



# THE RIO NEWS.

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NUMBER 14

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**Missing Friends.**  
 Information wanted at the British Consulate General, No. 2, Rua General Camara, as to the following:  
 JOCKEY, R.—A resident in Rio for some three months past. Information desired as to his whereabouts.  
 DENFORD, John.—Was last heard of about ten years ago, he then being in Saude Hospital. Information required as to his whereabouts.  
 APFLIN, Walter.—Was living some time since with Senhor Maurice Haretoff, Fazenda da Bella Alliança, Vargem Alegre, state of Rio. Information required as to his whereabouts.  
 MERICCA, Fortunato—Maltese: was lately here on board one of Her Majesty's ships belonging to the Squadron on the S. E. Coast of America. It is stated that he left his ship and was staying at Joseph's lodging-house.  
 OGLE, Frederick—Engineer, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, England. Lett home several years ago. His relations here that he lately died of yellow-fever. Can anyone furnish any information respecting him?  
 TRELLEY, or TILLY, Mathias—Native of Ireland. When last heard of he was engaged in mining in Brazil. Enquiries made about him from Lonia, Mich. Will hear very good news on calling at the Consulate-General.  
 YATES, George—Passenger per *s/s Heria*, landing in Rio March 24th; was bound for Sr. João d'E. Rey, but has never appeared there.  
 Rio de Janeiro, March 25th, 1896.

**Official Directory**  
 U.S. LEGATION—Petropolis. THOMAS L. THOMPSON, Minister.  
 BRITISH LEGATION—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraay (opposite Custom House). Petropolis. EDMUND C. H. PHIPPS, Minister.  
 AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL—No. 46, Rua Theophilo Ottoni. Wm. T. TOWNES, Consul General.  
 BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraay (opposite Custom House). WILLIAM G. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.

**Church Directory**

**CHURCH CHRIST**—Rua do Evarista da Veiga. Hours of service until further notice: Morning service 9 a. m. on 1st, 3rd and 5th Sundays of the month, 11 a. m. on 2nd and 4th. Holy Communion after morning service on 1st Sunday, and on 3rd, 5th, 7th, 9th, 11th, and 13th. Morning service, or at other times by special arrangement.  
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**METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH**—Largo do Cattedo. English services at 12 m. Sundays Lecture: services Thursdays, 7.30 p. m.  
*Portuguese services:* at 10 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Sundays, 7.30 p. m. Wednesdays—Rua Riochudo N. 128, 7.30 p. m. Thursdays.—E. A. TILLY and JOSE DA COSTA REIS, Pastors. Sunday School 11 a. m.; a. Fabrica Catolica, Sundays, 11 a. m. and 4 p. m. Rev. A. J. MELO.  
**PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH**—N. 15 Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m., and 7 p. m., Sundays and at 7 p. m. Thursdays.  
**ANTONIO LINO DA COSTA, Pastor.**  
**BAPTIST CHURCH**—Rua de Sant'Anna No. 25. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. and every Wednesday at 7 p. m.  
**W. B. HAGBY, Pastor.**  
 Residence: Ladeira do Senado, No. 22.  
**IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE**—Rua Largo de S. Joaquin, No. 179.—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays: Prayer meeting at 10 a. m.; Worship at 11 a. m. Bible class study the Holy Scriptures, at 5 p. m. afternoon Gospel preaching, at 6.15 p. m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study, and preaching, at 7 p. m.  
**JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.**  
**IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIO DE JANEIRO**—244 Rua D. Anna Nery, Estação do Heliópolis. Services: Sundays 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.; Wednesdays 7.30 p. m.  
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**Medical Directory**  
**Dr. William Frederick Eisenlehr**, German Physician, Office 75, Rua General Camara. Consulting hours from 12 to 3 p. m.  
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**Miscellaneous.**  
**AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY**—No. 117 Rua de S. José.—H. C. TUCKER, Agent.  
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**WEST COAST ITEMS.**  
 —A Lima telegram of the 28th says that a strong earthquake shock had been felt there, causing some damage to property. Considerable alarm prevailed, as this was considered preliminary to the disaster predicted by Falb for the 29th.  
 —We are informed that military commissions are busily engaged in extracting particulars from the census papers, with a view to the early organization of the national guard. It is stated, on good authority, that Valparaiso will be called upon to furnish 8,000 guards, whilst the number for Santiago will be 15,000.—*Chilian Times.*  
 —A Lima telegram of the 27th says that the Peruvian government has marked a period of thirty days within which time the representatives of foreign governments must present their claims for losses incurred by citizens of their respective nationalities during the recent revolution. This is in marked contrast to the course pursued by Brazil.  
 —A Santiago telegram of the 27th states that the panic over the expected earthquake of the 29th had become really alarming. Men, women and children were abandoning their homes and fleeing to the open country to escape the threatened disaster. That city and Valparaiso were already nearly deserted. Many people, for lack of means, were taking refuge in the least populated suburbs where the danger from falling walls was not so great.  
 —A Valparaiso telegram of the 28th says the panic continues unabated over the great earthquake predicted by Falb for the 26th. The city was already almost deserted, the people emigrating into the interior. The banks and commercial houses had closed, and it was expected that no one would remain in the city. The people are living in tents, or are seeking any shelter the open country affords. Santiago is also nearly deserted. A telegram of the 29th says that slight tremors had been felt which greatly increased the alarm. No one remained in the houses; the people who had been unable to leave the city, were all in the streets and squares. They had even slept in the streets the preceding night. The great disaster did not come, however, and they will now return home, sadder if not wiser.  
 —Some weeks ago we announced the suspension of the *Houston Courier*, of Valparaiso, and that the proprietor had claimed that his editor had swindled him and had then escaped from the country. The said editor came to Buenos Aires with his family and secured a good situation on one of the English journals of that city. The circular letter of his Valparaiso employer, however, led to the loss of this situation. He then wrote to Valparaiso for proofs of his innocence of the charges made against him, and has recently submitted them to the editor of the *Southern Cross*. The latter finds that three-fourths of the accusations made by C. J. Holm of Valparaiso, are unmistakably false and utterly groundless, and the remainder he believes to be untrue. Holm is a hopelessly illiterate man and was speculating on the experience and intelligence of his editor.  
**ENGLAND AND VENEZUELA.**  
 A Blue-book containing "Documents and correspondence relating to the question of boundary between British Guiana and Venezuela," and consisting of nearly 500 pages, was issued last night. The documents cover the whole period of the history of Venezuela and Guiana from their discovery

in 1520, and their occupation by the Spanish and Dutch between 1520 and 1642, to the present time. The earlier documents are taken from the Spanish and Dutch official records, and are illustrated by a series of fine maps, issued at various dates from 1635 to 1804, most of them of Dutch origin. A "preliminary statement" gives a general outline of the position assumed by Great Britain in the long-pending dispute with Venezuela as regards the boundary, and points out the way in which that position is supported by the documentary evidence here set out at length. The following, shortly, are the propositions which it is held are established by these documents:—(1) Long prior to, and at the date of, the treaty of Munster (1648) the Dutch had founded settlements in various parts of the territory of British Guiana, particularly upon the coast. (2) The only settlement established by Spain prior to that date was the post of San Thomé de Guayana. (3) During the whole period between 1648 and 1796 the Dutch were in uninterrupted possession of the entire coast line from the River Corentin to Barima. (4) During the same period they had explored the upper portions of nearly all the rivers, and to a considerable extent made settlements in the adjacent districts. (5) Prior to 1723 there was no settlement by the Spaniards in the territory in question except San Thomé de la Guayana. (6) Between 1724 and 1796 the Capucian Missions were established south of the Orinoco, and gradually extended eastwards towards the Dutch territory, the furthest point occupied by the Spaniards being the village of Tucumero, founded about 1783. (7) Before 1796 Dutch settlement and existence in British Guiana, and a Dutch post was established near the River Yauray, and the Dutch had full control of the whole basin of the Cayuni. (8) With the exception of the settlement of San Thomé de la Guayana an Missions, the Spaniards had exercised no authority or dominion whatever over the territory now in dispute. (9) Great Britain on becoming possessor of the colony succeeded to all the rights of the Dutch. (10) After 1796 Great Britain extended her settlements and exercised over the territory originally claimed by the Dutch all those rights by which nations usually indicate their claim to territorial possession. (11) Neither Spain nor Venezuela, after her declaration of independence, had at any time either possession of or dominion over the territory in question. (12) Great Britain, while maintaining her just right, has consistently shown her desire to make a fair arrangement with Venezuela as to the boundary. (13) The claim of Venezuela that her territory extends to the River Essequibo has been based upon contentions which are in no way supported by the fact, and cannot be justified upon any reasonable ground. (14) The matter being treated as one of strict right, Great Britain as the successor of the Dutch is entitled to the territory extending to Barima, including the watersheds of all the rivers of Guiana south of the Orinoco which flow into the Atlantic.—*Financial News*, March 7th.

**"ENGLISH AS SHE IS SPOKE."**  
 The Rosario Argentine correspondent of the Buenos Aires *Southern Cross* has submitted English has afforded so much entertainment to the readers of that paper, does not like to have his errors corrected. It implies unfamiliarity with the language. On this point he writes:  
 "Estimated colleague:  
 With some strangeness I have noticed that you yourself permit to correct the diction of my letters, the which I send, by you on the periodic weekly important, *The Southern Cross*.  
 For this I owe to manifest my gratitude for the attention fine. Yet I feel that it wounds the dignity of my spirit. You must know that I have dedicated several pains at my study of the tongue Saxon, and for consequent I have myself perfected above no matter much sinuosity of the idiom English. So much so that I can write orthograpically as in the more profound knowledges of grammar I perceive that you shall not say me that I gather mistakes. I have now, for the soon, to pray at you not for disturb one word of these paragraphs interesting which I redact for you. (All right, Alfredo. "Redact" away my boy, but spare me any further reproaches. I dread them.)  
 Guard with the cheater! (*guarda con el cheater*). A new gran (*gajo*) have I to convey to the knowledge illustrious of the Mister Editor, above one individual French, fair, type of "atornante." This subject damagelous penetrates the houses of families looking objects of the china broken for to mend.  
 Likes, this little honest subject, him to penetrate the houses where the ladies are alone. The other day he penetrated one house respectful and procured that they gave him a fountain (*fuente*) to compose "*fuente para componer*," means a "basin to mend," Alfredo, with all due respect—but no matter let us call it a "fountain." The fountain was for to wash the hands. It stood with its corresponding jug on the wash stand of the dame. The cheaterist disposed himself to mend the fountain. He struck it with one little tap (*patada*). Excuse me, Alfredo, I don't know, and I must elucidate whether you like it or not; *Agar* is not *strike* in this instance, but to stick; *colis* is not tail in this instance, but glue or paste.) The tail held the fountain struck, which originated the applause of the dame. She him paid three dollars. Here I remark that primarized the fountain not more value than two dollars.  
 Now, I must manifest that this cheaterist astute sequestered the watch of the lady which lay on the same table of the fountain and bore it away.  
 It now refers itself that the dame treats to wash the hands. She lift up the jug. She cry out the tail (*cola*) of the cheaterist wetting itself loses the force, the fountain becomes unstruck, the water fly over the universal bed-room—and the lady repeatedly (*repentinamente* is suddenly, Alfredo) see that the man have cheat and rob her. She perceive that the watch have disappeared. She denunciated the felonship at the police. But these facts not comprize the location of the thievated treasure.  
 Therefore: Guard with the cheaterist.  
 Your colleague,  
 ALFREDO."



straight as an arrow, and branchless for 80 or 100 feet to where its crown of fronds commences. The Chinese and foreign quarter, lying south of the city, will also interest the stranger, for there the crowd is most motley. The Portuguese, who form a large item of the European population, of course wear no distinguishing costume; but there is the little East Indian coolie, with his lustrous-eyed, picturesquely bearded mate; the Chinaman in his silken dress; the sable powerfully-built West Indian negro; whilst here and there a straight-haired Indian of Guiana may be seen. English and Germans, in cool white suits, complete the *mise-en-scène*. The market is one of the finest, and by far the most interesting in the West Indies, ranking with those to be found in Yokohama, Bombay, and, in a less civilized form, in tropical Africa.

The one fault of British Guiana at first sight is its flatness—no country could excel it in this respect—and a journey of some twenty miles to Mahaica on Guiana's only railway will best illustrate this to the visitor. There is no bridge along the entire length, and, consequently, double decked cars are in use. A view of the coolies' residences and of sugar plantations is afforded, but thanks to the disinterested efforts of British legislators to favor and further the interests of the fatherland—and the Continent generally—beet sugar has taken the place of the produce of our own colonies, and the weird productions, in the shape of wines and spirits (?) which emanate from Hamburg have ousted colonial rum for the most part. And so the finding of gold and establishing means of duly and properly working the same may yet cause the somewhat fallen fortune of the colony to rise again. Rapid rivers, broken here and there by cataracts, rushing through primeval forest, are for the most part the chief highway to the El Dorado of the present. So, much in the way of easy transport has yet to be developed; but the labor bureau, and the general working of the system under which men (principally from Barbadoes) are hired and cared for generally, leaves little to be desired.

Regular troops have long since been withdrawn from the colony, and a small force of militia is the only safeguard against a sudden surprise. The mouth of the Demerara river is not defended by artillery, consequently the most obsolete of war craft could play havoc with Georgetown in a few hours.

And now for the capital of Venezuela, or, first of all, its sea-port, La Guayra. From Georgetown we may get a steamer direct to Port of Spain, Trinidad; or, failing that, return to Barbadoes, and thence passing within what Kingsley in his stirring romance of "Westward Ho!" has happily named, in regard to bygone days, "that fairy ring of islands wherein Nature has concentrated all her beauty and man all his sin." We follow in the track of his hero, Amys Leigh, by way of St. Vincent, Grenada, and the Grenadines, not in such cockle shells as men adventured in those days, but by the Royal Mail as heretofore. The morning of the Wednesday (we left Barbadoes on Monday evening) sees us through the Bocas—the Dragon's mouth that guards the entrance to the roadstead of Port of Spain and when landed we will pause awhile, not to describe the beauties of the second largest island of our West Indian possessions, for that would take pages, but presuming that we have been resident there over so short a period, we have to provide ourselves with a passport, for Trinidad, at one time part of the mainland, but severed therefrom in course of ages by the volume of water from the mighty Orinoco, is, after the fashion set by frequenters—in cases of necessity—or perfide Albion, during any little excitement in Venezuela in the way of a revolution or other transient uprising, a welcome sanctuary.

Leaving on the Wednesday evening we call at Tabaco, a pretty but not too wealthy little island, and thence towards La Guayra. On Friday we pass Magaña, the famous island of pearls, behind which lies Cumana, an important port of Venezuela. Passing the low-lying islet of Tortuga, where Raleigh "caught great turtles," at sunrise on the Saturday we sight afar off mountains that tower some 10,000 feet almost abruptly from the surt of the waters of the Spanish Main. La Guayra next appears, a mere den of houses perched on terraces almost scraped out of the mountain side. A

small breakwater which protects an equally insignificant harbor from the sea may contain a few steamers, but our gaze is fixed upon the Venezuelan navy, its flagship certainly, if not the only representative of its maritime force. It resembles a Thames pleasure steamer rather more than the defender of a great republic, but any shortcomings in what might be termed a somewhat unbusinesslike warship are amply atoned by a huge flag, the proud emblem of Venezuelan suzerainty, flaunting many and gorgeous colors. As so awkward a question as that of frontier delimitation is pending we are unable to ascertain the strength of her armament and crew.

So much for the defender of the harbors of Venezuela; but an advance upon the capital of the republic (Caracas) would be, as Mr. Kipling says, another story. High up among the mountains as the summit of Snowdon is from the sea level, it is from La Guayra only seven miles "as the crow flies," but more than three times that distance has to be covered by road or rail before the capital can be reached, through mountain gorges which are simply indescribable in their grandeur. The railway, which tried the pockets of many very severely, is now owned by an English company, and may be justly described as one of the railway wonders, if not actually one of the wonders of the world. Winding like some huge snake, breathing fire and smoke like the fabled dragons of old, the train seems almost to cling to the sides of the precipices by which alone it can reach its goal. Here some magnificent view is opened out; there we are shut in until it is a puzzle where we come out of the maze. Far down below we see, zigzagging around a hill, the rails by which we crept up to the dizzy height we occupy, and going on to the platform of one of the two cars and leaning over, holding fast by the iron support, it would be possible to drop a fair sized stone which would not rest save in the valley 2,000 feet below.

But Caracas is reached at last, the 23 miles taking some two hours or more, and a busy modern station giving out to wide streets, takes one back to Spain, for we have exchanged in a few short hours the tropics for a semi-tropical climate—for people clad in the garb of civilized Europe, fine streets, squares with handsome cafés opening thereupon, and a plaza, or place, which would be a credit to any Continental city; and here on Sundays and holidays the military band of some sixty performers transports one perforce to well-remembered scenes in fashionable Continental cities. Here in the evening one sees the youthful Romances of Caracas at the barred windows, behind which sit their respective Julies, while now and again the tinkling of a mandoline within betokens some accepted suitor holding sweet converse in presence of the inevitable dueña, for none but accepted suitors can enter the house of their beloved ones; their preliminary training, so to speak, must take place from without. Equipages—well horsed, well mounted riders, men well groomed as in Piccadilly—ladies here wearing the becoming mantilla and black dress of old Spain, there decked out in latest Paris modes, all betokening wealth and civilization of its kind hardly to be expected by a visitor to this tropical copy of a Continental city. Looking southward is an undulating plain, while on either hand there rise mountains clad in greenery to the summits, yet another 3,000 or 4,000 feet above this mountain city.

Notice has been taken of the Venezuelan navy. A few words about the army would not be out of place. Those who have seen the armies of such Central American republics as Costa Rica, San Salvador, and Guatemala have, perchance, not been too favorably impressed thereby. The Venezuelan army is perhaps superior thereto, but not to an extravagant degree. The discipline is lax in the extreme, while the officers present a somewhat bizarre appearance, as owing probably to the initial outlay for a full uniform being too great—it is somewhat gorgeous, and resembles the full dress of a Belgian infantry officer—they commence with a smock, by degrees a pair of trousers are obtained, and so it takes a considerable time before the full kit is arrived at. A uniform does not necessarily mark or make a soldier, but the army of Venezuela will require to be considerably improved before it can meet a handful of European troops in the field.

G. L. J.

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From the New York Herald, February 9, 1896.  
**D'ANVILLE'S MAP OF GUIANA'S BOUNDARY.**

In the article by Mr. Charles H. Lugin, in the *Herald* of Sunday, January 26, on Guiana's boundary a century ago, the writer gives a quotation from a manuscript history of Guiana, which he says is in his possession, and adds that a reference in the quotation "to the map sent by the Spanish government to D'Anville, the French geographer, on which the lines of Dutch Guiana are laid down in accordance with a description given herein, seems to be important, and the map, if it could be found, would be almost conclusive evidence."

The quotation from the manuscript which he gives says nothing about any map. The words of the quotation are as follows:—"With respect to the Dutch line, it appears by certain authentic documents transmitted by the Court of Spain to M. D'Anville, Geographer and Engineer to the King of France, in which there is a distinct and full description of the Dutch territories, wherein the line extends to the westward of Lake Amacou, making a distinct curve for the Lake of Parima and then running up to the Rio Negro, according to the dotted line on the general map of Guiana."

It does not follow from the statement that certain authentic documents were transmitted by the court of Spain to D'Anville: that one of these documents was a map of Dutch Guiana, with a dotted line showing the boundaries of that colony. There may have been a map, but this is not necessarily inferable from the statement. It does not appear from the quotation when these documents were sent from Spain to the French geographer, but in D'Anville's atlas of 1752 there is a map of the northern part of South America in which the boundaries of Dutch and French Guiana are strictly marked by colored lines, and the boundaries of Dutch Guiana, as therein laid down, are in accordance with the statement made by the writer of the manuscript in Mr. Lugin's possession. This map may have been made by D'Anville, from documents transmitted to him by the Spanish court, as the manuscript states. In this map, Lake Amacou (or Amucu, as the map has it), lies south of the southern boundary and east of the western boundary of Dutch Guiana, as laid down, and the curved line referred to in the manuscript is drawn from the point of junction of the southern and western boundaries passing Lake Parima (a lake then believed in, but which does not exist), and then, as the writer of the manuscript states, is carried to the Rio Negro, a branch of the Amazon, and continued to the Amazon itself.

This map of D'Anville, of 1752, has this cartographical importance, that it represents the territory now in dispute as then belonging to the Dutch.

In my article on this controversy in the *Herald* of January 19, I did not refer to D'Anville's map, because my space was too limited to include all the cartographical evidence from the middle of the last century to the period of the cession of Guiana by the Dutch to the English in 1814, contenting myself with the general statement that all the cartographical evidence during this period of about forty years, so far as I had been able to ascertain, warranted the statement that the now disputed territory was then generally recognized by cartographers as belonging to the Dutch.

I avail myself of this occasion to give some additional important information upon the matter in dispute. There is a large map, in six sheets, of the coast of Guiana and the interior, from the observations of Captain Edward Thompson, made in the year 1781 and published in London in 1783. This map is called a "geo-hydrographic survey of the coast of Guiana and the interior parts, as far as they have been explored by the French and the Dutch." This is the best map of the coast of Guiana and of the interior, so far as then explored, that I know of, and a copy of it is in the library of the New York Historical Society. The importance of this map is that it gives the exact extent of the territory claimed by the Dutch west of the Essequibo, and all the posts, settlements and forts that I have previously mentioned. It shows the point Barima, at the mouth of the Orinoco, which, it states, is the "Cape Breme" of the Dutch, and then gives, under the name of the River Barima, which flows into the sea at the mouth of the Orinoco, these words:—"Western boundary of the Dutch, according to their claim."

The Captain Thompson, from whose observations in 1781 this map was made was at that time a naval commander under Lord Rodney, and took possession of the mouths of the three rivers of Dutch Guiana running into the sea, the Pomaron, the L'Essequibo and the Demerara, in order to cut off any possible assistance by the Dutch to the American colonies, then struggling for independence, owing to his belief that the Dutch traders from these settlements furnished supplies to the Americans. This does not diminish the value of this map, so carefully prepared and so superior to any that preceded it, for the possession of the mouths of these rivers was but temporary, since the English did not take full possession of the Dutch colony by conquest until fifteen years afterward.

Another map, also in the library of the New York Historical Society, of the Dutch settlements in Surinam, Demerara, Essequibo and Berbice, by J. Bew, was published in London in the year when Captain Thompson made the observations from which the former map was compiled—that is, in 1781. This map is said to have been compiled from a French original, the name of which is not given. It is of equal importance with that of Captain Thompson, as it gives by a carefully dotted line the western boundary of Dutch Guiana, as the river Amacura, a river flowing from the south into the sea at the mouth of the Orinoco. It thus represents the now disputed territory as belonging to the Dutch, and is in accordance, therefore, with a map found in the atlas of the French geographer Sanson (dated 1669). This is called a map of "Amerique Meridionale," and represents Caribana as divided by a dotted line from the Spanish territory of New Andalusia, east of the Orinoco, and entirely separated, therefore, from Caribana.

Another important map of South America is that by Thomas Sayre, published in London in 1789 (seven years before the conquest of Dutch Guiana). This gives the exact boundaries of Dutch Guiana by colored lines, showing that the whole of the now disputed territory from the mouth of the Amacura (already mentioned as the river flowing into the sea at the mouth of the Orinoco) to the mouth of the Essequibo, was then Dutch territory, and gives also the names of the settlements before referred to, and shows the Maroni River separating Dutch Guiana from French Guiana.

Other important confirmations of the western extent of the Dutch territory are found in the work of Alcedo, the eminent Spanish historian and geographer, referred to in my previous article. As in that article, I now make the references to G. A. Thompson's English translation, concerning which it should be said that while it gives substantially the sense of the original, the translator was a poor scholar, and has very frequently misunderstood and even omitted essential statements of the Spanish writer. In volume 4 of the English translation, page 357, is the following:—

"Muruci, a small river of the province and colony of Surinam, or part of Guayana, possessed by the Dutch. It joins various others and enters the Cuyuri [Cuyuni] by the s. side."

This river, as appears from Codazzi's map of Colombia, flows into the Cuyuni, of which it is an affluent, on the south side, more than two degrees of longitude, or 150 miles, to the west of the Essequibo.

In volume 4 of the English translation, page 216, the River Pomaron is described:—

"Poumaron, a river of the province of Guayana, in the part called Dutch Guayana. It rises in the serrania of Imataca, runs n. e. and enters the sea 107 miles from the mouth Grande or De Hanos Navios of the Orinoco. It is the boundary of Dutch Guayana." \* \* \*

The original text reads as follows:—  
 "Poumaron, Rio de la Provincia de la Guayana en la parte que poseen los Holandeses, nace en la serrania de Imataca, corre al N. E., y desemboca al mar 25 leguas distante de la boca grande o de Navios del Orinoco: es le termino occidental de las posesiones de los Holandeses." \* \* \*

The correct rendering is as follows:—  
 "Poumaron, a river of the province of Guiana in the part which the Dutch possess. It rises in the range of Imataca, runs to the northeast and empties into the sea twenty-five leagues distant from the great, or ship, mouth of the Orinoco. It is the western limit of the possessions of the Dutch." \* \* \*

In my former paper I stated that the Spaniards never settled in any part of the now disputed territory other than that close to the eastern bank of the Orinoco. As confirmatory of this statement and the evidence of the maps above mentioned, I may refer to a recent history of British Guiana from 1688 to 1891, by J. Rodway, published three years ago at Georgetown, Demerara, because it contains what I regard as a carefully prepared and reliable account of the Dutch settlements west of the Essequibo, and explains why the Spaniards never succeeded in effecting any settlements in the disputed territory, while the Dutch did succeed in making them. He says that the Caribs were the most powerful of all the tribes of tropical America and abhorred the very name of the Spaniards. He says that in every attempt the Spaniards made to enter Guiana they were driven away, and that for nearly a century the country was preserved to the natives intact; that when the Dutch came they proclaimed themselves enemies of Spain, and were permitted by the Caribs to make small settlements, and, as the trade with the natives became more extensive, they were allowed to establish posts in the interior; that the whole country, from the Orinoco to the Essequibo, while effectually closed to the Spaniards, was open to the Dutch; that while a Spaniard at that period could not travel in that part of Guiana, the Dutchmen, on the other hand, were free of the whole region.

As a further confirmation of these statements from a disinterested source, I will call attention to an extract from the "Travels in South America During the Years 1801-2-3 and 4, by F. Depons, Late Agent of the French Government at Caracas." Translated from the French. 2 vols. London, 1807.

M. Depons says, volume 2, page 355:—"It is, in fact, certain that Spanish Guiana, which on the map appears to occupy thirty leagues up coast from the mouths of the Oronoko to Cape Nassau, does not occupy one inch; for the natives have defended their independence so that, having never been converted, reduced nor vanquished, they are in law and in fact as free as they were before the discovery of the New World. \* \* \* The Dutch court, with a great deal of earnestness, the friendship and alliance of the Caribs. They obtain it with so much the more facility as they do not preach to them the inconvenient morality of the Spaniards, but make, on the contrary, an apology for their manners and habits. It is asserted that in these political relations they do not fail to nourish the hatred of the Caribs against the Spaniards, and to attach them to themselves by the bonds of interest."

All this shows that the Spaniards never acquired any of the disputed territory because they could not.

CHARLES P. DALY.

**RIVER PLATE ITEMS**

—It is reported that Spanish military engineers have been engaged to serve in the Argentine army.

—The continued absence of the Brazilian minister, Dr. Abbott, from Buenos Aires is causing comment.

—The January statistical returns for Buenos Aires are: 2,372 births (12 1/4 % illegitimate); 422 marriages; 1,296 deaths; 10,321 immigrant arrivals and 3,433 departures; estimated population 680,490.

—The new chief of police in Buenos Aires has resolved to make that force a civilian body, and has therefore removed all appearances of its former military character, including rifles, armed guards at the stations, &c.

—While Ferrari is charging an enormous and almost prohibitive price for the coming opera season, the energetic empresario Ciocchi is quietly collecting an admirable company which will please the public at reasonable prices. —*Montevideo Times*.

—The Buenos Aires *Revista*, whose editor lives in Belgrano, denies the statements in regard to the removal of all quarantined persons from that suburb to Martin Garcia island on March 8th. The *Revista* says that the removal was well managed and that the people went willingly and cheerfully.

—The mysterious Butler murder, which occurred in Montevideo some months ago and which was supposed to have had some political motive in its origin, has now taken on a new phase. A new "criminal fact" has taken charge, and his first act, after studying the case, is to issue warrants for the possession of the district and the policeman commissary of the district and the policeman on duty where the murder was committed. Strangely enough both of these worthies disappeared some time ago, while the police were preparing suspected parties and noisily following false trails.

—Argentine sugar is selling at 18 cents per kilo in England and at 20 cents per kilo at home. This is one of the equities of that monstrous swindling in position called "protection." The same trick has been played for years in the United States, and yet there are multitudes of good people who can not see the imposition.

—The municipality of Rosario owes about \$10,000,000 gold and a representative of the creditors is again trying to effect some arrangement. The highly civilized citizen of that municipality, however, pretends to pay nothing and keep the creditors negotiating. It reflects no credit on the Argentine to practice so dishonest a trick.

—During the past year the British Hospital at Montevideo received 294 patients, including 10 females, and treated 114 out-patients. The number of deaths was 14. The receipts from all sources amounted to \$10,587.27 gold, of which \$4,144.58 were from patients' accounts, and the expenditures to \$11,299.81, showing a deficit of \$712.54.

—The Argentine demonstration of sympathy with Italy came off on the 25th, and even cabinet ministers took part in it. We trust that Menelik will now demand an explanation from Argentina. The editor of the *Southern Cross* threatens to send a congratulatory telegram to Menelik as an offset to this demonstration. If he does, he can count on the *Times* also.

—It is now stated that the included *Times* just acquired by the Argentine government in Italy cannot be completed before December next. This means that Chile will in the meantime have received from the Armstrong Co. two or three new vessels, including an ironclad of some 7000 tons, which will probably be launched next week. —*Buenos Aires Herald*.

—New cases of suspected yellow fever continue to appear at Belgrano and at the quarantine. Would it not be well for the sanitary authorities to investigate the neighborhood where these cases appeared to see if some local cause does not exist for the illness? Unsanitary conditions sometimes produce a fever akin to yellow fever, but which is really not yellow fever at all.

—The arrangement of Komms failure is announced. The London Bank (London and River Plate) to which the estate owes 250,000 dollars gold, takes over all the assets and pays his other creditors 60 % of the sums owing to them, and pays in full a mortgage debt of \$80,000 gold. The total liabilities amounted to \$600,000 gold. —*Southern Cross*, Buenos Aires.

—The utter want of reliability in the official health reports that emanate from Rio, are again apparent. Yesterday it was stated that the deaths from yellow fever were only fifty, but private and trustworthy news gives the death rate yesterday as one hundred and fifty. —*Times*, Buenos Aires. The "utter want of reliability" in this case will be found at 274 Reconquista, where the *Times* is published.

—The police have been asked to interview a gentleman who passes his spare time in constituting himself a municipal inspector. In that capacity he visits drinking shops, dairies, confectioneries, lively stables, &c., and imposes fines upon unscrupulous citizens. He gives a remuneration for prompt payment. When the police lay hands upon that inspector he will not only refuse to pay, but fines for awhile. —*Southern Cross*, Buenos Aires.

—An old resident of Buenos Aires now living in Belgrano, speaking of the yellow fever scare, says that nearly the same conditions prevailed in that suburb during the great yellow fever epidemic of 1871. At that date, he says, the streets were torn up and remained so for several months during the hottest season of the year. There can be no doubt that a great deal of danger to public health lies in torn up streets, especially after a heavy rain. —*Buenos Aires Herald*.

—An extraordinary case of police zeal is reported from Tucuman. A man having died suddenly, a police commissary was called upon to search the body, according to custom. He found a revolver and \$40, and thereupon delivered to the sexton and relatives of the deceased the weapon and only \$10, saying that the remaining \$30 was retained as a fine for carrying arms? This is about the first time we have heard of a dead man being fined. —*Montevideo Times*.

—Salta is going back to the real old-fashioned way of collecting taxes and revenue, such as used to be in vogue in Europe in the middle ages and also fifteen hundred years ago. It sells at auction the privilege of fanning and collecting the taxes to the highest bidder, and thus reinstates the old time tax-gatherer as he used to flourish among the Jews. Yesterday a bid of 32,000 dollars was made for the privilege of collecting certain municipal taxes. The tribe of publicans will soon flourish at this rate, and Salta will have some trouble sooner or later with them. —*Times*, Buenos Aires.

—The Western Railway Company has ordered fifty new wagons for carrying live stock, two new goods engines, which are being made in the company's shops, six new locomotives from Baldwin Locomotive Works, 200 box cars from England, this last order being telegraphed for, with orders to deliver as soon as possible; many of the existing cars now used on this railway are in a bad condition and are said to be unfit for use. Mr. Johnson of the Baldwin Locomotive Works of Philadelphia was here last year and we suppose the six locomotives were then ordered. —*Buenos Aires Herald*.

—By the way, the Italians in Chili are very mad because Count Antonicelli, their minister here in Buenos Aires is so friendly with the government. They blame him for this country's purchase of the *Garibaldi* and *Tarasc*, and for the advent of Luigi's special-in-plain location. They have even sent a petition to Humbert requesting the withdrawal of the Italian minister in this country. It is difficult to see what Italians resident in Chili have to do with Argentine affairs. It is very kind of them to meddle in our concerns; but it might be just as well for them to take to heart the moral contained in the story of the man who made a fortune by reminding his own business. —*Southern Cross*, Buenos Aires.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 31ST, 1896.

We must again request our subscribers in the provinces not to delay sending us their remittances. This may be done by registered letter, postoffice money order, or through the banks. We have no facilities for collecting these small amounts, and we must therefore depend upon our subscribers to forward their subscriptions without waiting for us to make a formal application. The aggregate of these small amounts is large enough to somewhat embarrass our work, particularly at a time when the costs of material have been so largely increased, and this, we are confident, is a result which none of our old subscribers would knowingly cause.

THE repeated complaints of merchants and consumers in regard to the excessive duties and custom-house charges, ought to convince the government that taxation in this direction has been carried much too far. We are aware that the executive is powerless to a great extent to remedy the evil, but it can surely interpret all doubts on the side of moderation, as the minister of finance has so frequently done, it can repress the unjust exactions of mercenary officials, and it can prepare an urgent recommendation to congress for the immediate repeal of the more burdensome taxes of the last budget law and for the just equalization of the whole tariff. More than this, the minister should not fail to recommend the adoption of a rule forbidding tariff legislation in the annual budget laws. The gross blunders of the last budget in this particular is an eloquent illustration of the danger of combining such subjects and of imposing new taxes hastily. The injury to commerce has been incalculable, and the whole country has suffered accordingly. It is idle to impose exorbitant taxes upon the people in order to protect misplaced industries, for, after all, the comfort and prosperity and happiness of the masses are of infinitely more importance to the state than the profits of a few industries. Most noticeable of all these burdensome taxes are those imposed upon medicines and medicinal preparations. It so happens that the enormous increase in these taxes comes in company with widespread epidemics of yellow-fever, which extend along the coast from Pará to Paraná. To increase the cost of drugs and disinfectants at such a time is simply suicidal. The few greedy manufacturing chemists of this capital, who are responsible for these taxes, can not begin to supply a tenth of the medicinal preparations required, and the physicians generally will not have them even if they could. We know of practitioners who insist on the imported articles, notwithstanding the cost, for they justly urge that they can not be responsible for remedies in whose preparation they have no confidence. These taxes, then, are obstacles to the humane work of curing the sick and of preserving health.

They are premiums on epidemics and unsanitary conditions. Surely the government can not fail to see the terrible injustice and barbarity of such laws, and to feel the need of urging congress to at once remedy the evil. Then, too, there is urgent need of reforming the custom-house. There have always been abuses in that public department, but they are now multiplied a hundred-fold. The lax and unprincipled administrations of the last few years have filled it with men who neither work nor understand their business. There are examiners there who refuse to do more than two or three hours work per day, and who impose fines on any pretext, even in violation of the law. It is useless to complain to the inspector, for he can not enforce his own orders. There is at present no order, no system, no discipline, and no observance of the law in that department. And, more than this, the victims are without recourse, for their complaints are ignored; and their refusal to submit to unjust decisions is punished by new impositions at every turn. It is a burning disgrace to the whole country that its commerce, on which so much depends, should be subjected to such rapacity and irresponsible authority. It discredits the government, and oppresses the people.

ASIDE from its mischievous, if not perilous character, the military pronouncement of the 21st inst. was one of the greatest farces which could possibly have taken place. It was opera bouffe throughout, and the theatrical accessories and serious aspect given to it, only made it all the more amusing. To illustrate, let us consider the circumstances. A special meeting of the military club of this city was called to consider matters of great importance to the profession. Such an invitation implies that some question of importance demands urgent attention. It might imply that some great danger threatened the country, or that some purely military question, such as reorganization, or a change in drill manual, etc., required consideration. The meeting was held and was attended by many general officers and a large number of subordinate officers of all branches of the service. It was then stated that the republic is in danger, that the monarchists are conspiring against it, and that all true republicans must renew their pledges to defend the republic, even to the shedding of their hearts' blood. Impassioned speeches were made, the monarchists were denounced and threatened and a resolution was passed pledging the armed classes to the defence of the republic and its imperilled institutions. Now let us see what cause there was for all this theatrical demonstration. There were three or four declared monarchist papers in the country, another one was announced to appear, and one had just suspended publication (in Santos) for want of support. In São Paulo a small number of monarchists had openly met and organized for the purpose of creating a political party and making a propaganda. In doing this they declared themselves opposed to conspiracy and violence, their motives were legitimate and their methods would be peaceful and regular. They did nothing secretly, nothing irregularly, nothing illegally. They organized like any other citizens might do in forming a new party. So far as we are informed, nothing beyond this has been done. A score or two of prominent men, always known as monarchists, have identified themselves with the movement, and some scores, perhaps hundreds, of men have expressed their approval. The party has no representative in Congress, nor in the administration, nor, so far as we know, in the courts, nor in any state government and legislature. It unquestionably has many sympathizers, but its organization is purely academic and includes no more than a few scores of quiet, orderly, peace-loving citizens. There is not a bully, nor a braggart among them. They propose to criticize the republic and its administration, and to advocate the superiority of the monarchy. And this is all! This is the cause for all this demonstration! This is the danger which threatens the republic, and against which the army and navy must prepare to fight! Were it not so hopelessly absurd, it would be pitiful, for it would indicate a very general attack of lunacy. No sensible man believes for one moment that the monarchists are threatening revolution, or that any danger to the country exists. The only perils that we can now see are those of misgovernment and military dom-

ination. In fact, there is more danger to the republic in that military pronouncement of the 21st than in all the monarchist papers and organizations together, and in all the conspiracies they might venture upon.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

- There are still cases of yellow fever at Bahia.
- The fever epidemic in Rio Claro is nearly extinct.
- All the hotels at Pocos de Caldas are said to be crowded.
- The senate of the São Paulo state assembly met and organized yesterday.
- A few cases of fever are reported from the vicinity of Brotas, São Paulo.
- Both small-pox and malignant fevers have been raging in the state of Paralyba.
- There were twelve cases of yellow fever under treatment in Araraquara, S. Paulo, on the 26th inst.
- The inauguration of the new governor of Rio Grande do Norte, Dr. Chaves Filho, took place on the 27th inst.
- In Nictheroy on the 24th inst. a man was arrested for insulting the commander of the 38th battalion of infantry.
- Three of the fugitive soldiers from Araraquara, S. Paulo, have been captured. They had turned highway robbers.
- The proprietress of the Hotel Madrid in Santos was robbed of jewellery and money to an aggregate value of 18,000\$ on the 23rd inst.
- The corner-stone of a practical agricultural school is to be laid at Piracicaba, São Paulo, to-day in the presence of the governor of the state.
- On the 24th inst. both houses of the Pará legislature passed resolutions declaring their solidarity with the motion voted at the military club.
- On the 24th inst. at Plataforma, Bahia, a man named Dyonisio killed a police sergeant and wounded another and also a private in the police force.
- From the 17th to the 22nd inst. there were 45 interments in the Marbury cemetery at Nictheroy, 15 of the respective deaths having been caused by yellow fever.
- On the 23rd inst. Gov. Barbosa Lima received birth-day presents valued at 18,000\$00. It is worth while to be governor, if one can have birth-days pretty often.
- New cases of yellow-fever continue to appear at S. Carlos do Pinhal, S. Paulo, and the local newspaper is advising the refugees not to return to the town for some time yet.
- According to the returns from Amazonas the opposition seems to have stolen a march upon the government. In Manaus the opposition candidate was elected governor by a large majority.
- The reports received from the gubernatorial election held in Amazonas on the 25th inst. are conflicting, both parties claiming the victory. There is said to have been much pressure and fraud.
- The robberies in São Paulo are becoming formidable. If the police continue to show masterly inactivity in dealing with these criminals, the citizens will have to try the "vigilance committee," or move away.
- The opposition has carried the election at Cassias Maranhão. The government party has protested. It is remarkable that trouble should be taken to protest when manipulating the returns is so easy and common.
- A telegram of the 29th from Sergipe says that Col. Vallada's chief of police recently had a quarrel with one of the colonel's superior judges and drew his revolver on him. They were separated by the acting governor of the state.
- The Provincia do Pará of the 5th inst. says that in the preceding two weeks the Misericordia hospital of Pará had admitted 45 yellow-fever patients, of which 17 had been discharged cured, 9 had died and 19 were still under treatment.
- It would appear from Bahia telegrams that an epidemic of yellow-fever has really broken out in that city. Cases are continuing to appear in the city, and the law school has suspended its sessions because some of the students have fallen ill with the fever.
- Col. Vallada is now on his way down to this capital, but the middle in Sergipe goes on all the same. The authorities, so-called, are continually assailing courts, legislators and citizens who may not be in submissive accord with the Valladao government.
- The S. Paulo Reporter says that an Italian physician recently refused to give a death certificate for a child he had been treating because the father could not give him 5\$000 for the service. That physician should have his diploma taken away from him.
- We do not know what the question is, but the editor of the Journal do Povo, of Taubaté, has been prosecuted for libel and on the 21st the case was tried. The editor was absolved, and was thereupon embraced by the people in the court-room, the sentence being considered a triumph for free press. But surely the people of Taubaté will not hold that slender is one of the rights of the press.

—The Argentine minister of war and his chief of staff are now visiting Mendoza and are to inspect the frontier.

—The Argentine government has now thrown out the counter-proposition of Chili in regard to the boundary, which is said to have been based upon the adoption of the 72nd meridian as a dividing line. Of course there is renewed agitation in Chili over this, and it is reported that the Argentine minister in Chili, Quirino Costa, has resigned.

—Because of a petty dispute over the exposition of a piece of jewellery at an Italian bazaar in aid of the Abba-Garima soldiers, the Italian minister at Buenos Aires, Count Antonelli, and the ex-consul at S. Paulo, Count Comandante de Brichantaux (they are all counts!) want to fight a duel. Honor seems to be of much more consequence with such men than dignity and common-sense.

—We regret to state that there has been a very serious disturbance in the Naval School. It is quite impossible to get at the truth of all that occurred, but it is beyond you, I doubt that the conduct of about 60 cadets was extremely disgraceful. A sergeant was disloyally insulted and wounded, and other grave breaches of discipline committed. Several cadets have been expelled from the school for their connection with this painful scandal.—Southern Cross, March 13.

—A German colleague insinuates that the Diario took certain facts and criticisms regarding the Spanish army in Cuba, from its leader on the previous morning and published them as telegrams from Germany the same afternoon. The coincidence, in fact, between the leader of the German paper and the telegram in the Diario is very striking, but it may only be a coincidence after all. We have warned our readers already that not all that is printed under the heading of telegrams has come over the wire. Sometimes it comes in letters, and oftentimes it comes in neither way. The imagination is simply drawn upon and the public imposed upon by the heading.—Times, Buenos Aires.

—The prison was visited the other day by two judges. They found everything wrong. Prisoners are ill-treated—starved, beaten, &c. There are people whose trials have been pending for years, &c. In fact, the visiting commission found that the Rosario prison is a disgrace to the country. But we all knew that long ago. Still the bayonets of a regiment of the line guard the officers' quarters and the uniform of Argentine military officers smirched all this abuse. Not to make comparisons, or invidious distinctions, Mr. Editor, there are countries in this world where military officers would smash their swords across their knees sooner than draw upon defenceless prisoners, and where they would renounce their profession if called upon or ordered to mount guard over a provincial prison. Gnawing thieves and burglars, and murderers—pah! this is not soldier work. Not when a soldier stomachs it, when he undertakes it, and when he hammers his prisoners—who can you expect?—Rosario correspondence of the Southern Cross.

—It is surely bad enough that our retrogressive legislators should have revived gambling by decreeing the re-inauguration of the lottery, and should have subjected the busy city man to the constant annoyance of the lottery vendors who pester us at every step, but it is worse when the police allow legars with stupefied children, or offensive diseases, or disfigurements by accident, to sit, stand, or wander round the streets, and into the offices, in pursuit of their calling, instead of removing them to the "basilio" wherever they ought to be lodged. For the last two or three days a beggar with his left arm severed above the elbow, and with a ghastly looking stump protruding naked from his sleeve, has been standing in the neighbourhood of the London and River Plate Bank, hustling this horrible mutilation in the face of every passer-by to arouse his pity and generosity. We believe that many of these beggars could earn their living by honest work, but begging is lazier and apparently more lucrative, and they naturally prefer it; now that we have a new broom at the head of the police, we earnestly hope that he will sweep the beggar, the lottery ticket seller, and other nuisances off the busiest streets in the city.—Argentino, Buenos Aires.

—The public health record for the week is certainly replete with incident—and not without tragic interest. The yellow fever was found to have taken too firm a hold in Belgrano to be dealt with in the ordinary way, so the health board adopted other and more radical measures. It was resolved to transport all the inhabitants of the houses in the immediate vicinity of which the fever broke out to Martin Garcia island, and if there were any patients to send them on board the floating hospital. On Sunday morning accordingly 42 persons were taken away from their houses in Belgrano and sent out to the roads, and five yellow fever patients were landed on Martin Garcia, and five yellow fever patients were placed on board the floating hospital. The bungling manner in which this apparently simple operation was effected completely dissipated all the hopes which the public had previously entertained of the efficiency of the "public assistance," and gave a very dismal idea of what would occur in case a really alarming situation had to be faced. The 42 people were taken in vans and carts from their homes to the mole where the paving stones are landed for the use of the Belgrano streets. The steambot Doña had been chartered for the voyage to the roads, and should have been waiting for the passengers at sunrise. The boat did not arrive until three hours afterwards. Meanwhile the five fever patients and their relatives and neighbors had been the whole time under a blazing sun, and exposed also to a hot wind. On the voyage out the passengers suffered considerably, and two more of them arrived at their destination attacked by the fever. The patients were all taken to the floating hospital where they are progressing favorably. Since then, and notwithstanding repeated attempts at disinfection on the part of the authorities, other persons out of Belgrano fell ill with the fever. They were immediately sent out to the floating hospital by a steamer which, in view of such contingencies, has been laying off Belgrano all the week. Amongst those landed on Martin Garcia last Sunday some fever cases have also occurred.—Southern Cross, Buenos Aires, March 13.







FINANCIAL NOTES

The January receipts of the Maranhão custom-house were 265,509\$147. The January receipts of the Sergipe custom-house amounted to 147,750\$655. The export duties collected last year by the state of Espírito Santo amounted to 3,772,420\$510. A counterfeit Banco Nacional do Brazil note, No. 18,345 (denomination not given) has been detected in São Paulo. The January receipts of the Ceará recolheitoria (state revenue) amounted to 118,548\$454, against 98,877\$257 in the same month of 1895. The February receipts of the Pará custom-house were 1,533,412\$122, of which 1,073,173\$283 were from imports and 261,238\$437 from exports on the same. The "deposits" figure at 150,781\$789. The total receipts in the same month of last year were 1,091,468\$533. The Diário de Santos says that the counterfeit 100\$ in circulation in the state of São Paulo are numbered from 60,000 to 70,000 and bear the signature of Manoel F. P. Sautello. The genuine notes bear ten signatures, one for each 1000, which are (beginning with 60,000) Philippe M. de Barros, Eugenio A. de Brito, Luiz Antonio Vieira, José Magessi de C. Pereira, Antonio H. de Oliveira, Domingos J. da Silva, Pedro Midost dos A. Espoel, Philippe M. de Barros, Alfredo de Lemos and Antonio A. de Almeida.

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, March 30th, 1896. Par value of the Brazilian milreis (1\$000, gold) 37 d. do do do do in U.S. coin at 84, 86, 65 per \$1 stig. .... 54 75 cts do \$1.00 (U.S. coin) Brazilian gold. .... 188 27 do of \$1 stig. in Brazilian gold. .... 8 80 Bank rate of exchange, official, on London to-day 8 131/16 d Present value of the Brazilian milreis (gold) ... 370/4 do do do do (paper). .... 327 1/8 gold do do do do in U.S. coin at 84, 86, 65 per \$1 stig. .... 54 75 1/2 c Value of \$1.00 (\$1.80, 60 c. stig. in Brazilian currency (paper). .... 567/4 Value of £1 sterling .... 278 3/4

EXCHANGE.

March 24—The British Bank was still officially at 8 131/16, and the other banks at 8 1/2, but the former was drawing with less freedom, and the Banco da Republica declined to furnish bills for open accounts, but would draw at 8 1/2 for later. At the banks there appeared to be very little doing, but on the street some animation was reported, and business was mentioned at 8 25/32. In the morning 8 27/32 was quoted for other than bank sterling, with money at 8 131/16, however, early in the day, and the business reported comprised bank sterling at 8 3/4—8 131/16 and other bills at 8 131/16—8 27/32. That business was done on the 24th at 8 25/32 in other sterling was confirmed. A fair business was reported in bank sterling at 8 3/4—8 1/2 with other bills quoted at 8 131/16—8 27/32. Nothing was doing in sovereigns and the Bolsa closed without offers. March 27—The market opened firm, eased-off a little during the day, and was steady again at the close. The Brazilian and British Banks posted 8 131/16, at which the others were drawing in the morning, and the Banco da Republica was still furnishing bills at 8 1/2 all day. Bank sterling was quoted as 8 27/32 before mid-day, and other bills were not easily placed at 8 1/2, but shortly afterwards money came out at this rate, and business resulted. The bills appeared at and the close bank sterling was quoted at 8 27/32—8 1/2 and other bills at 8 1/2, with the rate obtainable for ready paper, and bills offered at the same with a little option. The day was quiet, and rates were generally well maintained, the reported extremes being 8 3/4—8 1/2 for bank and 8 27/32—8 1/2 for other sterling. No offers for sovereigns at the Bolsa and on the street nothing was doing. March 28—All the banks posted 8 131/16, and the market opened firm, with the British Bank drawing freely, for this month, at 8 1/2, and the other banks at 8 27/32, the Banco da Republica finding very little money at the higher rate. During the day there was no scarcity of money for next month, but all the bills were for March, and the business reported during the day was very small at 8 131/16—8 1/2 for bank and 8 1/2—8 25/32 for other sterling. In the afternoon there was a slightly easier feeling and money appeared at 8 27/32 always for April delivery, and the market closed with bank sterling quoted at 8 131/16—8 1/2 and other bills at 8 27/32—8 1/2, according to delivery date. There was nothing doing in sovereigns on the street, and no bids at the Bolsa. March 30—The market opened flat, with 8 131/16 posted at the banks, none of which were drawing freely at the rate, and about 11 o'clock the London & Brazilian Bank and the Banco Nacional posted 8 1/2. During the forenoon the rates varied between 8 131/16—8 1/2 for bank and business was done in other sterling at 8 131/16, but in the afternoon a good many ready bills came out and the market stiffened; all the banks commenced to draw at 8 131/16, and finally the British Bank furnished bills at 8 27/32, the market closing with bank at 8 131/16—8 1/2 at the rate the Banco da Republica furnished bills all day—and other bills quoted at 8 1/2, with bills for to-morrow, and money for next month at this rate. Nothing was reported in sovereigns.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

Table with columns for date (March 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30), bank names (Apolices, Republica, Sorocabana, etc.), and stock/share quantities and prices.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 30th March, 1896. Exports.—The week has been quiet and the total sales declared are only about 17,000 bags. The scarcity of desirable coffee, and the very poor assortment have made business very difficult, but there has existed a belief that receipts are to show some increase and the market has become flat, although no great changes were made in quotations. During the last few days of the week the supply by the railway showed a marked increase, and there seems to be a disposition in some quarters to challenge these receipts, but it is quite possible that with the recent more favorable weather the roads in the interior have become available at last, and even with the lowest crop estimates for the Rio zone, there is still coffee up country. On the 27th inst. the committee of factors issued their final crop estimates, which confirm the preceding figures published in December, viz: 3,775,000 bags for the 1895-96 crop. The rains are said to have seriously damaged the promised coffee das agrotas, and the approaching crop, the committee says, is likely to be early, if the weather permits preparation on the plantations. The week was quiet in Santos also, but quotations have been maintained, and the sales reported are only 20,000 bags. "Good average" has been quoted steadily at 185\$00 per 100 kilos, and the market closed quiet on Saturday with stock estimated to be 141,000 bags. Receipts were 18,000 bags, against shipments of 21,000 bags for the United States and 4,000 bags for Europe. The shipments since our last report have been: 17,868 bags for the United States 4,057 " " Europe 7,430 " " Cape of Good Hope 807 " " River Plate, etc. 30 " " Costwize 30,223 bags. The vessels sailed with coffee are: United States: Mar. 23 New York Br str Mazzi's Prince 5,061 27 do " " Koffar 7,455 Europe: Mar. 21 Hamburg Ger str Corrientes 1,050 21 Trieste Aust str Stefania 1,674 18 Southampton Br str Danube 350 Elsewhere: Mar. 22 River Plate Fr str Portugal 1,873 23 do Br str Thames 807 Coastwise, sundry steamers 1,219 Receipts for the past week were 30,455 bags, against 15,977 bags for the preceding week and 15,124 bags for the week before. By the Central railway the receipts were 18,600 bags, against 9,600 bags for the preceding week. In transit receipts were 1,500 bags.

Official quotations, per 100 kilos, on Saturday were:

Table listing various types of coffee (Washed, Superior, Good, Regular, Ordinary, Good and Ordinary) and their prices per 100 kilos.

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

Table showing brokers' quotations for March 23 and March 25, including prices for No. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30.

On the 24th No. 7 was quoted at 21\$00, and the market was firm on that day and on the 26th, when some 6,000 bags were reported sold. But on the following day 21\$00 was spoken of as a fair quotation, and on Saturday 21\$00—21\$30 were said to represent the basis of trading sales. Today the market appears to be without demand, and somewhat nominal at these last quotations.

Stocks were this morning estimated to be 71,823 bags, of which about 27,000 bags are supposed to be in second hands.

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Table with columns for Receipts at Santos, Average quot No. 7, and various coffee types (No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30) with their respective prices.

Rice—The Cabral and Assaly bring 129,345 bags from Rangoon, to dealers, who continue to quote Indian rice at 16\$00—17\$00 and native at 12\$00—14\$00 per bag. Pork—Receipts are 950 lbs, 750 half lbs, 750 cases per Wordsworth. Retailers quote American at 18\$50—19\$00 and native at 9\$00—12\$00, per kilogramme.

Pitch Pine—The Corveta Zito has arrived, from Pernambuco, with 59,949 lbs. Quotations may still be considered nominal.

White Pine—Receipts nil. Last quotation of 215 rs, per foot, may be continuing.

Suicide Pine—Nothing to report.

Swedish Pine—Receipts are 1,038 dtd, per Hain from Gothenburg. Quotations are still considered nominal.

Kerosene—The Hibernian brought 10,000 cases from New York. Last quotations of 6\$50—7\$00 per case, from dealers, may be continued.

Turpentine—Last quotations were 3\$00—3\$50 per kilogramme. There have been no receipts.

Hosin—Receipts are 50 lbs, per Wordsworth, and we continue dealers' quotations of 17\$00—21\$00 per lb, according to quality.

Cement—The Combarca brought 100 lbs, from Hamburg. Jobbers still quote British at 14\$00—15\$00 per lb, Belgian and German at \$8.00—14\$00 and French at \$5.00—18\$00.

Indian Corn—Receipts are 2,767 bags per Mauritius and Danube, from the River Plate. Dealers now quote River Plate corn at 4\$00—7\$00 per bag.

Hay—The Atlas and Bontberg brought 2,000 bales from the River Plate, and retail prices are unchanged at 14\$00—15\$00 per kilogramme.

Bran—The Bontberg brought 400 bags from Montevideo. Brokers quote both River Plate and native at 4\$00—4\$50 per bag.

Coal—Receipts since our last report have been: 2,750 tons per Northgate from Cardiff, 1,926 " " Java do, 800 " " Java from Blyth. All to dealers.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Table listing arrivals of foreign vessels for March 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, including ship names, origins, and arrival dates.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table listing departures of foreign vessels for March 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, including ship names, destinations, and departure dates.

VESSELS Afloat & CHARTERED FOR RIO

Table listing vessels afloat and chartered for Rio, including ship names, agents, and dates.

Table listing ship arrivals with columns for ship name, origin, and date. Includes entries like North Star, Athaliah, and Normandy.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 29th, 1896.

Table listing sailing vessels with columns for ship name, arrival date, origin, and consigners. Includes sections for American, Argentine, Austrian, British, Danish, Dutch, German, Italian, Norwegian, Portuguese, Spanish, and Swedish ships.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table detailing the arrival of foreign steamers, including ship name, origin, and arrival date. Includes ships like Thames, Ativita, and Northgate.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table detailing the departure of foreign steamers, including ship name, destination, and departure date. Includes ships like Kaffir, Boomhaug, and Porto Alegre.

\* Touching at intermediate ports.

Last Quotations of Stocks and Bonds --- Mar. 30th.

Large table of market quotations for stocks and bonds, organized by category: Public Funds, Capital, Banks, Railways, Tramways, and Mills. Includes various financial instruments and their current prices.

Advertisement for 'The Académie de Médecine of France' featuring 'Apollinaris' water. Text includes 'THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS' and 'At the head of all the waters examined for purity and freedom from disease germs.'

Advertisement for 'WONDERFUL INVENTION' gas/liquid machines. Describes the machines' efficiency and safety. Lists three advantages: 1. They consume 800 lbs gas on account of air pressure, 2. They will last a lifetime and not corrode, 3. Besides being an object of art it is necessary, endorsed by leading medical authorities, they are a handsome feature of decoration to any part of a house and are guaranteed for 10 years.

Advertisement for 'Château Laluguyay' brandy. Includes the text 'Ask for', a crest logo, and 'Sole importers: ROMBAUER & Co., 78, RUA DO GENERAL CAMARA, RIO DE JANEIRO.' Also mentions a 'LONDON STORE'.

Advertisement for 'Nectandra Amara Pills'. Describes the pills as beneficial for stomach and intestinal ailments. Mentions the manufacturer's address: 'Address: JOAQUIM BUENO DE MIRANDA, No. 72, Rua de S. Paulo, 1st floor, Rio de Janeiro.'

Advertisement for 'Companhia Serviços de Portos'. Offers services like landing of goods, heavy machinery, and live cattle. Mentions 'Powerful steam pumps. Drag boats. Stone ballast supplied to ships. Slip way and work shops at Toque-Toque, (Armação, near Nic therapy).'

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On the line of Silvestre tramway, SANTA THEREZA. To be reached in 35 minutes from town.

This house is highly recommended for its excellent position and most beautiful view upon the far ocean, city and islands, being situated on the very summit of Santa Thereza hill, and entirely out of reach of fever or malaria. It is, therefore, a most safe place for foreigners, tourists and new arrivals. The hotel is surrounded by beautiful parks, walks and a large forest. The restaurant and kitchen are first class.

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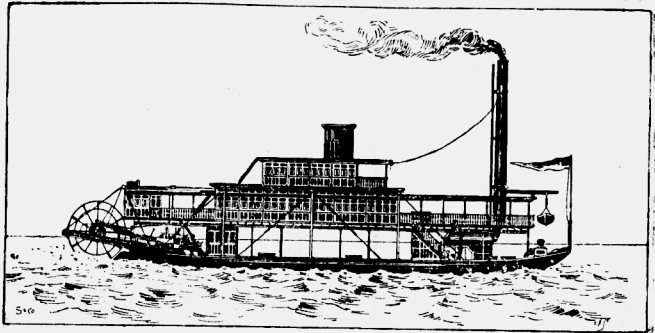
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