Proprietress, aided by an expert cook, attends herself to the cooking, which
is plain and good.

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181, RUA DAS LARANGEIRAS, 181

This popular Hotel has been completely and thoroughly restored and has been provided with smittary improvement, of every description, including a hygieic system of severages. The apartments have been reported and repapered throughout and are luximously furnished. The dising-room has also been refloored, and no expense has been speared to make this

The most comfortable Hotel

in the city. The baths have likewise been improved.

As before, particular pains will be taken to provide the guests of this Hotel with a first-class table, and with the best of service and attention. The electric tram passes the door every few minutes, making it the most convenient as well as the pleasantest. Hotel in Rio de Janeiro.

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The service of the kitchen is first class, and the establishment may, for this reason, be considered the best pension of Rio de Janeiro.

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This splendid family-hotel and restaurant is situated in a most healthy and picturesque place, and offers good kitchen service and attendance at moderate prices.

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CRUISING AMONG THE CARIBEES.

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 vegeputs on an appearance of luxuriant vege-tation, 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 unpretentions house, with a public park near at hand and the beginning of a botanic garden beyond. The whole island is under culti-vation 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 rainfail 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 exthat he was induced to make a second ex-cursion for water. Arriving with his cargo, he increased his figure so much that the inbabitants 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.

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 Garibs, 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 Seirano, or spain, tried to colonize it, but failed. A century later a French captain of a privateer made a short stay. In 1632 Sir Thomas Warmer, 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 few years with the Carlos, 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 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 returned to their homes in Dominica. 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 siain, the pursuers nurried 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

Full of grattitude and happiness, the gov ernor brough his family back to their An-tiguan 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 happiness returned, the legend does not

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 islan is 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.

"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, 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 restaurateur was over-whelmed by the size of the order which he whether 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 or-asions, is more to my taste, even though it be suspected of relativestics. tionship 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 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. 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, lecomotives, 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 fabrics, 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 outurn of sugar of former years; 28 centrals in the province of Santago de Cuba) (districts of Manzanillo, Guantanamo and Cuba); three entrals in the district of Neuvitas—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, birninging matters at once to a total finis. The other 329 centrals are completely paralyzed, having paid off and discharged their employés, their owners not daring to disobey the rebel orders. Planters are panicstricken and desperate. They have tried vainly all effots 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 The Weekly Statistical and Sugar Trade Jou. began to be suspicious of this magned that she had gone freely with the 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

RIVER PLATE ITEMS

-The new Brazilian minister to Paraguay has n 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.

were taken.

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

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

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

In Buenos Aires they feel so health over the

are essential.—Biamas Aires Heyald.

—In Buenos Aires they feel so hadly over the Italian deleat 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 Seport and Pastime says that no less than 7,132 sheep were rejected for seab in February at the Madiero port (Buenos Aires), and more or less the same number at La Plata. This must be discouraging to the exporters.

—A Buenos Aires stegram of the 20th says that the Italian military engineer Luigei 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 21-t say that

—Buenos Aires telegrams of the 21st say that the Chilian cabinet has rejected the Argentine proposals in regard to the boundary controversy. The territory in dispute being barren and worthless in greal 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 bank-ruptcy.

—A South American national bank in a great measure resembles a legerdemain 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.

—Montroited Times.

—The government has agreed to purchase another ironclad—constructed in Italy and named the Varise—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 Varies is to be rechristened as the San Martin.—Buenos Aires Herald.

Buenot Aires Herald.

—The inadequate punishment of murder in this country is encouraging the establishment of the "vendetra" as a permanent institution, and the handlers of the knile 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.

Bunnes Aires Herald.

—A lady of middle age went to the police on Wednesday and complained that she has got the wrong husband. Her genuine spouse cleared out 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 who we have the she is, and wants the police to tell nawy—even in this country. — Southern Cross, Buenos Aires.

—The Armentine working mon't, escalate week.

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, problishtion 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.

and state.—Bienos 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 heirer, wealer to exclude all sachial.

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 Cress.

—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.

preliminary to further investments by Argentina.

—The minister of war has given orders of arrest for Dr. J. Corbalan, 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 badly 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.

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 charpland 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 Lond in Neuquen into lots of 625 hectareas, which will be grained grainfoundly of Argentine citizens, but we fear that the land will get into the hands of speculators. The bits shot does much smaller if intended for booafide agriculturists and larg r if meant for pasture.—Buenes Aires Headt.

—It was not so yeary long agos these.

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 panie; indeed, only two years ago, a few cases of cholera at Rosatio were quite enough to frighten away what few wits our health board had and the most absurd things were done. Now, a dozn unfoult-ed cases of yellow fever in one locality floes not even create much attention, beyond the small citcle 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.

—Burson Aires Herald.

—Bucons Aires Herald.

—Mr. Stuart Pennington has written to the papers to say that The Aircea has disappeared for 'positively the last time,' Well, we are sorry. The little weekly was brightly written and neant well. The editorials were opportune and to the point, and the notes were opportune and to the point, and the notes were appeared by the friendship of the Standard. The Calle Mayla newspaper blight were provided in the Calle Mayla newspaper blight everything it unress. Look at Roca's reputation; look at the blasted San Blas; look at the 'gallant' seal oil of La Prena steamer; look at the baneful fame of Criticion Wolff; look at China and the pigtails; look at the Airew!—Southern Cross, Buenos Aires.

—As was foreseen some time and the southern Cross, Buenos Aires.

Buenos Aires.

—As was foreseen some time ago, the oppiessive 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 diving away the greater part of that transit commerce, which is now establishing itself in Benos Aires. The Macion of that capital comments on the fact, which has made an appreciable difference there, adding "not only have importing houses been benefited by this, but also local factories of atticles consumed in Brazil, and we are informed of large sales of leather goods and elothing 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.

Montecideo Times.

—A grand joke developed itself yesterday. Some days ago our native contemporaries published alarming paragraphs to the effect that the Brithish was ressels 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 terrible unknown engines. The government was warned to prepare for an invasion, or at the very least a second Trindade case. These depotending revelations were apparently confirmed by a telegram from a newspaper correspondent in Maldonado, who said that he himself had seen those dreafful 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 port at Maldonado for information. His reply appeared vesterday, 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!'' Curtain.—Montevideo Times, March 6.

—If the constitution of the republic were reformations of the principle of the presence of the property of the property.

and which is called soff to Cartain.—Montender before Timer, 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 Urugnay is perpetually vested in a oligarchy, represented by an infallible and inviolable President of unlimited powers, and Chambers nominated by and submissive to him. This oligarchy shall exploit the requbit feely for its own benefit, and shall be above laws and rule and the state of the critical 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 turnestrained 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 — Montes ideo Times.

The Rio News

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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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 accuses us of saying that Julio de Castilnos 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 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 accurat: 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 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 ressolutions 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 monarchies. but in reality it is directed against the monarchists, but in reality it is directed against all who oppose the selfish interests and wishes of 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 gov-ernment, 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 confipence 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 tical with. Very true!

"honor" with the outrages and misgovern-ment which has stained the history of Bra-zil 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 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 Sao Paulo, Campinas, Cantagallo, Parahyba, 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 Sao Paulo are feeling its ravages over a very wide area, and the disease seems to be slowly spreading. The whole Parahyba 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 luiz de places and some of them, where the summer ends we shall hear of it at many other places, and some of them, where the sani-tary condition is bad, are sure to suffer setary condition is bad, are sure to suffer severely. In Campos we have already heard of an epidemia reinante, and there are indications that cases of the scourge have appeared elsywhere. 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 subwater is political 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, Campiuas and Juiz de Estate, and manufacture is possible to the conditions of the conditions of the conditions and some conditions of the conditions of t 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 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. stituting it becomes more urgent. A tropi-cal city can not employ too many precau-tions against infectious diseases, for the germs develop and multiply with mrrvel-lous 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 vide for a generous supply of good food, including an abundance of vegetables. The necturing 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 some-thing in regard to the nature and prepar-ation of different foods. There is a need

much elementary work in all these 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. cautions 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 Horisonte, 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

personal matter, his narrative of the journey is as follows:

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

ney here. . . ."

The next afternoon (Friday, March 6th)

about 8 p. m., and as a knew a common one of the powers.

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 stated 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, dres-ed and caught the train 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 waggons off the line. The officials on the train out all 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 waggons were put on the rails. On we went again at a snail's pace, for the line was very unaging and the state of t

tive 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 byggage 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 caten 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 operatic 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 loaning so loud I thought you were loaning so loud I thought you were loaning solly the properties of 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 Crutral 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 is re-established there.

Horisonte is also washed away at one place, and a locumotive ran over the bank there and its pretty well smashed 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 bagange, 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 baggange and he would send a man for it, but I was too old-fashioned to do that.

At last I got to Bello Horisonte, 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, fold me that there has been an immense landay, told me that there has been an immense landay, told me that there has been an immense landay, told me that there has been an immense landay, told me that there has been an immense landshy 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

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 Honorio 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 h-comotive 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 hallast all round, they would fast five times as long."

MILITARY PRONUNCIAMENTO.

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

Poeeply affected by dangers which threaten the version of the republic whose institutions factions 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 the military club to affirm the present which has created the prosperity and grandeur of the states of the Brazilian confederation.

"They declare that their resistance 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 ambilious agitators, who persist in the attempt to felicitate 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 assect that the destiny of the republic is identified with military honor itself. "Their contrales in the various ga risons 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 remined, for their guidance, that the following is the line of conduct that befit 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 Gens. Everton Quadros, Moura, Fires Ferriera, Navier da Camara, Sautos Dias, Silva Babosa, Marinho da Silva, Costallat, Souza Rego, Gomes Fimentel, Alfredo Martins, and Marciano de Magalhäes,

PROVINCIAL NOTES

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

-Dr. Serzedello Corrêa, who has been visiting Manáos, left that city for Pará 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 Mermaid?" Is still refusing to wash the unhappy Englishmer 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 interreguum, the government of the state of São Paulo will be administered by Sr. Luiz Piza, president of the chamber of de-puties.

—The director-general of the postoffice has undertaken to call the postmaster at Carmo do Rio Claro to account for refusing to deliver the news-paper Commercio 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 police at Nictheroy has been reinforced with 100 men, who arrived from Petropolis on

Saturday,

The thieves have taken advantage of the epidemic in Jahu to rob the houses of those who have abandoned the town.

—A prominent resident of Araraquara, São Paulo, died on the 13th inst. from the effects of a poisonous snake bite.

—A commission of seven doctors was sent from São Paulo to Campinas on the 20th to combat the yellow fever epidemic raging there.
—The luiding used as a custom-house at Penedo is rented to the government by the governor of Alagoas, whose son—in-law is inspector of customs at that port.

—Another forces

Another forgery case is now under investiga-tion in Santos, covering the amount of 15,600\$. The forged bill was discounted at one of the banks of that city.

The governor of Bahia wi-hes to have it under-stood that the 90 men sent out after the Jequitin-honha marauders are Bahia policemen, and not of Minas Geraes.

Minas Geraes.

—The town of S. Carlos do Pinhal has been almost deserted by it population, notwithstanding the fact that the sanitary authorities have the fever

under control.

—The Platia, of S. Paulo, says that a house of that city is doing a land office business in selling monarchist emblems to soldiers, who wear them within their caps.

—From the 1st 10 the 8th inst, there were entered at the civil registry in Rio Clarto, 8to Paulo, eight births and 24 deaths. The epidemic is steadily declining in that town.

—The Orbe of Macció, Alagóas, says that several cases of fever have appeared there, which the doctors have called billous remittent, but in the editor's opinion they are genuine cases of yellow-fever.

—The São Paulo Reporter has been prosecuted by Sr. Amaral Sobrinho for connecting his name with the recent forgeries in that city. The Reporter feels certain of establishing the truth of its in-formation.

—A Babia telegram of the 19th inst. says that in the district of Sapé, Virginio Fonseca, at the head of a body of armed men, sacked the plantation of João José Santos, murdering the proprietor and another man.

—Numerous cases of yellow-lever have appeared in Pernambuco and Bahia. The disease seems to be common to the whole coast this year, and also to have extended more generally into the interior than ever before.

man ever before,

—The partido republicano federal has decided to
make Senator Nogueira Acciolly the next governor
of Ceará. We presume then that the present governor, Col. Bezerril Fontenelle, will take Accioly's
place in the senate.

The town of Jahú, São Paulo, has been almost completely abandoned on account of the fever epidemic there. The poor people have gone out on the coffee plantations and are living in rough sheds in great distress.

sheds in great distress.

To collectors of counterfeit money S. Paulo offers at present an excellent field. There are now circulating in that state counterfeit bank notes, counterfein tickels, counterfeit Italian currency and counterfeit Spanish currency.

—In S. Paulo on the 20th inst. a man who was offering 12,000\$ worth of revenue stamps for 3,000\$, was arrested by the police. He is said to be implicated in a robbery of 15,000\$ worth of stamps committed in Pernambuco.

be implicated in a robbery of 15,000\$ worth of stamps committed in Pernambuco.

—The insane asylum at São Paulo had 391 inmales at the end of 1894, but as it has been found necessary to acquire property for a branch asylum at Sorocaba it is to be believed that lanacy is on the increase in that progressive state.

—According to late advices from Araraquara, São Paulo, yellow fever has reappeared in that town, attacking the new arrivals. This indicates worthless disinfection. There were 11 deaths from the fever this month up to the 13th.

—A cavalry lieutenant, named Alves Pequeno, attempted to kill a shopkeeper and his clerk in S. Paulo on the evening of the 21st because the said-shopkeeper had cited him to pay a bill owing at his venda. The military brio resents such treatment.

—The intendant of Dores, Sergipe, has advised state deputy Luiz Corréa not to give information to the newspapers about the violences of local authorities. It he persists his paper will be stuffed down his throat. This is a fine specimen of republicanism!

In the Paraná legislature a motion in favor of the policy of peace and tolerance adopted by President Prudente de Moraes has been rejected by a voteof 19 to 2. Paraná is dominated by the jacobin following of Vicente Machado, who is an ardent supporter of Castilhos.

dent supporter of Castilhos.

—A whole family was poisoned in São Paulo on the 15th by some salt hought at a neighboring venda and used in cooking. It was said to contain phenic acid. The victims were saved, after suffering intense agony for a time, but the shop-keeper continues to sell the salt.

—The Commercio de S. Paulo says that the fever epidemic in Campinas has increased, "in opposition to all the previsions of science and official ciscourses." This would indicate that "yellow-jack" is no respecter of official position. If the official doctor says "go!" surely the fever ought to do it.

do it.

—The Municipio of São Paulo of the 22nd relates that the manager of the Victoria Store, of that city, Mr. N. H. Cory, went to Campinas on business on the 19th, took the fever, returned to São Paulo and died 48 hours later. This is terrible work. Surely something must be done to stamp out this frightful plague.

—Dr. Augusto Guimanães, editor of the Diario da Bahia and one of the most prominent leaders of the opposition party, died in the city of Bahia on the 18th inst. The party is unfortunate, having ast some months ago its most influential leader, Dr. Almeida Couto, and now Dr. Augusto Guimanães, whose influence was also very great.

—Insteal of wasting money and effort on the creation of a "conservatory of music and art," the good people of Sao Paulo should first establish better schools and teach the people low to live more in accordance with modern ideas. A dillenate art in the midst of annually recurring fever epidemics, a plague of counterfeiting and assassination, and a general occupation of gambling, will hardly reflect credit on their good judgment.

An talian passenger by the Aquitaine, named Scozzofau, shot a batman in Santos on the 19th over a question of 2800. The batman agreed to take the Italian ashore for that amount, but when they reached the landing the latter tried to get off for less. In the dispute which followed the Italian suddenly diew a revolver and shot the badman twice, inflicting wounds from which he will probably die. The assassin was capturel—and should be hung. twice, inflicting ably die. The should be hung.

—According to a Maceió telegram of the 18th the bendit Isidoro, having learned some time ago that 5 policemen stationed at the plantation of Conceição and 50 at Jacubype intended to surround and capture him, surprised the former, killing them all and sub-commissioner of police João Ignacio. The governor of Alagons has ordered all the detachments of police in the neighboring districts to be concentrated for the purpose of attacking and capturing Isidoro.

capturing Isidoro.

—The Provincia of Pernambuco relates that some days ago a party of Barbosa Lima's police entered the Cruzeiro hotel and ordered breakfast. When finished they refused to pay, and the proprietor and some spectators took them to the station and entered a complaint. Soon after the same policemen returned to the hotel where they gave the landlord a betting, brake his fauniture and then went outside and stoned his windows. For this they were not even reprimended.

For this they were not even reprimanded,

—As our readers are aware, the partido republicano federal has recently adopted the custom of liceno federal has recently adopted the custom of and replacing such senators with retiring governors, or, in other words, of causing governors and senators, when their terms expire, to exchange places. In Part this has been varied a little. Senator Baseaus as candidate, not for the governorship, but for the licettenant-governorship, and Gov. Lauro Sodre will probably take Baena's place in the senate.

The transport of Coulsing who contributes the contribute of the

place in the senate.

—The tax-payers of Cordeiro, who contribute about 40,0008 per annum to the municipal revenue of Cantagallo, have held a meeting and resolved to deposit with some resonshibe busness house the amount of their municipal taxes, demanding that part of the money shall be expended on local improvements. They have memorialized on the subject the governor of the state of Rio de Janeiro and petitioned him to oblige the municipal chamber of Cantagalla to establish at Cordeiro the district board prescribed by law.

—The English etcapes English (1)

board prescribed by law.

—The English steamer Eggleston Abbey was wrecked on the S. Thomé reefs off the coast of the state of Rio de Janeiro on the 13th inst. The master and 13 seamen were picked up the following day by the Brazilian bk Anna Elise and were landed here on the 16th. The other boat with the second mate and 8 seamen reached Imbetina, whence they came to Rio by rail. The whole crew left for England on the Oreana. The Eggleston Abbey, which was from Cardiff, was bound for Buenos Ayres with a cargo of coal.

—Several nersons who are described as tidis.

Sevens with a cargo of coal,

—Several persons who are described as "distinguished military men constituted into an association," telegraphed on the 20th inst. from Santa Catharina to Gen. Quintino Bocayuva, informing him that the agent of the Lloyd Brazileiro at that port is a monarchist. This circumstance, they say, is annoying to the general's good friends and to the soldiers of the republic who await the general's orders. He is, they add, the soul of the republic and they expect him to take action. What is it that these persons expect "General" Quintino to do?

do?

The São Paulo Minicipio of the 19th says that
"the wealth of our state has attracted to it individuals who follow the profession of passing
counterfeit money." But if the state is so rich,
why should counterfeiters and their accomplices
need to resort to so criminal an occupation? And
is it strictly true that the criminals have been "attracted!" there? The newspapers report many
Portuguese names, and also tell us of the arrest of
Brazilian planters, merchants, station agents and
other influential parties. These men were already
here. So far as we can see the Paulistas themselves are very deeply involved in the business.

The S. Paulo police has found 240 counterfeit

selves are very deeply involved in the business.

—The S. Paulo police has found 240 counterfeit notes of 100% each in the possession of a prominent railway man, who declares that he received them from Benedito Filoto, a man arrested some days ago on the charge of passing counterfeit money. The railway man in whose possession the notes were found is the station-master of the S. Paulo railway at Braz, S. Paulo. He is said to estimate the total amount of counterfeit notes in circulation at 6,000,000\$. His house has been searched and counterfeit notes to the amount of 50,000\$000 have been found, and he is stated to have said that they belong to a syndicate. On the 18h prominent merchant was arrested in S. Paulo, and many persons of good social standing are said to be implicated in the crime.

—According to his advocate's published explana.

plicated in the crime.

—According to his advocate's published explanation, the Braz agent of the São Paulo railway has been the victim of false reports. He denies that he is guilty of passing false notes or that he is connected with a syndicate organized for that purpose. The counterfeit notes found in St. Urioste's house were left with him in a package for Safe keeping by a friend, which were deposited in the safe at the station. This friend having been arrested some days later for passing counterfeit money, Sr. Urioste left doubtful about the character of the package left in his care. He investigated and found his suspicion correct. He then carried the package home and concealed it, and when arrested voluntaily gave information about the notes in his possession. The story about tearing up the floor to find them concealed below, is said to be a falsehood.

—The violent storm which visited Sapucais on the 1st inst., according to the Verdade of Iojulna, minas, completely inundated the town, undermined walls and houses, swept away farmine and caused enormous damage. In some house water was over three feet deep, Four persons were drowned and nearly six kilometres of the railway were destroyed.

—According to the Comment of the Sapucais of the railway were destroyed.

were destroyed.

According to the Commercia de S. Paulo the fever epidemic in Jahu has been very deadly. Since its first appearance and up to the 16th inst, there have been 10 cases in private houses and 11 in the isolated hospital. Of the first, 4 recovered, 1 was convalescent, 7 had died and 5 were under treatment.

Of the second 2 had recovered, 1 was convalent to the second 2 had recovered, and 2 were under treatment. Of the second 2 had recovered and 2 dated the second 2 had given under treatment. Cumbings, dated the

valuescent, I had dued and 3 were under treatment.

—A private letter from Campinas, dated the 20th, says that the greatest alarm prevails there over the outbreak of yellow fever. The mortality is principally confined to the lazarctio and the victims are chiefly Italians and Syamiards. They live in crowded quateres under the worst sanitary conditions, and they conceal their illness from the doctors until it is too late. They are then moved to the lazarctio to die. doctors until it is too to to the lazaretto to die.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL

The news received during the past week from Rio Grande do Sul is not favorable to the continuance of peace. A telegram from Montevideo of the 16th inst. states that the federalists are buying horses and otherwise making active preparations to recommence the structel.

and otherwise maxing active preparations to recom-mence the struggle.

Although this statement has not been confirmed and although the Castilhistas contradict the report that they also are buying horses, events that have occurred in the state since peace was made en-courage the helief that the accounts of prepara-tions for another war are not altogether destitute of foundation.

occurred in the state since peace courage the belief that the accounts of preparations for another war are not altegether destitute of foundation war are not altegether destitute of foundation was read on the state. The research of the state of the sta

carios Telles on his tour of inspection on the frontier.

The following is said to be a list of the arms and ammunition delivered to the military authorities by Publeiro Machado's brigade: 790 carbines, 80,000 cartridges, 230 lances, 66 sabres and one machine gun.

RAILROAD NOTES

—It is announced that the track on the Muzam-binho line has been completed to the bridge cros-sing the Rio Sapucahy. —The Minas and Rio company has been author-ized to put up two more telegraph wires to meet the necessities of its service.

the necessities of its service.

-There is much complaint in regard to the insufficient number of passenger cars on the suburban trains of the Central railway.

-The Companhia União Ituana e Sorocabana has asked for permission to open to traffic the 31 kilometres, of railway between Morinhos and Andrades.

From 1883 to 1895 inclusive 324,096 immigrants have received free passage on the trains and steam boats of the Companhia Paulista. If these immigrants had paid, their fares would have amounted to 1,211,538\$505.

—The minister of industry is said to be in favor of building an elevated railway for relieving the Central railway of its suburhan passenger traffic, Great Scott! Think what will then happen! And it will all occur up in the circumambient!

Great Scitt: Inink what will then happen! And it will all occur up in the circumambien!

—We are advised that the D. Theresa Christina Railway Co., of London, has appointed Sr. Carlos Americo dos Santos their representative in this capital. Sr. Santos has been for some time the representative here of the Conde d'Eu Railway Company.

—The minister of industry has authorized the director of the Central railway to pay to Messrs Quayle, Davidson & Co., the sum of S00,000\$ on account of the purchase of 60 Brooks locomotives and to inform them that the government will in due time provide for making other payments.

—Complaints continue to be made about irregularities in the service of the Leopoldina railway, particularly on its Petropolis line. Negligence, delays, inattention to duty——these are of daily occurrence. It is thought that the publis works directory of the state of Rio de Janeiro will correct the abuse, but we doubt it.

—On Friday the passenger train from Petropolis

the abuse, but we doubt it.

—On Friday the passenger train from Petropolis broke one of the wheels of the tender and was unable to proceed. A train was sent from Maná, but with an insufficient number of cars so that into each car it was necessary to crowd 100 passengers. Considerable delay was caused and it was 15 minutes past 11 when the boat reached Prainha.

COFFEE NOTES

—From the state of Espirito Santo there were exported last year 24,641,617 kilos (410,693 bags) of coffee, or 1,500,000 kilos more than in 1894. The official value of the coffee exported last year was 31,528,0005000.

The Diario Popular of São Paulo has had two branches from coffee trees of Ribeirão P. eto on exhibition in its office. Each branch shows 21 clusters (pecatas) of finit, all well filled and finely developed. This certainly does not confirm the recent reports of a greatly diminishe! crop.

It is reported from the city of Mexico that the representative of a syndicate of English capitalists has recently jurchased 500,000 acres of coffee land on the isthmus of Telmattepec, and that the tract will be planted in coffee trees. American cavitalists have invested several hundred thousand dollars in coffee lands on the isthmus within the past few months.

LOCAL NOTES

-There were 47 deaths from yellow-fever on the 19th, the highest mortality yet reached.

—There were 220 deaths reported during the past week, a slight increase on the preceding week.

—The yellow-fever has made its appearance the immigrant depot on Ilha das Flores, has been expected.

Orders have been issued for transferring the 8th regiment of cavalry from S. João d'El-Rey to Rio Grande do Sul.

Eight hundred of the 2,800 Polish immigrants arriving here some three months ago, embarked for Parana on the 16th inst.

In the words of the control of the

or Farana on the 16th inst.

—In the month of April a calendar clock, which cost 3,000\$, is to be placed in one of the towers of the S. Franc seo de Paula church.

—Up to last Saturday a sergeant and two seamen on board the Lombardia had died of yellow-fever since it made its second appearance on board that vessel.

The papers of Saturday announced the death in London of Mr. W. H. Holman, who was for many years a resident of this city as manager of the Rio Gas Co.

—Dr. Gustavu de Va-concellos, Brazilian con-sul at Cayenne, arrived here on Tuesday on board the steamer *Planets*. It seems but a few weeks since his appointment.

—It is announced that the first volume of Dr. Felisbello Freire's *Historia da Revolta* will be on sale within a very short time. The work will be completed in two volumes.

sale within a very sort time. The work will be completed in two volumes.

—We notice that the fever this year has made many victims among Brazilians, in great put natives of the provinces. It is even more fartly among them than among foreigners.

—It is stated that the total number of soldiers required for filling the total number of soldiers required for filling the tanks of the army is 9,300. If the number were twice as large, it would be so much the better for the country.

—We deeply regret to announce the death of Mr. Forrester, manager of the house of Watson, Ritchie & Co., which occurred at the Strangers' Hospital on Saturday evening last, of yellow fever.

—Somehow Arthur Azevedo's dramatic school and municipal theatre is not making much progress. What's the matter? Is Arthur discouraged, or is he waiting for the proceeds of that new loan?

—It is said that the fever has become very bad at Piedade, in the parish of Inhauma. There are many Italians settled there, and no attention is paid to medical treatment, reporting cases and dis-infection.

—A telegram to the Commercio de São Faulo on the 18th stated that a report was in circulation that a robbery of 200,000\$ had been discovered at the mint. The money had been deposited only

—At the ports of Rio de Janeiro and Santos there arrived last year 165,247 immigrants, of whom 91,773 were carried in 378 steamers to the port of Rio de Janeiro and 73,474 in 73 steamers to that of Santos.

—General Vasques, the minis er of war, has had his way again. At the cabinet conneil yesterday the resignation of Marshal Bittencourt, adjustite general, was accepted. The names of two justing generals are mentioned for the place.

generals are mentionen for the place.

—A letter from Jaboticabal, S. Paulo, states that some time ago 50 Italians attacked disinfect.

Italian rescued from them a yellow-fever patient whom they were taking to the epidemic hospital. Some of the assailants have since been arrested.

—On the 19th occurred the death of Dr. Hen-rique Alves de Carvalho, a well known politician of this city. At one time he exercised considerable influence in municipal alinis, which, it must be acter, was not always of the most desirable char-acter.

—In view of the report that the island of Juan Fernandez had disappeared, the minister of foreign affairs recently offered his condulences to the Chilian chargé. Of course there is no certainty about it, but the minister thought it a good subject for his sympathy.

—The Jornal do Bratil of the 21st had been in formed that there were 40 inmates of the casa de detengão il, some with leri-beri. They should have been removed to the infirmary, but this had not been done. Will some one advise the Pair about the matter?

—On last Friday a man fell from the window of a house on Rua S. Luiz Gonzaga at 1 o'clock a. m. and was severely injured. The police delegate immediately issued a requisition for a carriage to carry the wounded man to the hospital. but up to 11 o'clock the carriage had not arrived.

— Information is wanted at the British consulate in regard to George Yates, who arrived here on March 4th on the theria and was bound for S. Deao de-El Rey, but has never appeared there.

— A telegram from Angra dos Reis on the 16th sate sith at the disinfections on the Lombardia had been of no use, as new ca-es had appeared after the fourth disinfection. In time it may be learned that cleanliness is an essential fact or in preventing the propagation of any infectious disease.

— El Diarrio, of Baenos Aires, says that on the

the propagation of any infectious disease.

—El Diarrio, of Blaenos Aires, says that on the foth inst. there were 50 deaths from yellow-fewer in Rio de Janeiro and 150 new cases. According to the official report of the health authorities of this city there were 37 new cases on that day and 25 deaths. Where did the Diaric get its news is

28 deaths. Where did the Distric get its news?

—For filling the ranks of the commands composing the garrison of this city 1,270 men are required, and the minister of war has ordered them to be taken from commands stationed in the north. In our opinion there are quite enough soldiers here already; but, if the minister must have more, why does he not being them from Rio Grande do Sul, where they are not needed?

The nava canners are certainly incorrigible.

where they are not needed?

The news agencies are certainly incorrigible. Aithough Mark Twain is away on a 'round-theworld lecturing tour, the cable news located him in New York a few days ago and taking part in a chess tournament. As Mark Twain was in India in January, with many places to visit before returning home, it is highly improbable that he was playing chess in New York early in March.

On Sunday the Jernal do Breatzl gave us a map of the eastern hemisphere illustrating fraternity in 1895. It is a pity the western hemisphere was not also included, for the republic is supposed to represent the highest development of that virtue. The fighting, and quarreling and arming going on among these republics would make a beautiful map. Try it, colleague!

In the second se

000\$.

coos."

The metion voted on Saturday at the military club virtually throws down the gauntlet to the nation, claiming, as it does, that the army has the right to dictate to the people the form of government under which they shall live. And it is our opinion that the nation will be forced to accept the challenge and enter into a struggle which will decide whether the country is to be governed by civil or by military rule.

The sonitary report for the last half of Febru-

civil or by military rule.

The sanitary report for the last half of February (14 days) gives the following returns: deaths 1,284, bitths 624, marriages 77, port arrivals 2579, departures 11,655. The sanitary statistical gives the death rate as 51.6 per thousand per annum. He gives a great many percentages, if the Jornal has copied from him well, but no totals of infections diseases. These irregularities in the reports are highly unsatisfactory.

infectious diseases. These irregularities in the reports are highly unsatisfactory.

—One of the least excusable military expeditions
of recent times is the projected English expedition
for the occupation of Dongola. The excuse is that
of preventing an invasion of the devisibles—an
ineginary occurrence arising from the Italian
defeats in Africa. It must be confessed that the
Salisbury cabinet is strangely axious for a petty
foreign war. It would be better to let the sawages
of Central Africa alone for a time.

—The whole world is now waiting in breathless
astonishment. William of Germany has dropped
his other hobbies and has taken to naval construction. The cable says that he is going to design
and construct a turreted battleship which will be
armed with the largest guns and the turrels will
have several storeys. The whole thing may be a
story, but that William is capable of such an enterprise we do not doubt in the least.

—Old residents of this city will deeply regret to

story, but that Wittam is capable of such an enterprise we do not doubt in the least.

—Old residents of this city will deeply regret to hear of the death on 29th February of Mr. J. S. Benest, who was for many years the resident engineer of the Rio City Improvements Co. Mr. Benest died at his home in Norwich, England, from heart failure, caused, it is believed, by an attack of influenza last year, from which he never fully recovered. In his long residence here Mr. Benest made many warm personal friends.

—About a fortnight ago it was reported that Mr. John A. Lawsun, a broker in esfec guiax, had md enterprise and make an an analysis of the second of the property of the property

or five years.

Nothwithstanding the daily reports of victories in Cuba sent out from Madrid and Havana, it would seem from the telegrams of the 20th inst. that the Spanish armies in Cuba have suddenly found themselves in a critical situation. While the generals have been writting reports of imaginary victories, the insurgents have been securing more territory and cornering the victorous Spanish armies. It is said that great excitement exists in Madrid over Gen. Weyler's failure.

Let a blest suit honorable by Drs. Miranda Ri-

Madid over Gen. Weyler's failure.

—In a libel suit brought by Drs. Miranda Ribeiro and Souza Plianga against Dr. João Damasceno Piato de Mendonça, the latter was convicted on Saturday of having published against the former libelous articles in the Jornal do Commercio in October, 1594, and was sentenced by the criminal chamber of the civil and criminal court to 15 months' impisonment and a fine of 750500. Dr. João Damasceno was the lawyer of the directors of the Companhia Geral de Estradas de Ferro and the articles were published in the interests of his clients.

—Should it be true that the Nova Friburgo palacete is to be acquired for a presidential residence, the state will then have a residence worthy of its chief executive. A finer edifice and a better site does not exist in Rio de Janeiro. But if the President brings with him the customary military quard which is to be found at Itamaraty, the neighborhood will regret his coming to live there. Why can not a civilian President dispense with orderhes and a military guard?

Why can not a civilian President dispense who orderlies and a military guard?

—The indictment of Lieut, Manoel Joaquim Machado has bree quashed by the Supreme Court, Machado, it will be remembered, went to Santa Catharina in 1892 as emissary of Marshal Floriano Peixoto, and, when Gov. Lauro Muller was deposed, was made governor of the state. He refused to become the tool of Floriano, and thereupon espoused the cause of the opposite party. The leaders of this party succeeded in obtaining from the district judge an indictment against Machado; but the Supreme Court has now decided that the indictment is illegal and that the court usurped the functions of the state Egislature, which alone was competent to indict Machado for the crime with which he was charged.
—'True to our constant purpose," says the

which alone was competent to indict Machado for the crime with which he was charged.

—"True to our constant purpose," says the Jornal do Commercio in its issue of last Saturday, "of presenting to our readers all opinions on subjects that interest us, we copied day before yesterday from the South American Mail an article on the Trinidad question which brought forth yesterday a complementary reference from the Gaseta de Notician. In order that there should be no mistake in regard to what the English this kon this question we should have added, for the sake of truth, that the South American Mail has long been subsidized by our legation in London at the rate of £200 per annum." The paper from which the Jornal copied the article was not the South American Mail, but the South American Journal, so our neighbor correctly states in his issue of yesterday.

—The statement meda by the Commercian of the South American Mail, which consequences are supported to the statement meda by the Commercian of the South American Mail, but the South American Journal, so our neighbor correctly states in his issue of yesterday.

as our neighbor correctly states in his issue of yesterday,

—The statement made by the Commercio de S. Paulo in regard to the military school appears, although it was contradicted, to have been perfectly correct. Thirteen cadets have been expelled and sent under arrest to the fort of Saina Cruz, where they have been attached temporarily to the 1st battation of artilley. It is stated that, as sor as conveyance is provided for them, seven will be attached to the 37th battalion of infantry stationed in Sainta Catharina and six to the 39th stationed in Parama. These cadets are said to belong to the number of those who were expelled on March 15, 1895, having leen since readmitted into the school. When the cadets left the school, some of their commades were gailty of insubordinate conduct, and it is stated that there will be more expulsions. Now, neighbor Paris; how about that positive demial of yours?

—The Journal de Brazil of the atharbariance trainers.

Now, neighbor Pais; how about that positive denial of yours?

—The Jonal & Brazil of the 21st relates the following. On one of the suburban trains of the preceding day a certain Alonso de Niemeyer and two ladies were passengers. The baggage-master was collecting tickers and when he came to Mr. Niemeyer he was told that the latter had a pass. Naturally he asked to see it, when Mr. Niemeyer refused, saying that he was an honorary official of the army. Soon after this the said honorary official of the train at Manqueira, where he telegraphed to the Central station to have the baggage-master placed under arrest for insolence, "by orders of the minister of war." This extraordinary request was executed, and the poor man was kept under arrest until the following day for merely performing his duty. It is time these masquerading military men were brought to reason and taught their duty as citizens. Niemeyer should be prosecuted for false imprisonment.

—On Friday Marshal Machado Bittencourt call-

duty. It is time these masquerading military men were brought to reason and taught their duty as citizens. Niemeyer should be prosecuted for false imprisonment.

—On Friday Marshal Machado Bittencourt called on the President at his residence on Murro do Inglez and made a full explanation of the causes which have led him to tender his resignation of the cause which have led him to tender his resignation of effice of adjutant general of the army. It appears that the minister of war wax not pleased with the adjutant-general's failure to assist him in his plan of foreing the resignation of Gen. Galvão and consequently decided to subject Marshal Bitencourt to a series of petty annoyances so that he also might be fouced to resign. To these annoyances he adjutant-general patiently submitted until some days ago, when Gen. Vasques without consulting him appointed Col. Torres Homem, chief of section in the office under Bitencourt's immediate control. The President, it is stated, endeavored to dissuade Bitencourt from his intention or resigning, but the latter persisted and, after leaving in the hands of the President the principal documents relating to the subject, went to his office and sent to the minister of war his letter of resignation. This the latter carried on Saturday to the President and it was decided that the matter should be discussed at the next calonet meeting.

—In remitting to Councillor Angusto de Castilho his diploma of honorary membership of the Associação Beneficente de Soccorros Mutuos Homengem ao Almirante Saldanha da Gama the secretary of that association addressed him the follow ing letter:—"I have the honor to forward to Y. E. the diploma of honorary membership of the Associação Beneficente de Soccorros Mutuos Homengem ao Almirante Saldanha da Gama, in beneficial citizens, some of whom had distinguished themselves in the service of their country. The Associação Beneficente de Soccorros Mutuos Homengem ao Almirante Saldanha da Gama, in beneficial citizens, some of whom had distinguished themselve

BIRTH.

At São Christovão, on the 9th inst., the wife of Henry Robertson, of a daughter.

A SINGULAR CRIME.

A SINGULAR CRIME.

The Jornal do Commercio of the 18th gives the particulars of a very singular ctime. Our readers will remember the loss of the German steamer Buenes Aires at the entrance to this port on July 18, 1890. The steamer had called at Pernambuco, and had there seecived a box containing 200,0008 shipped to the Bauco do Brazil, which was insued in The Mainel Insurance Co., of London. The box was lost with the steamer, and the company paid for it. Some two months later the box was picked up at sea by six Portuguese fishermen, natives of Povon de Varzim, Portugal, who at once dec'ded to quit fishing and to divide the money. They also resolved to return to Portugal, and accordingly five of them deposited their money with a business house here to be forwarded whenever they desired. The sixth, however, Benta, changed the notes into sterling and took the money home with him. He built him a house in Povoa, and was presumably enjoying the fruits of a very fortunate earch.

It would seem, however, that the six fishermen.

presumanty chopying the tritis of a very fortunated catch.

It would seem, however, that the six fishermen had three partners who were not out with them that day. They resolved not to tell these three of the money, and not to divide with them. Some nine months ago the three returned to Povoa and the first thing they did was to tax Benta with his treachery in not dividing the money. Benta lost his temper and had his accusers prosecuted and fined. They then reported the transaction to the agency of the insurance company, which has secured about 10,0008 firsts from Benta in Portugal and is now after the money still here on deposit.

Business Notes

-It is proposed to light Pernambuco with elec-

tricty.

There are now said to be 2,000 electric lamps in houses at Petropolis.

-The public illumination of São Paulo in the month of February cost 53,936\$710.

The minister of industry has authorized the lighting of the Pará post-office with electricity.

-Messrs. Alberto Martins Pereira & Co. have brought a suit against the government to recove compensation for merchandise seized during the naval revolution.

The present tobacco crop of Bahia is estimated 60,000 arrobas. Last year there were shipped

at 60,000 arrobas. Last year there were shipped 293,675 bales weighing 23,495,60 bales.

—It is again reported that the Banco da Republica is going to sell to the government the building intended for that bank now in construction on Rua —The consequence.

—The consumption of rum at Cuyabá is estimated at 80,000 bottles per annum and the number of consumers at 6,000, which makes an average of 13 ½ bottles per annum for each consumer.

It is said that the immigrants' depot on Carvalho island, belonging to the state of Rio de Janeiro, will ready for occupation in May. The depot will accommodate from 250 to 300 immi-

—The Municipio says that there are 121 factories in the city of São Paulo using 130 steam en-giues and motors and employing 5,671 persons, of which 3,800 are men, 877 women and 732

children.

—We are in receipt of the announcement of a copartnership between Messrs. Joseph William Mee and William M. Cotching, in São Paulo, to succeed the first named gentleman in the "Victoria Store" business, so well and favorably known in that city.

—The custom-house safes at Coruml-4, Matto Grosso, must be very small affa'rs. On January 29 a remittance of 100,000\$ from the national treasury was paid in, but the inspector at once sent it on to Cuyabá because his safes would not hold the money.

hold the money.

—The Diario of Maranhā says that the Maranhāo steamship company is having two new steamers constructed in England, one for the coasting service and the other for river service. The coasting steamer is to be called the Continente, and will be ready for service some time this month.

—By the contract signed in Petropolis on the 17th in-t. by Dr. Mello Braga, representative of the Banco Constructor, and Mr. Mitchell, representative of the General Electric Company of New York, the latter bound himself to finish, within five months, the work on the electric plant at that town.

five months, the work on the electric plant at that town.

—It is once more reported that the government is going to buy the Friburgo palace on Rua do Cattete. This building is said to belong now to the Banco da Republica, which is stated to have taken it for a debt of 3,000,000\$. Only a short time since it was the property, nominally, and residence of the banker and speculator Mayrink.

—The sanitary authorities at Paranaguá seem to be defying the federal government. On the 10th the minister of interior telegraphed that steamers bound for ports in other states should not be detained there in quarantine. The Apmoré arrived there on the 11th and was put into quarantine mill further orders, and there she was to the 16th. The Brazilian official is as arbitrary as the Uruguayan in such matters.

—The proprietors of the greater part of the newspace offices in this city have protested against the collection of double duties on paper, which the custom-house is now enforcing. The inspector admits the exorbitancy of the tax, but says he is noweless. The petitiones have appealed to the minister. The tax is worse have appealed to the minister. The tax is worse than double, however, for the authorities are levying illegally an extra fraction of the rate on some classes of paper.

—We see by an exchange that the Cooperativa Nacional, recently creative frazzed by R. I. Kinsman

fraction of the rate on some classes of paper.

—We see by an exchange that the Cooperativa Nacional, recently organized by R. J. Kinsman Benjamin, promoses to "rassle" with the high prices which afflict us. And in order to do it comfortably the company proposes to sell shares at 288, payable in mouthly instalments of 28000. Of course anybody can pay 28000 a month and if a sufficient number do it the company will manage to live very comfortably in spite of the high prices. It's a spien'ti idea, surely! We are half inclined to try it ourselves.

The Paris correspondents of the Pars and Municipio have established an agencia internacional in that great capital.

Municipie have established an agencia internacional in that great capital.

—On the 19th the treasury officials approved
with slight alterations the statues of a new mutual
life insurance company to be called the "Equitativa doe Eatados Unidos do Brazil." and the decree
to that effect was sent to the President for his
signature. This company is not to be primited
to re-insure its risks in any o her companies, either
in or out of the country. This lo-ks like partiality.
It he Sul-America can re-insure in the New York
Life, why should not the Equitativa re-insure in
the New York Equitable?

—In regard to the re-exportation of an invice
of "bitters" noticed in our last issue, the Diario
of Santos s'ates that the goods were imported by
Messirs. A. Trommel & Co., in two lots of 400
cas s each, that the first lot was dispatched and
paid warchouse charges to the dock company,
under the new traiff, amounting to 1,040%, that
the second lot was re-exported, the freight to
Hamburg being only a third of these warchouse
charges, and that the duties alone on the goods
are three times their c-st, which renders it impossible to sell them in this market except at a heavy
loss.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—A telegram from Pelotas says that counterfeit sovereigns have appeared at that place.

—It is said that among the plates which have disappeared from the mint are some for the production of revenue stamps. If we are to have such happenings as this, e tenhaps it would be good policy to have the work done abroad once more.

—It is reported in S. Paule that the winters of

policy to have the work done abroad once more.

—It is reported in S. Paulo that the minister of finance will not settle the question that has a sisen between the dock company at Santos and the S. Paulo custom-house. It is intimated that congress, when it meets, will abolish the custom-house at S. Paulo.

house at S. Panio.

—The Fananial News of March 2nd says editability that "Agoo, goog gees to Brazil (this mouth) for the five percent. loan." If it has come, no one is apparently aware of it, for exchange this month is weaker than ever. So large an amount as 2900,000 would surely improve the rate.

as A 900,000 wound saverly improve the take.

—It is stated that the recent decline in government bonds of the issue of 1895 is due to the large quantity thrown on the market by persons who have received them from the municipal council in payment of their accounts. It appears that many persons who subs. ibed to the recent municipal loan made their payments in these bunds.

loan made their payments in these bonds.

—In Ceará val s of small denominations have been issued to the amount, it is said, of 300,000\$, bearing the name of the Fortaleza municipal council. The council has been jaying its employés with them, but is redeeming not one. As these worthess vales have been counterfeited, the situation is still more complicated. The issue of these vales is illegal and some one should be punished for it.

situation is still more complicated. The issue of these vales is illegal and some one should be punished for it.

—The Orhe of Mació complains of the prejudices suffered by the people of Alagoas because of the miserable money in circulation there. The vivales to beare? have driven out all legal currency, and no charge is current but these worhless bits of paper. Even copper and nickel disappear as fast as they are received. The trickets of two tramway componie as real so used as change, and a company called the Promotor de Industria is making a fine thing of the speculation by continually issuing tickets on poor paper and redeeming almost nothing.

—It is stated that the inspector of customs at Maccó is brother-in-law of examiner Gama and of 1st clerk Andrade. The latter is a relative of the custom-house brokers, of the janitor of the ware-house and of the guarda-mor, and connected by marriage with the guards, who are relatives of the inspector and of Examiner Gama. The latter is first cousin to examiner Julio Ramalho. The chief of the first section is sponyor of one of the chieflent of the inspector, one of whom is 4th clerk. One of the sons of the chief of the first section is custom-house brokers one of whom is 4th clerk. One of the sons of the chief of the first section is custom-house broker for the firm of Boxwell, the most important house in Macció. The chief of the and section is sufoned by marriage with 1st clerk Dyonisio, who is consin and brother-in-law of landing officer Lucio da Costa. First clerk Affonso Gançalves is brother of 4th clerk Joso Munes. The chief of the first section is sufficed and costa. First clerk Affonso Gançalves is brother of 4th clerk Joso Munes. The chief of the first section is sufficed and costa. First clerk Affonso Gançalves is brother of 4th clerk Joso Munes. The chief of the first section is sufficed and costa. First clerk Affonso Gançalves is brother of 4th clerk Joso Munes. The chief of the first section is such the clerk Joso for the chief of the first section is suff

a reality of ist circle Anoiso. Touth't derivase concellos is cousin of 1st clerk Affonso and of Pureza.

—The municipal council of this city had estimated its revenue for last year at 27, 321, 3668000. It collected 26,062,7264462; but of titis sum that of 15,386, f10\$112 was not properly revenue, which consequently amounted to 11,596,016\$350. The amount of house tax, which had been estimated at 5,000,000\$ was in facto, 880, 159\$955; but it nomehensation for this gain many items produced much less than the estimate. Licences, for instance, which had been estimated at 3,000,000\$ produced only 1,300,007\$273 and the collection of arcers of taxes, which had been estimated at 4,000,000\$, produced only 1,300,007\$275. For the general government continues to collect the taxes on industries and professions, transfer of poperty, and water, which were included in the estimate to produce 9,000,000\$. The expenditure amounted to 26,010,0353;30. In this connection it is gratifying to note that the planta cadastral, whose expenses for the year had been estimated at 1,000,000\$, cot only 787,445\$206. If money must be squandered in this way, of course the smaller the sum the better. The Banco da Republica seems to have supplied the municipal government at the sum the better. The Banco da Republica seems to have supplied the municipal government with money to meet the most pressing demands on it and at the end of the year the latter owed the bank 5,200,-4308500. To sundry creditors it owed 1,535,108\$-141, and there was, moreover, an unclass field debt of 4683,604\$208, making total liabilities to the amount of 11,509,322\$909, which will absorb a pretty large part of the recent ban.

—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. Cases have occurred where the criminals, caught with counterfeit notes in their possession, have been liberated without investigation. Recently, here in Rio a group of these characters were released because the prosecuting attorney had neglected to file the complaint as required by law. It sometimes looks as though the influence of some of the criminals was strong enough to protect them against prosecution.

COMMERCIAL

	Rio de Janeiro, March 23rd, 1896.
Par value	e of the Brazilian milreis (1\$000), gold. 27 d.
. do	do do do in U. S
	40 40 111 0.3
	coin at \$4.86,65 per &1 stg 54 75 cts
do	\$1.00 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold 1\$827
do	of Le stg. in Brazilian gold 8 800
	A. M. Marinan Rold 3 800
_	
Bank rat	e of exchange, official, on London to-day 8 13116 d
Present v	and the state of t
do	
	do (paper) 327 rs. gold
do	do do in U.S.
	coin at \$4 80 per & stg 17.62 16 c
Value of	17.02 75 C
vanie or	\$1.00 (\$4 80 per &r. stg. in Brazi-
	lian currency (paper) 5F674
Value of	£1 sterling ,, ,, 27\$234
	27,7234

EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE.

March 17—The London & River Plate and the Banco Nacional posted no rates, and the other foreign banks: opened at 8 1516—9, the Hanco da Republica drawing steadule at the higher rate all day, but there was a demand for lish from the opening of the market, and finally the London & Brazilian Bank posted 8½ and the British Bank 31316. After business in other than bank sterling at 8 1316, bills came out and the market stiffened, with business reported in bank at 8½ and in other sterling at 8 1316; the demander of the standard of the sterling at 8 1316, and the market stiffened, with business reported in bank at 8½ and in other sterling at 8 1316, and 1316, and other sterling was quoted at 8 1316, and 0 1316, a

y source sterning. Sovereigns sold on the street at a page of the street at a page of the street strategy and the street strategy and the street strategy and the street street street. The Brailinnische Bank reduced its official rate to 8 1116. The Branch depending Bank reduced its official rate to 8 1116. The Branch depending a street s

buyers at 27\$700, stellers at 28\$; on the street there was nothing reported 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 2353. The Banco da Render than bank sterling at 8 2353. The Banco da Render than bank sterling at 8 2353. The Banco da Render than bank sterling at 8 2353. The Banco da Render than bank sterling at 8 2353. The Banco da Render than bank sterling at 8 2353. The Banco da Render than bank sterling at 8 2354. The sterling that the bank sterling at 8 2354. But there were covering collections at the best obtainable rate. In the late afternoon the demand slackened, and 83% was quoted ficely for bank paper, the British Bank drawing at 8 2334, but there was still money at 8 2316 when the day completed bank sterling at 8 116.8 7 8 1978, and other bills buyers at 27\$500, sellers at 27\$500; in the site 27\$500 was quoted to the found of the site 27\$500 was quoted the site of t

at \$ 2519—8 2316. Severeigns closed at the Bolton with buyers at 27\$50, sellers at 27\$500; on the street 27\$500 was quoted. March 27—The London & Brazilian joined the other banks at \$\frac{3}{2}\) day high was the only clouge in posted rates. The Banco da Republica was still downing at \$\frac{3}{2}\), at which was the only clouge in posted rates. The Banco da Republica was still downing at \$\frac{3}{2}\), at which it found very little money, but this was no great surprise to any constitution of the banks, laters are 'few and far between.' at \$\frac{3}{2}\), and \$\frac{2}{2}\), \$\frac{2}{2}\), and a diverse stering at \$\frac{2}{2}\), and the stering at \$\frac{2}{2}\), a

own unyers at 278300, sellers at 278500, on the 278500 was quoted.

March 23—The British Bank posted 8 1316 and was oftrowing freely all day at his rate; the Brasilianisch Bank, which also furnished bills during the morning at 8 1316, refused morey during the day at the quotation, and the other banks are sellers at 25 and 15 to be buyers of commercia sterling at 8 1316—8 23 51 to be buyers of commercia sterling at 8 1316—8 23 51 to be buyers of commercia sterling at 8 1316—8 2315 to be sellers at 28, and the banks are sellers at 2316 and the sellers are sellers at 2316 and the sellers are sellers at 2316—8 23125 for the sellers at 2316—8 23125 for the sterling, and the quotations showed that collections are maturing, and that all of the foreign banks cannot remit unfinited amounts in bills concept by the sellers at 278500, sellers at 278500, sellers at 278500, sellers at 278500.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES

12	Apolices, do do reg	1895	951 951	20	,,C.P	R. B. gold . Urbano edial	75 72 56
10 (Commerc do	io	207		lepublic	25	148
				scellaneous		*	.,0
10 (Conf Ind. Corcovad Loteria I	0	225	100	T. Cafe Invenc	Merc ivel deCalç'o	
	March	17.					
19	Apolices, do do	1805	951	50	do	es, 1895. regist. G.doSul	949
				Banks.			
135 l	Republic: do	2S	148 66	30	Brazil	e Lond	10

ī	Miscal	laneous.
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1		100 Melh. LageBot 5
١.	March 18.	
1 :	4 Apolices, 5s 970 0 do 969	2 Apolices, 1895. 948
200	\$ do 07	30 do regist, 040
300		
	4	26 hn. C.R.B.gold 75
١		ınkı.
23	o Constructor 11 2 Metropolitana 1 500	30 Republica 148 200 do 28 66
1 "		laneous
1 ,	Nac.Chap.Senh	
1	x 1 call 55	soo V. F. Sapucahy 8
2		
1 :		50 Tatt. Moreaux 55
	March 19.	
١.	Apolices, 5s 970	P M
1 3	do 969	100 Emp. Munipal, 178 100 do 179
	5 do 481,350	200 deb. Sorocabana 72
I٠	7 do 1,342 6 do 1805 040	155 hn Cr. Rl. Braz. 55
;		99 ,, C.R S Paulo 72
1		uks.
١,	Braz. e Lond 10	
1	Commercial 207	85 Republica 148 30 do 149
1 2	Commercio 202	120 do 28 66
1	6 Nacional 270	
1 ,,	Wiscella V. F. Sapucahy. 7 500	
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1	March 20.	
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1 3	do 969	07 debCeryBayaria 180
9		40 h.n. Predial 55
1	0 /1/	inks.
5		350 Republica 148 500
12.	Commercio, 28. 81 RioMattoGrosso 112	100 do 148
0	Rural 235	160) do 28 65
	Miscell	
9	Geral, insce 43	10 Integr. insce 50
	March 21.	
1000	Sovereigns 27 700	1 Apolce, 481,339
l .	1 Apolice 5s 968	600 deb.L'dua 100\$ 11
'	30 do 970	
		nks.
	7 Lav.eCom 142	150 Republica148 500
1 :	o Nacional 225	350 do 65 500
	Miscel	laneous.
1	o S.Chris. tram. 150	108 MinasS, Jeron 5 500
		3 300

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 23rd March, 1896.

Exports.

following result:		
Dealers	25,118 bags	
Receipts on the :6th		
Factors and warehouses	16,125 ,,	
Exporters	26,245 ,,	
Total		

Total.... 70,000 bags.
or 38,530 bags less than the estimated stock on the said date.
Some doubts were expressed among dealers as to the quantity reported as held by exporters, but the general impression seemed to be that the count was probably correct.
Advices published here from Europe prophecy that the American markets will have to buy in Europe, but unless the quality of eccepts her and in Santos improves, the United States are likely to have the Brazilian markets entirely at their disposition, and last stocks reported from New York do not justify any apprehension of famine.
Santos has been quiet again during the week, but the market there became very firm at the end of week, and closed strong at about 15\(\frac{1}{2}\)sop per to kilos, for good anerner, an advance of 500 rs. on the quotation of the feth. Receipts were 18,000 bags, against sales of 18,000 lags and shipments of 21,000 bags for the United States and 21,000 bags for the United States and 21,000 bags for the United States and 21,000 bags for the 18,000 bags.

The shipments since our last report have been:
7.461 bags for the United States

7,461 bags for the United States
4,344 " Europe Cape of Good Hope

1,873 ,, River Plate, etc.	
14,031 bags.	
The vessels sailed with coffee are ;	
United States:	bags.
Mar. 16 New Orleans Fr str Cordoba Europe;	7,239
Mar. 17 Havre Fr str Ville de Buenos Aires 18 Antwerp Ger str Strassburg Elsewhere:	1,500
Coastwise, sundry steamers	

	Superior	do
	Good 1st	do
	Regular 1st	do
	Ordinary 1st	14\$775-15\$320
	Good 2nd	14 001-15 320
	Ordinary 2nd	12 930-14 639
id the pa	uta was reduced to 1	\$450.
Brokers'	quotations, accordir	g to New York
r arroba,	were the following:	

per arroos, were the totowing:

March 16

No. 6... nominal

2 \$\$30-3... do

3... do

2 \$\$00-5... do

3... d

types and

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS

•) F	С	01	F	EE	٨	T	RI	0	D	E	J	N	EIRO.
Steamer freight, 100 primage.	Exchange on London	N. Y. spot quot. No. 7	do No. 8	N. Y per 2	Average quot. No. 7.	Stock	Total shipments bags	,, Coastwise	" River Plate, etc. "	, Cape	Lurope	Shipments U. States	Receipts bags	
25-30 C	9 0	13 % 6	Nom	Nom		70,000	1,629	:	:	:	1,620	:	2,512	Mar. 16
25-30 €	8 %	13 % 6	20 200	20.1950		71,336	:	:	:	;	:	:	1,336	Mar. 17
25-30 €	8 13116	13 % c	20 200	201950		74,129	2,400	:	:	:	:	2,400	5,193	Mar. 17 Mar. 18
25-30 C	8 13116	13 % 6	20 200	20. \$950		72,118	3.749	25	;	;	2,474	1,250	1,738	Mar. 19
25-30 C	8 13116	13 % 0	20 200	20\$950		70,894	2,730	:	1,178	:	250	1,302	1,306	Mar. 19 Mar. 20
25-30 €	8 131.6	13 % 6	2, 550	21\$250		70,281	3,532	328	695	:	:	2,509	3,119	Mar. 21
:	:	:	:	:		71.054	;	:	:	:	:	:	773	Mar. 22
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	102,42;	6,332	4,016	3,0.0	16,576	74,499	51,049	Totals since 1st Mar
:	:	:	:	:		:	1,973,092	90,328	51,472	65.785	601,727	1,163,830	1,929.740	Totals since 1st July
	25-30 6 25-30 6 25-30 6 25-30 6 25-30 6 25-30 6	9 d 8 3/6 8 13116 8 13116 8 13116 8 13116	13 Mc 13 Mc 13 Mc 13 Mc 13 Mc 13 Mc 19 d	9916. 8 918. 9 918. 9 906. 8 90. 6 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	Nom 20 230 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	Nom 208300 208300 208300 208300 218330 Nom 20 200 20 200 20 200 20 20 20 20 20 20	70,000 71,336 74,129 72,118 70,834 70,281 71,051 Nom 20,530 20,530 20,530 20,530 21,539 Nom 20,530 20,530 20,530 20,530 21,539 13,40 13,40 13,40 13,40 13,40 13,40 13,40 13,40 13,40 13,40 13,40 13,40 13,116 813,116 15,70 2	1.620 2.400 37.49 37.39 3.532 103.423 77000 77.335 74.129 73.118 70.524 72.581 71.054 Nom 20.530 20.530 20.5300 20.5300 21.53.59 Nom 20.530 20.5300 20.5300 20.5300 21.53.59 13.36 13.36 13.36 13.46 13.46 13.46 13.46 13.46 13.46 13.46 15.79 6 18.78 13.116 13.116 13.116 15.70 6 18.70 6 15.70 6 15.70 6 15.70 6 15.70 6 15.70 6 18.70 6 15.70 6 15.70 6 15.70 6 15.70 6	1,450 3,40 3.79 3.79 3.83 6,533 1.70,500 71,355 74,179 72,118 70,594 79,351 71,054 70,500 71,355 74,179 72,118 70,594 79,351 71,054 70,500 71,355 74,179 72,118 70,594 79,351 71,054 70,500 71,355 74,179 72,118 70,594 79,351 71,054 74,179 74,1	1,000		1.620 2.44 29 16,576 1.620 1.526 1,576 1.620 1.526	1,400 1,320 1,320 1,520	Recurbor.

Imports.

Imports.

The markets are still unsatisfactorily quiet, but prices are generally steady and rather higher in some cases. Flour is dearer, owing principally to the very small supply of Amrican afloat, and importers continue firm, but the demand for foreign flour is still rather restricted, and a renewal of shipments from the River Plate is not unprobable. In hard, pork and ice changes are very slight, but culfish has again been advanced, and is firm. The supply of Pitch pine has been excessive this month, and the market is nominal: there are two cargoes still close by, but fafter these arrive then will be a "rest," for the receivers. In other qualities of lumber no changes are reported, and most quotations from jobbers are still about where we left them a week ago. Exchange has not shown violent fluctuations but was generally flat until Saturday, when a little more steadiness was apparent. Until the recent importations are poid for there is likely to be a steady, daily demand for bills from the collecting banks, while the general opinion is that outside there is still very little money.

Flour—Receipts since our last report have been:

Flour Receipts since our last report have been;

Creole Prince, from New York..... 75 h.ls.,

Aldine, from Resario, 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—18000 per bil. The small quantity if American flour afloat keeps exporters' ideas at prices that are not at all unlikely to bring in flour from the south, where the late depreciation in the currency may left pexporters, and the local mills have advanced the quotation for their lower qualities only. Deliveries for the week were about 9,000 brils, and stocks in all hands are estimated to be 46,000 brils, of which 24,000 brils. American and 8,000 brils. River plate in first hands. Brokers quote at follows, viz:

Trieste	nominal.
Richmond 1st	33\$750-31\$000
do 2nd	nominal.
Baltimore 1st	33 750-34 000
do 211d	33 250-33 500
Western and Interior	33 250-34 000
River Plate	28 030-30 000
Local Mills	

Lard - Receipts have been 2,550 kegs, 100 cases per Creoke Prince and Bellaura from the United States. Dealers are still quoting George's lard at 800 rs. per lb. and native has been advanced to 18050-18140 per kilo.

neen auvanceu 10 1,965 — 131,40 per Kilo.

Codfish – Receipts are 750 tubs 150 cases per Creole Prince
from New York and 3,45 cases Norwegian per Perfo Aleger
from Hamburg. Prices are again higher, and dealers now
quote Canadim tubs at 50\$00 −52\$000 and Norwegian cases
at 57\$000—58\$ 30.

at 57\$000—58\$ 00.

Rice — Receipts mil. Dealers still quote Indian rice at 16\$200—18\$600 per bag, and native at 17\$000—24\$600.

Pork—Receipts have been 1,560 bris, 1,000 hall-bris, 150 cases per Crocke Prince and Bellavia. There has been a slight decline in jobing prices, and dealers now quote American at 15320—1\$360 per kilogramme, with native at 900—1\$460.

11400.

Pitch Pine - Receipts are 9,0,000 feet per Cambria and 498,542 feet per Grenada, from Pensacola. The market is largely supplied for the moment, and quotations are considered quite nominal.

ed quide nonicial.

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

Spruce Pine Nothing to report.

Swedish Pine—Nothing new.

Kerosene—Receipts are 5,000 cases per Bellaura. Dealers are quoting at about 1e5000—1e5500 per case, according to quantity and cenditions.

Turpentine—No receipts. We continue last quotations of 930—960 rs. per kilogramme.

Bran—The Volmer brought 5,198 bags from Montevideo to dealers, and brokers still quote River Plate nominal. The local mills are selling at 4\$800—5\$000 per bag.

Coal-Receipts since our last rep-

3, 359 t	ons p	er Freshfield, from Cardiff.
3,672	,,	James Kerr, do.
2,256	,,	D. S. Schillizo, do.
4.539	,,	Marino, do.
2,274	**	Alexander Veats, do
807	**	Genesta, from Swansea.
687	**	Rita, do.
4,644	••	Atala, from Newport.
1,164	**	Gwytheryn Castle, from Liverpool.
3,219	"	Nile, from Leith.
All to deal	ers.	

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS

MARCH 16.

Pensacola—Br bk Cambria; 1251 tons; Rosseaux; 56 ds; pine to Geral de Commercio e Industria Co.

Br bk Grenada; 635 tons; Gardner; 55 ds; pine to Geral de Commercio e Industria Co. CARDIFF—Br ship James Kerr; 2281 tons; Powles; 39 ds: coal to Brazilian Coal Co.

LIVERPOOL - Br bk Gwytheyrn Castle; 778 tons; Davies; 45 ds; coal to Hime & Co.

MAR. 17. Swansea—Br lug G nesta; 419 tons; Davies; 43 ds; coal to Belmiro Rodrigues & Co. Mossoro'-Br bg L. G. Crosby; 298 tons; Perry; 22 ds; salt to John Moore & Co.

MAR. 18.

Lettin—Br ship Nile; 2079 tons; Clark; 62 ds; coal to Gas Co.

Co.

HAMBURG — Dan lug Marie Sophie; 234 tons: Jordhan; 55 ds; sundries to C. Schnitzplan & Co.

OPORTO— PORT bl. Bečda Formigon; 560 tons: Ferreira; 44 ds; sundries to Venga Finto & Co.

— Port ble Quiterni; 375 tons: Gonçalves; 39 ds; sundries order.

MAK. 19.

CARDIFF - Br ship Alexander Peats; 1476 tons: Branner; so ds; coal to Belmiro Rodrigues & Co.

SWANSKA-- Br ling Rida; 376 tons: Olsen; 56 ds; coal to Brazilian Coal Co.

Santos-Swed lug John; 241 tons; Stahre; 9 ds; ballast to order.

MAR. 21.

ROSARIO—Br bg Kildonan; 272 tons; Grafton; 22 ds; hay to J. de Souza & Co.

— Br bg Aldine; 344 tons; Hanson; 33 ds: flour to order.

Mossoro—Dan lug Sylphe; 149 tons; Jensen; 20 ds; salt to Antonio de Oliveira Maia.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

MARCH 16.
IMBITUBA—Nor bg Christian; 255 tons; Aronsen; ballast.

BAHIA BLANCA—Br bk Stadacona; 1074 tons; Cogswell; ballast.

Ress.

MAR. 19.

NAMBUCO — Dan bk Daniel: 346 tons; Thegersen;

MAR, 20, BARBADOS—Ger lug Venezuela; 200 tons; Larsen, ballast. MAR. 22

Barbados - Br ship Steinoora; 1099 tons; Ritchie: ballast.

VESSELS AFLOAT & CHARTERED FOR RIO Adelina....

	Oporto	
Australia	Brunswick	
Auriga	Brunswick	
Arcelina	Oporto	
Arufinn	Leith	13 Feb.
Aislaby (str)	Galle	14 Feb.
Angioletta R	Pensacola	
Birnam Wood	Pascagoula	
Blenheim	at Barbados	
Bessie Hamilton	Sunderland	27 Feb.
Canning	Savannah	8 Feb.
Columbus	Hamburg	20 Feb.
Cornelio Zino	Pensacola	15 Jan,
Cupica	Hull	
Cathaya	Sunderland	••
Costa Lobo		27 Jan.
Cypher	Oporto	
	Swansea	t4 Feb.
Cubana	Manchester	12 Feb.
Constance	Rangoon	17 Feb.
Century	Jersey	27 Feb.
Cashier	Grimsby	27 Feb.
Carnegie	Rangoon	25 Feb.
De Bay (str)	Middlesboro	
Don Quixote	Pensacola	
Eureka (and for Santos)	New York	
El'ida	Glasgow	13 Feb.
Effendi	Swansea	٠
	Swansea	
Erin's Isle.	Cardiff	
Erin's Isle.	Cardiff	
Erin's Isle Else Ethel	Cardiff Rangoon	
Erin's Isle, Else Ethel Falls of Dee	Cardiff Rangoon New York Cardiff	15 Feb.
Erin's Isle Else Ethel Falls of Dee Flora	Cardiff Rangoon New York Cardiff Blyth	15 Feb. 5 Feb.
Erin's Isle, Else Ethel Falls of Dee	Cardiff Rangoon New York Cardiff	15 Feb. 3 5 Feb. 22 Feb.
Erit's Isle. Else. Ethel Falls of Dee. Flora Fulford (str) Good News.	Cardiff Rangoon New York Cardiff Blyth Pensacola Baltimore	15 Feb. 1 5 Feb. 22 Feb.
Esin's Isle. Else Ethel Falls of Dee. Flora Fulford (str) Good News. Garibaldi.	Cardiff Rangoon New York Cardiff Blyth Pensacola Baltimore Pensacola	15 Feb. 15 Feb. 22 Feb.
Erii's Isle. Ette: Ette! Falls of Dee. Flora Fulford (sst) Good News. Guildwegu.	Cardiff Rangoon New York Cardiff Blyth Pensacola Baltimore Pensacola Pascagoula	15 Feb. \$ 5 Feb. 22 Feb.
Eric's Isle. Else. Ethel Falls of Dee. Falls of Dee. Falls of Steen Follow (stx) Good News. Garibaldi. Gultwepu. Hedi.	Cardiff Rangoon New York Cardiff Blyth Pensacola Baltimore Pensacola Pascagoula Gothenburg	15 Feb. 3 5 Feb. 22 Feb. 22 Feb. 17 Jan.
Erics III. Elic Elic Ethel Ethel Filor Filor Good News. Gorbhild: Guldrigu Hedi.	Cardiff Rangoon New York Cardiff Blyth Pensacola Baltimore Pensacola Pascagoula Gothenburg Rangoon	15 Feb. 3 5 Feb. 22 Feb. 22 Feb. 17 Jan. 26 Feb.
Erics Ide, Elic Elic Elic Elic Falls of Dec Falls of Dec Falls of Cont Falls of Cont Garibaldi Garibaldi Heremand Heremand	Cardiff Rangoon New York Cardiff Blyth Pensacola Baltimore Pensacola Pascagoula Gothenburg Rangoon Newcastle	75 Feb. 3 5 Feb. 22 Feb. 22 Feb. 77 Jan. 26 Feb. 6 Feb.
Erics Isle. Elia Elia Elia Elia Elia Elia Elia Elia	Cardiff Rangoon New York Cardiff Blyth Pensacola Baltimore Pensacola Pascagoula Gothenburg Rangoon Newcastle Cardiff	15 Feb. 15 Feb. 22 Feb. 17 Jan. 26 Feb. 6 Feb. 28 Feb.
Erits Ille, Elia Elia Elia Elia Elia Elia Elia Elia	Cardiff Rangoon New York Cardiff Blyth Pensacola Baltimore Pensacola Gothenburg Rangoon Newcastle Cardiff Marseilles	15 Feb. 3 5 Feb. 22 Feb. 17 Jan. 26 Feb. 6 Feb. 28 Feb. 2 Feb.
Erics Isle. Esta Esta Esta Esta Esta Esta Esta Esta	Cardiff Rangoon New York Cardiff Blyth Pensacola Baltimore Pensacola Gothenburg Rangoon Newcastle Cardiff Marseilles Hamburg	15 Feb. 3 5 Feb. 22 Feb. 17 Jan. 26 Feb. 6 Feb. 28 Feb. 2 Feb.
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Erits Ille, Elits Ethel Falls y Dee Falls y Dee Fallon Fulford (stt) Good Wean. Garihaldi Guldregu. Herottan Herottan Herottan Jona (stt) Johann Adolph. Johann Adolph.	Cardiff Rangoon New York Cardiff Blyth Pensacola Baltimore Pensacola Pascagoula Gothenburg Rangoon Newcastle Cardiff Marseilles Hamburg Cardiff Baltimore	15 Feb. 3 5 Feb. 22 Feb. 22 Feb. 26 Feb. 6 Feb. 28 Feb. 2 Feb. 15 Feb.
Erits III. Elia Elia Elia Elia Falls of Dee Filion Fulford (str) Good Neura. Garibaldi Guldrega Hedii. Hereward. Hermas. Iena (str) Indus Johan Adalph. Johan Johan Johan Johan Johan Lamefildi Lamefildi	Cardiff Rangoon New York Cardiff Blyth Pensacola Baltimore Pensacola Pascagoula Gothenburg Rangoon Newcastle Cardiff Mauseilles Hamburg Cardiff Baltimore Pensacola	15 Feb. 3 5 Feb. 22 Feb. 22 Feb. 26 Feb. 26 Feb. 28 Feb. 2 Feb. 27 Feb. 28 Feb. 27 Feb. 28 Feb. 29 Feb. 20 Feb.
Eriks III. Elia Ethel Fills Dee Fills Dee Fills Good Neon. Garlindit Guldregn Heati. Hereward. Herenes. John (stt) John Adolph John Adolph John Monophia	Cardiff Rangoon New York Cardiff Blyth Pensacola Baltimore Pensacola Pascagoula Gothenburg Rangoon Newcastle Cardiff Mauseilles Hamburg Cardiff Baltimore Pensacola	15 Feb. 3 5 Feb. 22 Feb. 17 Jan. 20 Feb. 28 Feb. 28 Feb. 2 Feb.
Eric's Irle. Elic. Elic. Elic. Elic. Elic. Elic. Filora Filora (str) Filora (str) Gard Neum. Gard Neum. Gardhidd: Guldregu. Hestii. Hereward. Hermes. Indus (str) Johann Adolph. Johann Adolph. Johann Adolph. Monvonia Monton	Cardiff Rangoon New York Cardiff Blyth Pensacola Baltimore Pensacola Operation Pascagoula Gothenhurg Rangoon Newcastle Cardiff Marseilles Hamburg Cardiff Baltimore Pensacola Pensacola Oporto Oporto	15 Feb. 25 Feb. 22 Feb. 17 Jan. 26 Feb. 27 Feb. 28 Feb. 28 Feb. 27 Feb. 28 Feb. 29 Feb. 20 Feb.
Erics IIIc. Elics Elics Elics Elics Elics Follow Follow Follow Good News. Garibaldi Gouldregu Heuli Hereward Herenes Jona (str) Indus Johann Adalph Johann A	Cardiff Rangoon New York Cardiff Blyth Pensacola Baltimore Pensacola Gothenburg Rangoon Newcastle Cardiff Masseilles Hamburg Masseilles Hambu	25 Feb. 22 Feb. 22 Feb. 32 Feb. 34 Feb. 36 Feb. 37 Jan. 36 Feb. 37 Feb. 37 Feb. 37 Feb. 38 Feb. 38 Feb. 38 Feb. 38 Feb. 39 Feb. 30 Feb
Eric's Ide. Elic Elic Elic Elic Elic Elic Elic Elic	Cardiff Rangoon New York Cardiff Blyth Pensacola Baltimore Pensacola Gothenburg Rangoon Newcastle Cardiff Masseilie Cardiff Masseilie Baltimore Pensacola Oporto Middlesbrro Pensacola Oporto Middlesbrro Pasacagoula	25 Feb. 27 Feb. 27 Feb. 27 Feb. 27 Feb. 27 Feb. 27 Feb. 28 Feb. 27 Feb
Erics IIIe. Elics Elics Elics Elics Elics Follow Follow Follow Good News. Garlindid: Guldregus Heedi. Hereward. Herenes. Lona (ut) Indus Johann Adalph. Johann Mollins Lanafield Monrevia Monrev	Cardiff Rangoon New York Cardiff Hlyth Pensacola Baltimore Pensacola Gothenburg Rangoon Newcastle Cardiff Baltimore Pensacola Cardiff Baltimore Pensacola Opero Maddlesbero Pasacqoula Leith	25 Feb. 22 Feb. 22 Feb. 32 Feb. 34 Feb. 36 Feb. 37 Jan. 36 Feb. 37 Feb. 37 Feb. 37 Feb. 38 Feb. 38 Feb. 38 Feb. 38 Feb. 39 Feb. 30 Feb
Eric's Irle. Elic Elic Elic Elic Elic Elic Elic Elic	Cardiff Rangoon New York Cardiff Blyth Pensacola Baltimore Pensacola Baltimore Pensacola Gothenburg Rangoon Newcastle Cardiff Marseilles Hamburg Cardiff Pensacola Oporto Pensacola Leuth Norfolk	15 Feb. 15 Feb. 22 Feb. 22 Feb. 22 Feb. 25 Feb. 26 Feb. 27 Feb. 27 Feb. 28 Feb. 27 Feb. 28 Feb. 29 Feb. 20 Feb. 20 Feb. 21 Feb. 22 Feb. 23 Feb. 24 Feb. 25 Feb. 26 Feb. 27 Feb. 28 Feb. 28 Feb. 29 Feb. 20 Feb. 20 Feb. 20 Feb. 20 Feb. 21 Feb. 22 Feb. 23 Feb. 24 Feb. 25 Feb. 26 Feb. 27 Feb. 27 Feb. 28 Feb. 28 Feb. 29 Feb. 20
Erics IIIe. Elic Elic Elic Elic Elic Elic Elic Elic	Cardiff Rangoon New York Cardiff Hlyth Pensacola Baltimore Pensacola Pascagoula Gothenburg Rangoon Newcastle Cardiff Baltimore Cardiff Baltimore Pensacola Pensacola Pensacola Pensacola Middlesboro Pascagoula Leuth Norfolk Letth	15 Feb. \$ 5 Feb. 22 Feb. 22 Feb. 17 Jan. 26 Feb. 28 Feb. 27 Feb. 13 Feb. 14 Feb. 15 Feb. 16 Feb.
Erik's Ide. Elia Ethel Ethel Follon Fullon's text Garibaldi Garibaldi Herwan Henit. Herwan Henit. John (st)	Cardiff Rangoon New York Cardiff Blyth Pensacola Baltimore Pensacola Baltimore Pensacola Gothenhurg Rangoon Newenstle Cardiff Ratimore Pensacola Pensacola Pensacola Oporto Maldlesboro Pascagoula Corfoli Ratimore Pensacola Pensacola Norfolk Leith Norfolk Leith Cardiff	15 Feb. 15 Feb. 22 Feb. 22 Feb. 25 Feb. 26 Feb. 27 Feb. 27 Feb. 28 Feb. 28 Feb. 29 Feb.
Erics IIIc. Elic Elic Elic Elic Elic Elic Elic Elic	Cardiff Rangoon New York Cardiff Hlyth Pensacola Baltimore Pensacola Baltimore Pensacola Rangoon Newcastle Cardiff Baltimore Cardiff Baltimore Pensacola Pensacola Operto Maddlesboro Pensacola Leuth Norfolk Leuth Cardiff Norfolk Leuth Norfolk Leuth Cardiff Cardiff Cardiff Cardiff Norfolk Leuth Norfolk	15 Feb. \$ 5 Feb. 22 Feb. 17 Jan. 26 Feb. 17 Jan. 26 Feb. 18 Feb. 18 Feb. 16 Feb. 18 Feb. 18 Feb. 18 Feb. 18 Feb. 19 Fe
Erik's Ide. Elia Ethel Ethel Follon Fullon's text Garibaldi Garibaldi Herwan Henit. Herwan Henit. John (st)	Cardiff Rangoon New York Cardiff Blyth Pensacola Baltimore Pensacola Baltimore Pensacola Gothenhurg Rangoon Newenstle Cardiff Ratimore Pensacola Pensacola Pensacola Oporto Maldlesboro Pascagoula Corfoli Ratimore Pensacola Pensacola Norfolk Leith Norfolk Leith Cardiff	15 Feb. 15 Feb. 22 Feb. 22 Feb. 25 Feb. 26 Feb. 27 Feb. 27 Feb. 28 Feb. 28 Feb. 29 Feb. 20 Feb.

Cahertefa	rss			FOREIGN SA OF RIO DE	LLII	NG VE	SEELS IN D, MARCH	THE PORT 22nd, 1895,
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			and 3 Feb.	4				
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	••••••		21 Feb.	lug M. B. Tower	665	Feb. 4	Macáo New-York . Baltimore	V. W. Guim&C Geral de C. & I Watson, R. & C Wilson & C.
	(Jura		19 Feb.	bk C. S. Hulbert bk Baltimore	610	14	Baltimore.	Watson, R. & C
				lug Glad Tidings	603	Mar. 5	Baltimore	Wilson & C.
	d		21 Dec.	lug Doris	875	12	Baltimore	Wilson & C.
Villiam	Branfoot (str)	Leith	28 Feb.					
AR	RIVALS OF	FOREIGN ST	EAMERS.	Austrian				m ,
			1	bk Emma	365	Feb. 11	Marseilles.	To order
DATE	NAME	FROM	CONSIGNED TO	British		Fab =	Hull Antwerp	Gas Co.
				sp Mozambique. bk Assyriasp Newman Hall	1008	reo. 5	Antwerp	Geral de C & I
lar.16	Cervantes Br V. de B.Aires Fr	Valparaiso* 31d Santos 18h	Norton, M & C. Chargeurs Réunis	sp Newman Hall	1449	n n	Cardiff	B.Rodrigues &
16	Strasshurg Gr	do 22h	H. Stoltz & C.	sp W. H. Corsar	1328	10		B. Rodrigues & Braz. Coal Co.
17	Liguria Br	Liverpool* 19d New York* 29d	Wilson Sons & C	sp Z. Ring	1297	. 19	Pensacola	Geral de C, & I
17	D S Schilligg Gb	Cardiff* and	Quayle, D. & C Braz. Coal Co. Karl Valais & C	sp Z. Ring sp M L. Burtill sp New City lug White Wings	1449	Mar. 4	Pensacola	Geral de C. & I. F. P. Passos V.W.Guim. & C Azevedo, B. P. & B. Rodrigues &
17	Aquitaine Fr Volmer Dan	Marseilles 21d Montevideo 9d	Karl Valais & C Fo order	lug White Wings	495	5	Pascagoula.	Azevedo, B.P.&
18	Bellaura Br	New York* 35d	Norton, M. & C	bk Annasona bk Tanjore	1376 868	12 12	Cardiff Pensacola	B.Rodrigues &
18	Marino Br Orcana Br	Cardiff 21d	Norton, M. & C Braz. Coal Co.	bk Cambria,	1251	16	Pensacola	Geral de C. & I Geral de C. &
18	Orcana Br Macedonia Gr	Valparaiso* 15d	Wilson Sons & C	sp James Kerr	2281	16	Cardiff Pensacola	Braz, Coal Co. Geral de C & I.
19	Mat. Bruzzo It	Hamburg* 29d Genoa* 19d	E. Johnston & C La Veloce	bk Grenada bgGwy'yenC'stle	635	16	Livernool	Hime & C
19	Maranhao It	Santos 19h do 22h	A. Fiorita & C Royal Mail	I lug Genesta	417	1.7	Swansea	B Rodrigues&
20	Tamar Br Stefania Aust	do 1d	Rombauer & C	bg L. G. Crosby	298	17	Mossoró Leith	John Moore & Gas Co.
20	Corrientes Gr	do sob	E. Ichnston & C	bg L. G. Crosby sp Nile sp Alex. Yeats	1470	19	Cardiff	B.Rodrigues &
20	Rosse Br Porto Alegre Gr	London* 32d Hamburg* 22d Bordeaux* 16d	Norton, M. & C. E. Johnston & C	lug Rita bg Kildonan	376	19	Swansea Rosario	Braz. Coal Co.
21	Portugal Fr	Bordeaux* 16d	Mess. Maritimes E. N. Norton Jr.	bg Aldine	344	21	Rosario	J. de Souza & C To order
21	Manitoba Br Bellarena Arg	Busines Aires fel	Camuyrano & C	Danish				
211	Denatena Arig							
22	Bourhon Br	Maranhão* 13d		Danish	1		1	
22	Bourhon Br Kaffir Pr. Br	Maranhão* 13d Santos 24h		bg Haabet	107	Jan. 31	Alloa	To order
22	Bourhon Br Kaffir Pr. Br Mozart Br	Maranhão* 13d Santos 24h do 21h	Zenha, Ramos&C Quayle, D.&C. Norton, M. & C	bg Haabet	107	Jan. 31 Feb. 28 Mar. 18	Alloa Paranaguá. Hamburg	To order J.S. Couto & (C. Schnitzplan
22	Kaffir Pr. Br Mozart Br	Santos 24h do 21h	Zenha, Ramos&C Quayle, D.& C. Norton, M. & C	bg Haabet	107 292 254 149	Jan. 31 Feb. 28 Mar. 18	Alloa Paranaguá. Hamburg Mossoró	To order J.S. Couto & (C. Schnitzplan A, O. Maia
22	Kaffir Pr. Br Mozart Br	Santos 24h	Zenha, Ramos&C Quayle, D.& C. Norton, M. & C	bg Haabet lug Amete lug Marie Sophie	"			
22	Kaffir Pr. Br Mozart Br	Santos 24h do 21h	Zenha, Ramos&C Quayle, D.& C. Norton, M. & C	bg Haabet lug Amete lug Marie Sophie lug Sylphe	"			
DEP	Kaffir Pr. Br Mozart Br	Santos 24h do 21h F FOREIGN 5	Zenha, Ramos&C Quayle, D.& C. Norton, M. & C STEAMERS.	bg Haabet lug Amete lug Marie Sophie lug Sylphe	"			To order J.S. Couto & C C. Schnitzplan A, O. Maia C. Hecksher & C
DEP DATE	ARTURES O NAME Cordoba Fr	Santos 24h do 21h F FOREIGN S WHERE TO New Orleans	Zenha, Ramos&C Quayle, D. & C. Norton, M. & C STEAMERS.	bg Haabet lug Amete lug Marie Sophie lug Sylphe Dutch bg Vlaanderen German bk Marie	467	Sept.13	Hamburg	C. Hecksher &
DEP DATE Mar. 16	ARTURES O NAMB Cordoba Fr Granton Br	Santos 24h do 21h F FOREIGN 3 WHERE TO New Orleans Buenos Aires	Zenha, Ramos&C Quayle, D. & C. Norton, M. & C STEAMBRS.	bg Haabetlug Ametelug Ametelug Marie Sophie lug Sylphe	467	Sept.13	Hamburg	C. Hecksher &
DEP DATE Mar. 16 16 17 17	ARTURES O NAMR Cordoba Fr Granton Br Lindisfarue Br Avona Br	Santos 24h do 21h F FOREIGN S WHERE TO New Orleans Buenos Aires do Santa Lucia	Zenha, Ramos&C Quayle, D. & C. Norton, M. & C STEAMBRS. CARGO Coffee Ballast do do	bg Haabet lug Amete lug Marie Sophie lug Sylphe Dutch bg Vlaanderen German bk Marie	467	Sept.13	Hamburg	C. Hecksher &
DEP DATE Mar. 16 17 17	ARTURES O NAMB Cordoba Fr Granton Br Lindi-farne Br Avona Br	Santos 24h do 21h F FOREIGN S WHERE TO New Orleans Buenos Aires do Santa Lucia	Zenha, Ramos&C Quayle, D. & C. Norton, M. & C STEAMBRS. CARGO Coffee Ballast do do Sundries	bg Haabet lug Amete lug Marie Sophie lug Sylphe Dutch bg Vlaanderen German bk Marie bk Frieda Mahn Italian	467 390 1297	Sept.13	Marseilles.	C. Hecksher & To order A. Avenier & (
DEP DATE Mar. 16 16 17 17 17 17 17	Kaffir Pr. Br Mozart Br ARTURES O NAME Cordoba Fr Granton Br Lindi-farne Br Avona Br Cervantes Br Liguina Br V de R Aires Fr	Santos 24h do 21h F FOREIGN S WHERE TO New Orleans Buenos Aires do Santa Lucia Luverpool* Valparatso* Havre*	Zeulta, Ramos&C Quayle, D. &C Norton, M. & C STEAMERS. CARGO Coffee Ballast do do Sundries do do do	bg Haabet ing Amete ing Marre Sophie ing Sylphe Dutch bg Vlaanderen German bk Marie bk Frieda Maln, Italian bk Oreb bk Alpino.	467 390 1297	Sept.13	Marseilles Antwerp Marseilles Marseilles	C. Hecksher & To order A. Avenier & (To order E. Ou & C.
DEP DATE Mar. 16 16 17 17 17 17	Kaffir Pr. Br Mozart Br ARTURES O NAME Cordoba Fr Granton Br Lindi-farne Br Avona Br Cervantes Br Liguina Br V de R Aires Fr	Santos 24h do 21h F FOREIGN : WHERE TO New Orleans Buenos Aires do Santa Lucia Liverpool* Valparaiso* Havres Santos	Zenla, Ramos&C Quayle, D. &C Norton, M. & C STEAMERS. CARGO Coffee Ballast do do Sundries do do do	bg Haabet. lug Amete. lug Mare Sophie lug Mare Sophie lug Sylphe Dutch bg Vlaanderen German bk Marie bk Frield Mahn. Italian bk Oreb bk Alpino bk Rosa	467 390 1297 772 513 853	Sept. 13	Marseilles Antwerp Marseilles Marseilles	C. Hecksher & To order A. Avenier & C. Edificadora Co.
DEP DATE Mar. 16 17 17 17 17 17 18 18	ARTURES O NAME Cordoba Fr Granton Br Lindisfarne Br Avona Br Uguna Br Uguna Br Edward Br Edwar	Santos 24h do 21h F FOREIGN 3 WHERE TO New Orleans Buenos Aires do Santa Lucia Lucia Processor Haptor Santos Liverpool* Haptor	Zeulta, Ramos&C Quayle, D. &C Norton, M. & C STEAMERS. CARGO Coffee Ballast do do Sundries do do do	bg Haabet ing Amete ing Marre Sophie ing Sylphe Dutch bg Vlaanderen German bk Marie bk Frieda Maln, Italian bk Oreb bk Alpino.	467 399 1295 772 513 853	Sept. 13	Marseilles Antwerp Marseilles Marseilles	C. Hecksher & To order A. Avenier & C. Edificadora Co.
DEP DATE Mar. 16 17 17 17 17 17 18 18 18	ARTURES O NAME Cordoba Fr Granton Br Lindisfarne Br Avona Br Cervantes Br Liguina Br V, de B, Aires F, Belgrano Gr Orcana Br Strassburg Gr Aquitaine Fr	Santos 24h do 21h F FOREIGN 3 WHERE TO New Orleans Buenos Aires do Santa Lucia Liverpool* Valparaiso* Havre* Santos Bremen* River Plate*	Zenla, Ramos C. Quayle, D. & C. Norton, M. & C. STEAMBRS. CARGO Coffee Ibaliast do	bg Haabet. lug Amete. lug Mare Sophie lug Mare Sophie lug Sylphe Dutch bg Vlaanderen German bk Marie bk Frield Mahn. Italian bk Oreb bk Alpino bk Rosa	467 390 1297 772 513 853	Sept. 13	Marseilles Antwerp Marseilles Marseilles	C. Hecksher & To order A. Avenier & C. Edificadora Co.
DEP DATH Mar. 16 17 17 17 17 17 17 18 18 18 18	ARTURES O NAME Cordoba Fr Granton Br Lindisfame Br Avona Br V. de B. AiresF V. de B. AiresF Granton Gr Grand Br V. de R. AiresF Grand Br Avona Br Groran Br Grand Br Grenville Br	Santos 24h do 21h F FOREIGN 3 WHERE TO New Orleans Buenos Aires Santa Lucia Liverpool* Walparaiso* Havre: Havre: Havre: Buenos Aires Buenos Aires	Zenla, Ramos C Quayle, D. & C. Norton, M. & C STEAMERS. CARGO Coffee Ballast do do do do do be do do do be do	bg Haabet iug Amete iug Mare Sophie iug Sylphe Dutch bg Vlaanderen German bk Marie bk Frieda Maln. ik Oreb bk Alpino bk Rena bk Giuseppina Norwegian	467 1297 772 513 853 630	Sept. 13	Marseilles. Antwerp. Marseilles. Marseilles. Pensacola. Mobile.	C. Hecksher & To order A. Avenier & C To order E. Ou & C. Edificadora Co. V. W. Guim &
DEP DATE Mar. 16 16 17 17 17 17 18 18 18 18 18 18	ARTURES O NAME Cordoba Fr Granton Br Lindisfante Br Cervantes Br Liguria Br V. de B. AiresF, Belgrano Gr Orcana Br Strassburg Gr Aquitaine Fr Greuville Br	Santos 24h do 21h F FOREIGN : WHERE TO New Orleans Buenos Aires Santa Lucia Liverpool* Valparaiso* Havre* Santos Liverpool* Havre* Santos Montevideo Middlesbrough Middlesbrough Middlesbrough	Zenla, Ramos C. Quayle, D. & C. Norton, M. & C. STEAMERS. CARGO Coffee Ballast do do do do do do do do for do do do for do do for do	bg Haabet ing Amete ing Mare Sophie ing Myre Sophie ing Sylphe Dutch bg Vlaanderen German bk Marie bk Frieda Mahn. Italian bk Oreb bk Alpino bk Guseppina. Nortoegan bk Inges bk O Travessar	467 1297 772 513 853 630	Sept. 13	Marseilles. Antwerp. Marseilles. Marseilles. Pensacola. Mobile.	C. Hecksher & To order A. Avenier & G To order E. Ou & C. Edificadora Co V. W. Guim &
DEP DATE DATE Mar. 16 17 17 17 17 17 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 19	ARTURES O NAMB Cordoba Fr Granton Br Lindi-farne Br Avona Br Cervantes Br Liguria Br V, de B. AiresF, Eignra Gr Orcana Br Strassburg Gr Aquitaine Fr Aquitaine Fr Munin Moo III Linding Corn Linding C	Santos 24h do 21h F FOREIGN S WHERE TO New Orleans Buenos Aires do Santa Lucia Liverpool* Valparatso* Havre* Santos Aires Havre* Buenos Aires do Orleans Middlesbrough Buenos Aires Buenos Aires Buenos Aires Buenos Aires	Zenla, Ramos&C Quayte, D. & C Norton, M. & C STEAMERS. CARGO Coffee Ballast do	bg Haabet iug Amete iug Mare Sophie iug Sylphe Dutch bg Vlaanderen German bk Marie bk Frieda Maln. ik Oreb bk Alpino bk Rena bk Giuseppina Norwegian	467 1297 772 513 853 630	Sept. 13	Marseilles. Antwerp. Marseilles. Marseilles. Pensacola. Mobile.	C. Hecksher & To order A. Avenier & C To order E. Ou & C. Edificadora Co. V. W. Guim &
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Last Quotations of Stocks and Bonds --- Mar. 23rd.

Circulation	Public F	unds		
262,055,800\$ 105,000,000 124,642,000 18,541,500 16,368,500 16,368,500 7,329,000 4,000,000	Stock 5% currency (apolices) Bonds of 1805, Bonds of 1805, Bonds 4** (gold), coaverted Gold Loan, 1808, 6% Do do 1879, 4½ Do do 1889, 4½ State of Expirito Santo of Minas Geraes, 5% of Rio de Janeiro, 6%	946\$000 — 968\$000 946\$000 — 948 000 1,340 000 — 950 000 — 1,005 000 —		
Capital	Banks	Par	Last div.	
20,000,000 80,000,000 17,000,000 10,000,000 150,756,200 20,000,000	Commercial. Commercio do and series Constructor. Credito Movel. Lavoura e Commercio do and series. Nacional Itrazileiro. Republica do Birazil do and series. Rural e Hypothecatio 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 9 000— Jan. 96 4 500— Jan. 96	201\$000-210\$000 205 000-82 000 80 000-82 000 10 000-11 500 30 000- 140 000-142 000 64 000-66 000 210 00-218 000 64 000-65 000 234 000-236 000 -236 000
Capital	Railways	Par		
40,000,000\$ 18,000,000 62,000,000 24,000,000 70,000,000	Bahia & 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		50\$00> 81 000
Capital	Тгатшауз	Par	Last div.	
14,000,000\$ 12,000,000	Jardim Botanico	200\$	— Jan. 96 — Jan. 96	118\$000-122\$c00 149 000-151 coo
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. Brazil Industrial. Caroca. Confança Industrial D. Isabel. Industrial Muetra Manufactora Fluminense Petropolitana Petropolitana Santa Luista.	200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200	Feb. 96 Feb. 96 Feb. 96 10 000 Jan. 96 10 000 Jeb. 96 10 000 Feb. 96 696 p. a - Aug. 95 6 000 - Aug. 95 Jan. 91 6 000 - Jan. 95	260\$100 270 000 270 000 -210 000 -210 000 -210 000 -210 000

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