

# THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY

Vot. XXII.

RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 31ST, 1896.

NUMBER 14

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## Missing Friends.

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

JOCEVILN, 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

has whereabouts

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

Augge, state of Rot. Internation required as to his where abouts.

MERCICA, Fortunato—Maltese; was lately here on board one of Her Majesty's ships belonging to the Squadron on the Stagast of America. It is stated that he left his ship and the stagast of America. It is stated that he left his ship and the stagast of the stage and the left his ship and the stage of the stage and of yellowlever for anyone turnish any information respecting him.

There, or Turky, Mathias—Native of Heland. When last heard of the was engaged in mining in Brazil. Enquiries made about him from Ionia, Mich. Will hear very good news on calling at the Consultate-General.

YATES, Gorge—Pussenger per s.s. Heria, landing in Rio March 4th was bound for S. Joao d'El-Rey, but has never appeared there.

Rio de Janeiro, March 29th, 1°56.

#### Official Directorn

U.S.LEGATION.—Petropolis, THOMAS L.THOMPSON

BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaborahy (opposite Custom House). Petropolis. EDMUND C. H PHIPPS, Minister.

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Fahica Caricos, Sundays, 11 a. m. and 4. p m. Rev A. J. MELLO,

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W. B. BAGBY, Pastor.

Residence: Ladeira do Senado No. 22.

GREJA EVANOELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Larga de S. Joaquim, No. 179.—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays: Player meeting at 10 a. m. Worship at 11 a. m. Biblical class to study the Huly Scriptures, at 5. afternoon. Gospel preaching, at 7 p. m.

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

IGREJA PRESHYTERIANA DO RIA-CHUELO.—244

Rua D. Anna Nery, Exagê da Kinchelob. Services SAMPS B. D. D. M. 197. p. m.; Wednesdays 7. o. p. m.

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MENTO, Pastors. Frimmy Sch sol in the church building.

#### Medical Directory

Dr. William Frederick Eisenlohr, German Physician, Office; 5, Rua General Camara, Consulting hours from 11 to 3, 5, m., 200.

Dr. Ed. Chapot Prevost, professor of Histology, especiated of Greeology, and Surgery in the Faculty of Medicine-top of Greeology, and Surgery in the Faculty of Medicine-top of Greeology, and Surgery in the Faculty of Medicine-top of Greeology, and Surgery in the Faculty of Medicine-top of Greeology, and Surgery in the Faculty of Medicine-top of Greeology, and Surgery in the Surgery of Greeology of Greeology, and Surgery of Greeology,

#### Miscellaneous.

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Gitts of books, ms. floor; W. I. LIMMY, Missioner.
Goldsting, will be gratefully received at the Mission or at No. 25, rua Theophilo Ottoni.

#### WEST COAST ITEMS.

IVEST 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 premonitory 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 organisation 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 Per-

Santiago will be 15,000.—Chiltin Times.

—A L'ma telegram of the 27th says that the Peruvian government has marked a period of thirty days within which time the representatives of forcing governments must present their claims for losses incurred by citizens of their respective nationalities during the recent revolation. 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 or the 29th had become really alarming. Men, women and child en were ab indusing their homes and fleeing to the open country to scape the threatmed disaster. That city and Valparaiso were already nearly deserted. Many people, for lack of means, were taking refuge in the least populated suburds where the danger from falling walls was not so great.

were taking refuge in the least populated suburis where the danger from falling walls was not so great.

—A Valparaiso telegram of the 28th says the panic continues unaliated over the great earth, quake predicted by Falh for the 26th. The city was already almost deserted, the people emigrating into the interior. The banks and mannerial 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 sheller the open country affords. Sanliago is also nearly deserted. A telegam of the 29th says that slight tremors had been felt which greatly increased the alarm. No noe remained in the houses; the people who had been unable to leave the cty, 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 Western Comiter, of Valparaiso, and that the proprietor had claimed that is edited that swideld 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 camployer, 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 Seathern Cross. The latter finds that there fourths of the accusations made by C. J. Holm of Valparaiso, are unmistakeably fuse and utterly groundless, and the remained he believes to be untrue. Holm is a hopelessly illi erate man and was speculating on the experience and in Illigence of his editor.

#### ENGLAND AND VENEZUELA

ENGLAND AND VENEZUELA.

A Blue-book containing "diocuments and correspondence relating to the question of boundary between British Guiana and Venezuela," and consisting of nearly 500 pages, was issuellast night. The documents cover the whole period of the history of Venezuela and Gaiana from their disc wery

in 1520, and their occupation by the Spanish and Dutch between 1520 and 1648, to the present time, The earlier documents are taken from the Spunish and Dutch official records, and are illustrated by a series of nine 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 Baitain in ht. long-pending dispute with Venezuela as regards the boundary, and points out the way in which that position is supported by the documentary evilence 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 Manster (1648) the Dutch had founded settlemen's in various puts of the territory of British Gaiana, particularly up on the coast. (2) The only settlement established by Spain prior to that date was the post of San Thome'de Guayana. (3) During the whole period between 1648 and 1796 the Datch were in uninterranted pressession 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 Thome'de la Guayana. (6) Between 1724 and 1726 the Capachia Missions were established south of the Orinoco, and gradually extended eastwards towards the Datch territory, the furthest point occupied by the Spaniards being the village of Tumeremo, founded about 1788. (7) Before 1796 Datch settlements fas dexisted far up the Cuyuni, a Datch post was established near the River Yarutary, and the Dutch had full country of the whole basin of the Cuyuni. (8) With the exception of the settlements fan exercised over the territory originally claimed by the Datch had river even the river of the post was established near the River Yarutary, and the Dutch had full country of the whole b

#### "ENGLISH AS SHE IS SPOKE."

"ENGLISH AS SHE IS SPOKE."

The Rosario Argentine correspondent of the Buenos Aires Southern Cross, whos: inimitable 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 whiches I send, by you, at the periodic weekly important, The Southern Cross.

For this I owe to manifest my grattade 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 sinu sity of the digne Saxon, and for consequent I have myself perfected above no matter much sinu sity of the grammatizer have I acquired the tongue. Of this manner I perceive that you stall not say me that I gather mistakes. I have now, for the soon, to pray at you not for disease. I have now, for the soon, to pray at you not for disease and the second of these manner. I perceive that you stall not say me that I gather mistakes. I have now, for the soon, to pray at you not for disease and the second of these manner. I perceive that you stall not say me that I gather mistakes. I have now, for the soon, to pray at you not for disease and the second of these manner. I perceive that you had not say me that I gather mistakes. I have now, for the soon, to pray at you not for disease of the soon of the second of the sec

ievated treasure.
Therefore: Guard with the cheaterist.
Your coll-tague,
ALFREDO."

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 Idem paid up
 , 800,000

 Reserve fund
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Office in Rio de Janeiro:

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and correspondents in Germany. Sig. Giulio Belinzaghi

and correspondents in ITALY.

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From the Liverpool Courier

#### VENEZUELA AND BRITISH GUIANA.

Even in these present days of rapid transit, the Spanish main, that happy huntingground of the roaming worthies who flourished in the days of the Virgin Queen, is a somewhat far cry to the average English holiday-maker. It is not unlikely that a peep at the respective countries of British Guiana, upon whose behalf the English government has just issued an ultimatum, and Venezuela, the recipient thereof, may prove of interest at the present juncture, the more so as the British colony and South American republic present in every respect the strongest possible contrasts that two countries, the one adjacent to the other, can well do. Early in February, in the year 1595, Sir Walter Raleigh and his band of adventurers set forth in quest of this Dorado of the Occident, suffering from a severe attack of gold fever, the auri sacra fames of the Latin poet, and not unknown in this present year of grace, his bourne, to quote his own words as given by the indelatigable Hakluyt in his "Voyages," being "that mighty, rich, and beautiful Empeir of Guiana, and that great and golden citie which the Spanish call El Dorada, and the naturals Manoa," and of which, he continues, "many years since I had knowledge by relation."

The glowing visions of the golden city

relation."
The glowing visions of the golden city of Manoa have long ago vanished like the morning mist, but recent years have shown that the gallant seaman judged aright when he so stoutly maintained that Guiana was a golden land, and it is where it most abounds that the frontier line between Essequibo, the most western province of our colony, and Venezuela has to be marked out.

Eleven days after leaving Southarmeters.

and Venezuela has to be marked out.

Eleven days after leaving Southampton the Royal Mail steamer anchors, punctual to the hour, on the Monday morning in Carlisle Bay, Bridgetown, Barbadoes, and thence a branch steamer leaves the same day for Demerera, as it is often termed, but more correctly Georgetown, on the Demerera river, the chief city of the three provinces of Essequibo, Demerera, and Berbice, which constitute British Guiana, and without doubt the queen of West Inprovinces of Essequibo, Demerera, and Berbice, which constitute British Guiana, and without doubt the queen of West Indian cities. Some time on the following Wednesday morning the blue Atlantic changes by degrees to a thick muddy flood, but so great is the volume of the mighty rivers which rush through Guiana seawards that some time elapses before the tops of palm trees and the chimneys of sugar houses show above the long sea wall which keeps Father Neptune from invading Georgetown streets, thus showing the favorite of the Dutch, so long possessors of the country; and indeed, if windmills were substituted for palm trees, there would be little to choose between the first sight of Guiana and that of Holland itself from the Mass or Scheldt. Anchoring at length in the turbid, swirling river, some threequarters of a mile in width, the traveller is quickly transferred to one of the "stellings," or wooden quasy, backed by warehouses, or wooden quays, backed by warehouses, from which he suddenly finds himself in the from which he suddenly finds himself in the principal business street of Georgetown. Handsome and well-built stores and offices, wide, well-pawed roadways and sidewalks, with, in most cases, light but strong verandalis to protect the loot passengers from the heat or torrents of tropical rains, are all calculated to impress upon the new arrival that he has not passed the bounds of civilization, and but for the varied throng that circulates therein he might imagine himself in a European city.

circulates therein he might imagine himself in a European city.

But the chief glory of Georgetown is found in the residential streets, where are the houses of the foreign or European community, and, looking down Main Street from the jalousies of the hospitable Georgetown Club, few fairer sights of Nature's handiwork and mankind's efforts to harmonise therewith can be found. In the centre of a broad thoroughfare runs a canal, whose surface is wholly concealed by the centre of a broad thoroughlare runs a canal, whose surface is wholly concealed by the huge leaves of the Victoria Regia lily; each bank is clothed with the greenest of grass, and from each there springs, over-arching the gigantic lilies, an avenue of flowering trees. A well-laid roadway stretches away on either side of the canal, and the picture is filled in right and left by detached houses of various styles all built to give shade and straight as an arrow, and branchless for 80 or 100 feet 10 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 mottey. 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 Instrous-eyed, picturesquely bedizened mate; the Chinaman in his silken dress; the sable powerfully-built West Indian negro; whilst here and there a straight-haired Indian of Guinan may be seen. English and Germans, in cool white suits, complete the mise-en-steine. 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. straight as an arrow, and branchless for 80

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 visitors. 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 Continuent generally, because the second of the continuent generally. tinent generally—beet sugar has taken the place of the produce of our own colonies, and the weird productions, in the shape of 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. 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.

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. Amyas Leigh, by way of St. Vincent, Grenada, and the Grenadines, not in such cockle shells as men adventured in thos? 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 the respective and the state of the roadstead o that guards the entance to the roadstead or Port of Spain and when landed we will pause awhile, not to describe the beauties of the second largest island of our West In-dian possess ons, for that would take pages, dian pissessions, 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 o necessity—of peinde Albion, during any little excitement in Venezuela in the way of a revolution or other transient uprising, a welcome sanctuary.

a welcome sanctuary.

Leaving on the Wednesday evening we call at Tobago, a pretty but not too wealthy little island, and thence towards Li Guayra. On Friday we pass Magaista, the famous island of pearls, behind which les Cumana, an important port of Venezuela. Passing the low-lying islet of Tortuga, where Raleigh "catched great turtles," at surrise on the Saturday we sight afar off mountains that tower some 10,000 feet almost abruptly from the surf of the waters of the Spanish Main. La Guayra next appears, a mere dinhaful 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 shortcoming 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

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 indes. mountain gorges which are simply indescribable in their grandeur. The railway, which tried the pockets of many very sewhich tried the pockets of many very se-verely, is now owned by an English com-pany, and may be justly described as one of the railway wonders, if not actually one of the wonders of the world. Winding like 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 precipies by which alone it can reach its goal. Here some magnificent view is opengoal. Here some magnificent view is open-ed 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 sup-port, it would be possible to drop a fair sized stone which would not rest save in the valley 2,000 feet below.

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 on 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 civilised Europe, fine streets, squares with handsome cases 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 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 Romeos of Caracas at the barred windows, behind which sit their respective Juliets, while now and again the tinkling of a mandoline within betokens some accepted suitor holding sweet converse in presence of the inevitable duena, 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 betoken wealth and civilisation of its kind hardly to be expected by a visitor to this 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.

or 4.200 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 Cental 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 extraorgant derea. The direct uelan 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 snako, by degrees a pair of trousers are obtained, and so it takes a considerable time before the full kit is artised. siderable 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 im-proved before it can meet a handful of Euro-pean troops in the field.

G. L. I.

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Possesses also a sumptous saloon and splendid table-ser vice for banquets.

vice for banquets.

Its restaurant and service cannot to be excelled.

From the New York Herald, February 2, 1896.
D'ANVILLE'S MAP OF GUIANA'S BOUNDARY.

BOUNDARY.

In the article by Mr. Charles H. Lugrin, 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."

portant, 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 and full description of the Dutch entropies, wherein the line extends to the westward of Lake Amacou, making a distinct curve for the Lake of Parima and then running

for the Lake of Parima and their furning 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 Charles of the Charles with a dotted line. ville: 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 inferrible 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 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. Lugrin's possession. This man in Mr. Lugrin's possession. This map may have been made by D'Anville, from documents transmitted to him by the 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

ing 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 test the residence from the middle of the last century 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 so beloeging to the Dutch.

as belonging to the Dutch.

I avail myself of this occasion to give some additional important information upon 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 lave 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." according to their claim."

The Captain Thompson, from whose ob-servations 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 Poumaron, the 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 turnished 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 Rodney, and took possession of the mouths of the three rivers of Dutch Guiana running

mouns 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 its, 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 month of the Orinoco. It thus represents the now disputed territory and the south into the sea at the month of the Orinoco. It thus represents the now disputed 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
otthe Orinoco, and entirely separated, therefore from Caribana. fore, from Caribana.

fore, from Caribana.

Another important map of South America is that by Thomas Sayres, 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 was then Dutch territory, and gives also the names of the settlements before referred to, and shows the Maroni River separating

to, and shows the hard-Dutch Guiana from French Guiana.

Other important confirmations of the western extent of the Dutch territory are the work of Alcedo, the eminent found in the work of Aiceao, the eminiem Spanish historian and geographer, referred to in my previous article. As in that article, I now make the references to G. A. Thomp-son's English translation, concerning which sons a 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 the standard of the Scanish writer.

frequently misunderstood and even omitted essential statements of the Spanish writer. In volume 4 of the English translation, page 357, is the following:

"Muruaci, 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 spanish.

This river, as appears from Codazzi's map 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 Poumaron is described:—

"Poumaron, a river of the province of Guayana, in the part called Dutch Guayana. 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 tortext.

The original text reads as follows: "Poumaron, Rio de la Provincia de Poumaron, Kio de la Frovincia 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 liver of the province of
Guiana in the part which the Dutch possess. It rises in the range of Imataca, runs twenty-five leagues distant from 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 recent history of British Guiana dence of the maps above mentoned, it meter 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 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 pearly a century the country was enter Ginana they were curven 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 above they were allowed to establish 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 revion.

As a further confirmation of these state ments from a disinterested source, I will ments from a disinterested softed.

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 Caraccas.

Translated from the French, 2 vols.

cas. Translated from the Friedd. 255:—
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
the pagives have occupy one inch; for the natives have defended their independence so that, having 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 iards, 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 are been engaged to serve in the Argentine army

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

—The January statistical returns for Buenos Aires are: 2,372 bitts (12 ½ % illegitimate); 402 marriages; 1,296 deaths; 10,321 immigrant arrivals and 3,433 departures; estimated popula-tion 680,400.

—The new chief of police in Iluenos 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, e.c.

guards at the stations, etc.

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

—The Buenos Aires Review, 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 Review says that the removal was well managed and that the people went willingly and cheerfully.

and that the people went willingly and cheerfully.

The mysterions Butler murder, which occurred in Montevideo some months ago and which was supposed to have had some political motive in it, has now taken on a new phase. A new "crimial fiscal" has taken charge, and his first act, alter studying the case, is to issue warrants for the police commissary of the district and the policeman on duty where the murder was committed. Strangely enough both of these worthis shappeared some time ago, while the police were arresting suspected parties and noisily following false trails.

—Argentine sugar is selling at 18 cents per kilo in England and at 70 cents per kilo at home. This is one of the equities of that monstrons 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 municipaline of People.

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, prefers to pay nothing and keep the creditor negotiating. It reflects no credit on the Argentine to practice so dishonest a trick.

the to practice so dishenest a trick.

— During the past year the Burish Hospital at Microideo received 294 patients, melading to females, and treated 114 out-patients. The number of deaths was 14. The receipts from all sources amounted to \$10,88-27 gold, of which \$4,144-\$8 were from patients' accounts, and the expenditures to \$11,299.81, showing a deficit of \$12.54.

—The Argentine demonstration of approach.

to \$11,299.51, snowing a circuit of \$712.54

—The Argentine demonstration of sympathy with luly came of 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 News also.

on the Acros also,

—It is now stated that the in nedal Larger just acquired by the Argentine government in Iral cannot be completed before December next. The means that Chile will in the mentime bave received from the Armstrong Co, two or three neavessels, including an ironelad of some 7000 tens which will probably be launched next week. Buenes Aires Hendd.

— New cases of suspected yellow fever continue to appear at Belgrano and at the quarantine. Would it not be well for the sani ary 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.

reary not yethor-tever at an.

—The arrangement of Kemmis failure is announced. The London Bank (London and River Plate) to which the estate owes 250,000 delhas gold, takes over all the assets and pays his other creditors 60 % of the sams owing to them, and pays in full a mostgage debt of \$80,000 gold. The total Tabibities amounted to \$600,000 gold.—Southern Cress, Buenos Aires.

Senthern Cress, Buenes Ares.

—The uter want of reliability in the efficial health reports that emanate from Rio, are again apparent. Vestenday it was strated that the deaths from yellow lever were only fifty, last 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 mspector. In that capacity he visus drinking shops, darries, conventition, livery stables, &c., and imposes fines apon unsar itary citizens. He gives a refunction for prompt payment. When the police lay hands upon that inspector he will not impose any more fines for awhile.—Southern Cross, Buenos Aires.

for awhile, —Southern Cross, Baenos Aires.

—An old resident of Buenos Aires now living in Belganos, seaking of the yellow fever scare, says that nearly the same conditions prevailed in that sailure beting the great yellow fever epidemic of 1871. At that date, he says, the streets were toon up and remained so for several months during the bottest season of the year. There can be no death that a great deal of danger to public health lies in toon up streets, especially after a heavy istin.—

Buenos Aires Herald.

Huenos 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, seconding to custom. He found a revolver and \$46, and thereupon delivered to the expectant relatives of the deceased the weapon and only \$16, saying that the remaining \$50 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.

Montevideo Times.

—Salta is going leack 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 hunded years ago. It selfs at auction the privilege of fanuning and collecting the taxes to time tax-natherer as he used to flourish among the Jews. Yesterthy a hid 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, huenos Aires.

—The Western Railway Company has contacted.

or later with them. — Times, Puenos Aires.

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

—But the wax. the Halians in Chili are very mad.

tives were then ordered.—Huncas Aires Harids.

—By the way, the Italians in Chili are very mad because Count Antenelli, their minister here in Buenos Aires is so friendly with the government. They blame him for this country's purchase of the Garibald's and Forcer, and for the advent of Luigigi the specialist in fortification. They have even sent a petitien to Humbert requesting the wilddrawal 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—minding his own business.—Senthern Cross, Buenos Aires.

-The Argentine minister of war and his chief staff are now visiting Mendoza and are to

The Argentine minister of war and his chief of staff are now visiting Mendeza 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 7 and meridian as a dividing line. Of course their senewed agitation in Chili-quirine Costa, has resigned.

Because of a petry dispute over the exposition of a piece of jewellerly at an Italian lazzar in aid of the Abha-Gauma solder, the Italian lazzar in aid of the Abha-Gauma content, the Italian lazzar in aid of the Abha-Gauma o

Southern Cross, March 13.

—A German colleague insinuates that the Diario cook certain facts and criticisms regarding the Spanish army in Cuba, from its leader on the previous moning and published them as the coincisms from the control of the con

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 examission for years, but we all knew that long ago. Still the bayonets of a regiment of the line guard it; and genilemen wearies of the unform of Argentine military officers superintend all this abuse. Not to make comparisons, on invidious distinctions, Mr. Editor, there are contries in this world where military officers somethan draw them over defenceless prisoners, and where they would renounce their profession of called upon or ordered to mount guard over a provincial prison. Gearding theves, and burglars, and marderers!—pash! this is not soldier work. But when a solder stomachs it, when he un dertakes it, and when he hammers his prisoners—what can you expect?—Rosario correspondence of the Southern Cress.

—It is surely bad enough that our retrogressive

and murderers !—pah! this is not soldler work. But when a solder stomach it, when he un derisks it, and when he hammers his prisoners—what can you expect?—Restric correspondence of the Southern Crest.

—It is surely bad enough that our retrogressive legisl stors should have revived gambling by decreeing the re-uscilation of the lottery, and should have subjected the busy city man the constant, annovance of the lottery vendors who pester us at every step, but it is worse when for offensive diseases, or disfigurements by accident, to six stand, or wander round the street they ought to soffices, in pursuit of their calling, instead of removing them to the "asilo" or where they ought to be budged. For the last two or three days a begar with his left arm severed bow the elbow, and with a glassily looking stump protruding naked from his sleeve, has been standing in the neighbourhood of the London and River Plate Bank, thusting this hortble mutlation in the face of every passer-by to accomply the strength of the standing in the neighbourhood of the London, the step sugars could earn their living by homest how, but hegging is lazier and apparently most herative, and they naturally prefer it: now that we have a new broom at the head of the police, earnestly hope that he will saven he begar, the lottery ticket seller, and other nuisances of the busiest streets in the city.—Review, Business 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 fewer broke out to Martin Garcia island, and if there were any ptients to send them on board the flaat, ing lospital. On Smallay morning faceo dingly, 42 persons were taken away from their houses in Belgrano and sent out to the roads, 37 of them were landed

## THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor:

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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 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 lar. 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 repress the unjust exactions of mercenary officials, and it can prepare an urgent re-commendation 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 that 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 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 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 medicines. 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-lever, 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 preedy manuof 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

They are premiums on epidemics and unsanitary conditions. Surely the government can not fail to see the terrible injustice ment can not fail to see the terrible injustice and barbarity of such laws, and to feel thy need of urging congress to at once remedd the evil. Then, too, there is urgent neee of reforming the custom-house. There havalways 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 exfilled 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. 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 his commerce on which can make that is 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 peril-ASIDE from its mischievous, if not perilous character, the military pronunciamento 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 promilitary 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 dinate 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 threat. 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 thearrical demonstration. There were three or four declared monarchist papers in the country, another one was announced to applications. pear, and one had just suspended publication (in Santos) for want of support. In Sao Paulo a small number of monarchists 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 organized like any other citizens might do remove a score or two of prominent men, always known as monarchists, have identified themselves with the movement, and some scores, perhaps hundreds, of men 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 page leving. 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 criticise the republic and its administration, and 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.

ination. In fact, there is more danger to the republic in that military pronuncia-mento of the 21st than in all the monar-chist papers and organizations together, and in all the conspiracies they might venture

## PROVINCIAL NOTES

-There are still cases of yellow fever at Bahia. The fever epidemic in Rio Claro is nearly ex-

-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 vi-cinity of Brotas, São Paulo.

-Both small-pox and malignant fevers have been raging in the state of Parahyba.

-There were twelve cases of yellow fever under treatment in Araraquara, S. Paulo, on the 26th

-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 Arara-quara, 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-st te 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 gislature passed resolutions declaring their soli-nity 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 48 interments in the Maruhy 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\$000. 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. Panlo, 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 Mandos the opposition candidate was elected govern 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 feaud.

The robberies in São Paulo are becoming for-midable. If the police continue to show masterly inactivity in dealing with these criminals, the citi-zens will have to try the "vigilance committee," or e away.

—The opposition has carried the election at Casias, Maunhão. The government pany, has protested. It is remarkable that teouble should be taken to potest when manipulating the returns is so easy and common.

—A telegram of the 29th from Sergipe says that Col. Valladão's chief of police recently had a quarted 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 Pard of the 5th inst. says that in the preceding two weeks the Misericordia hospital of Parti had admitted 45 yellow-fewer patients, of which 17 had been dissharged 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 othat city. Case 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 lever.

—Col, Valladão is now on his way down to this capital, but the maddle in Sergipe goes on all the same. The autho it ies, so-called, are continually assaulting courts, legislators and citizens who may not be in aubmissive accord with the Valladão 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 in \$5000 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 Jornal 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 iriumph for free press. But surely the people of Taubaté will not hold that slander is one of the rights of the press.

—The president of the municipal chamber of Ja boticalsal, S. Paulo, has issued a bulletin advision all the inhalitants to leave the town, since the municipal authorities have nearly exhausted their resources without being able to check the progress of yellow fever.

-In the parish of S. Francisco de Paula, in the —In the parish of S. Francisco de Paula, in the municipal district of Juiz de Fóra, a meeting of planters has been called to protest against burden-some taxation. This is a step in the right direction and it is to be hoped that the example of these planters will be followed by others.

-The violence of the fever epidemic in Campinas is shown by the following returns of the iso-lated hospital for the 9 days ending the 17th inst. under treatment on the 8th 14, admitted during of days 40, discharged cured 7, died 29, remaining under treatment 18. This shows a death rate of nearly 54 per cent.

-A São Paulo telegram of yesterday's date published in the Jornal do Brazil this morning published in the Jornal do Brail this morning says that on Sunday there were 600 cases of yellow fever in Campinas! We are inclined to think tha there is either some exaggeration or error in this report, as 600 cases in a town of the size of Cam pinas means a most calamitous epidemic.

-In S. Paulo on the 25th inst., at 5 o'clock a —In S. Paulo on the 25th inst., at 5 0 clock a. m., 13 prisoners made their escape from the casa de correcção. They were pursued by the police, which overtook them at the custom-house. A fight ensued and some of the fugitives were captured, but again succeeded in effecting their escape. Several persons were wounded in the million.

-In Pernambuco the partido republicano federal varies a little its usual programme of promoting at exchange of places between governors and sena tors. In this instance Corrès de Araujo succeeds Barbosa Lima in the governorship, Rosa e Silva takes Corrêa de Araujo's place in the federal senate and Barbosa Lima takes Rosa e Silva's seat in the chamber of deputies

-According to the count of the Diaris da Bahia in the recent election for municipal intendam Freire de Carvalho received 2,833 votes and Paula Guimarfaes 2,791. According to the count of the Correio de Noticiax, the vote stood as follows:— Paula Guimarfaes, 2,856; Freire de Carvalho, 2,846. As Paula Guimarfaes was the candidate of the governor's party, the latter count will probably be adopted.

-In São Paulo there is an impression that the Paix is using the military pronunciamento to "boom" the presidential aspirations of "General" "Doom" the presucential aspirations of "General Quintino Bocayuva. And it is said, moreover that the Paulistas are not at all disposed to furnish gas with which to inflate Quintino's balloon. The little "general" can mount his penholder and enter the campaign for the presidency if he wishes, but he can not count upon São Paulo to back him.

-A local paper at Americo Brasiliense, São Paulo, relates that a poor man, a foreigner, took passage on train at Jaboticabal a few days ago for passage on train at Jaboticabal a few days ago for that station. He was very ill, showing all the symptoms of yellow-fever. On arriving at Americo Brasiliense the station-master would not allow him to stop, but sent him on to Araraquara. At the last named place the sanitary officir's took charge of him, saying that he could not have lived to reach the next station.

-The monarchist students of São Paulo hav published a protest against the recent pronuncial mento of the armed classes, and particularly against mento of the armed classes, and particularly against the assertion of one of the officers that they should "use every means, within and outside the law, against the monarchists." The students advise these pugnacious soldiers that it would be better for them to oppose the invasion of their territory by the English and French, than to threaten the unarmed classes from within the safe shelter of their club.

#### RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

The opposition papers of Rio Grande do Sal severely criticise the motion voted on the 21st instat the military club of Rio de Janeiro, contending that the army has no right to discuss politics. The Artital says that the prospects of the republic are gloomy indeed if it is defended only by speeches and motions. The danger to the republic, it adds, comes not from the monarchists, but from the dissolution of the army through lack of discipline and from the apprehensions of civilians dominated by the fear inspired by the military class,

The answer of Gen. Cantuaria, commander of the military district to the club at Rio de Janeiro is evidently not entirely satisfactory to the jacobins. The army, says that general, which conquered for the mation the republican form of government, will certainly never permit republican irrelations to be overthrown; but it will always act in accord with the legal government, to which, in conformity with the provisions of the constitution, it owes obedience.

Lieut.-Col. Araripe, commander of the garrison of Rio Grande, says that the troops under his command are always at the orders of the government for suppressing attempts at restoration and all other subversive movements.

Col. Carlos Telles says the garrison of Bagé, tuder his command, attompt a temporation of Bagé, tuder his command, attompt in its resistance to monarchy. The answer of Col. Araripe is considered so unsatisfactory by the Castilhistas that they are plotting for the transfer of the 26th hattalion to Rio Grande, so that Sampaio may take command of the garrison of this place.

Marshal Isidoro Fernandes, Col. Fortuna, president of the military club at Porto Alegre, Col. Tupy, commander of the 30th battalion stationed

at San'a Maria, and some other officers of inferior rank, all promise support to the resolutions embodded in the motion voted on the 21st.

The execution of the new law on the jury is encountering difficulties. This law, our readers will remember, reduces the number of jurymen to five and requires the discussion among the jurors for the purpose of arriving at a verdict to be held in open court. At a trial in the city of Rio Grande on the 28th inst. Judge Alcides Lima refused to permit this, declaring that the law is unconstitutional. The action of the judge is said to have caused a good impression in the court-room and it is believed that he will have the earnest sympathy and support of the people in the struggle with Julio de Castilhos which will doubtless result from his decision.

Although there is apparently little hope of ever freeing the people of Rio Grande from the domination of Castilhos by peaceful means, the political parties in the state are said to be organising. At Cangussi the federalists have chosen a general executive commitee and several load committees. The autonomist (Homeristo) party is very active and will, it is said, present candidates at the municipal elections to be held at Uruguayana and Taquary. This party has recently been joined by Dr. Domingos Rocha, prosecuting attorney at Rio Grande. It is stated that Dr. Assis Brazil on his arrival in May will formally assume the control of the party.

Julio de Castilhos has dismissed the district

In the party.

Julio de Castilhos has dismissed the district judge at Jaguarão. The dismissal is considered illegal and the question will be carried before the

Judge at Jaguarão. The dismissai is considered illegal and the question will be carried before the courts.

It is stated that Col. Thomaz Flores has discovered arms and ammunition that were hidden by the irregular government troops when their disban-lment was ordered. There is said to be much more of this war material concealed in vasious parts of the state.

Lient. Manoel Rutilio Araujo is to be tried by court martial for a shortage in the military chest. Col. Celestino de Castro, for reasons that are not stated, insists on resigning the office of commander of the military schol.

Dr. Almeida Pires, who some time ago treachers a stated and wounded the federalist Affonso Nunes, has been indicted.

On account of the appointment of Werneck as intendant of Rio Grande, the Rio Grande do Sul has come out in opposition to Castilhos.

A telegram of the 29th mentions that Gen. Cantuaria, commander of the district, has tendered his resignation.

João Francisco has expressed his approval of the motion voted on the 21st inst. at the military club.

The Echo do Sul says that in the military

club.

The Echo do Sul says that in the military prison at Bagé there are six prisoners who have been there for nearly 20 months without trial. These unfortunate persons are ill-treated not only by their custodians, but also by the military prisoners.

## RAILROAD NOTES

—The steamer Wadsworth, which recently arved, from New York, brought 6 Baldwin locototives for the Central railway.

—The total length of the lines of the Sapucahy railway now in operation is 410 kilometres, of which 182 have been constructed since 1892. On these lines there are 28 stations.

-The state government of Espirito Santo has -the state government of Espirito Santo has loaned 600,000\$ to the Companhia Estrada de Ferro de Itabapoana ao Calçado and the same sum to the Companhia Estrada de Ferro de S. Matheus a Aymorés. The contract with the former company was signed on the 27th inst.

-On Friday one of the evening papers published an abstract of the new regulations of the Central railway. The newsboys offered the paper for sale railway. The newshoys onered the paper to amount with the cry of "Grande desastre na estrada de ferro," It is possible that they were right and that the new regulations are really disastrous,

-On the 22nd inst., at the station of Parahyba do Sul on the Central railway a drunken man fell do Sul on the Central railway a drunken man fell from the platform on the track just as the express train was approaching. The station-master rushed to the man's assistance and proceeded to drap him from the track and the engine driver succeeded in stopping the train just as the locomotive reached the two men.

-By the new regulations of the Central rail —By the new regulations of the Central railway the following salaries will be paid to some of the officers of the road: 24,000\$ per annum and 500\$000 for expenses to the director; 15,000\$ per annum and to\$000 per diem for travelling expenses to each of the four sub directors; 12,000\$ per annum and 6\$ per diem for each assistant; 9,600\$ per annum for each resident engineer and 6,000\$ for the intendant.

#### OCAL NOTES

—As anticipated the appointment of a jacobin adjutant-general has forced the resignation of Col. Bellarmino de Mendonça, the assistant to Marsha Bittencourt.

—Consul Gustavo de Vasconcellos has been transferred from Cayenne to Salto and Dr. Ignacio José Alves de Souza Junior has been appointed consul at Cayenne.

—Col. Cavalcanti evidently does not believe in a government founded on the choice of the people. He asserts that there is no government that is not upheld by material force.

—On Monday, 23rd inst., the minister of mar-ine tendered his resignation, which on Thursday at the earnest request of the President he reluc-tantly consented to withdraw.

—On Sunday at the workshops of the Empreza Industrial de Serrarias a Vapor on Rua Senador Pompeu one of the walls gave way, causing the fall of a considerable part of the building.

-Col. Thomaz Cavalcanti thinks that the publie fails to understand the military officer. The is evidently a misunderstanding somewhere, and of course it is possible that it may be munual.

-The question is asked: What is the fee for death certificate in this city? We give it up! In one pretoria the fee has risen from 1\$500 to 3\$000. Perhaps the eccrivão bases the fee on the rate of exchange.

-Col. Thomaz Cavalcanti says that the public forms a very incorrect idea of the officers of the army. Does the colonel suppose that the public believes that these officers do not the government and the country?

-"Gen." Quintino Bocayuva in a speech at a meeting of jacobins on Wednesday said that he deeply regrets the tolerance of the provisional government. If he considers the decree of Dec. 23, 1889, a proof of tolerance, it would be interesting to learn what is his idea of intolerance.

-Last Thursday night Auctioneer Piments Guimarães and some friends, who were criticising at the Stadt Coblenz the motion voted at the mili-tary club, were assaulted by several officers of the army. The police is investigating the matter.

-It is stated that the 7th battalion of infantry under the command of Moreira Cezar is to be stationed here. Are not Ewerton Quadros, Leite de Castro, Jeronymo Gonçalves, the yellow fever and the military club sufficient calamities for one

-Gen. Mallet, who succeeds Gen. Argollo a quarter-master-general of the army, is one of the officers who were incarcerated by Marshal Floriano Peixoto in a convict prison during the reign of ter-ror. Since his release he has been very quiet and his present views are not known to the public.

-During the week since our last report there have been 224 deaths from yellow-fever reported, which is a slight increase on the preceding week. The highest number reported for one day was 48 for the 25th. The total for the month up to and including the 29th was 938, or an average of 32.3

-Col. Thomaz Cavalcanti says that the officers of the army would have dispensed with the motion they voted on the 21st inst, if they had felt certain that the public knows them as well as they know each other. In all probability the public knows them as well as they know them selves, but is afraid to say so.

-The Paiz says that the military people would have humiliated themselves if in their motion they had simply declared their solidarity with the government. On this point, for doubt; but there can certainly be no doubt as to what the government did when it declared its solidarity with the military people.

-The Paiz publishes the following telegram from Pará: - "The astonishing attitude of the military club causes a serious impression here and the public wishes to know what strong motives for this the illustrious association can have." The this the illustrious association can have." The Paiz should reply that a monarchist paper was about to be started in this capital, which so frightened the army that a pronunciamento was considered necessary.

-On the 23rd inst., when the janitor of the caixa de amortisação locked the door of that build-ing, he shut up some workmen who were engaged ing, its slut up some workmen who were engaged in making repairs. The commander of the force stationed there discovered at 9 o'clock p. m. the presence of the workmen in the building, but was unable to release them because he could not find the janitor with the key. So they had to spend the night in confinement.

-We may have overlooked the explanation, but we must confess our inability to understand why Mr. Charles Weiner, the well-known French Mr. Charles well-known French traveller, who is now in São Paulo, is always described as "the French minister." Mr. Weiner is not the diplomatic representative of France in this country, nor are we aware that he holds any diplomatic position whatever. Why then should he be called a "minister?"

-Iosé Peixoto, son of the late Marshal Floriano —José Péixoto, son of the late Marshal Floriano Peixoto, having been tried on the charge of de-sertion, was acquitted last Thursday by the Su-preme Tribunal Militar. We understand that the insistence of Gen. Machado Bittencourt in causing this soldier to be tried was one of the causes teht tended to aggravate the bad feeling engendered be-tween him and Gen. Vasques by the latter'streat-ment of Gen. Galvão.

-Col. José Christino, commander of the 9th regiment of cavalry, has sent to the press a communication containing the following statement:-"As a soldier, trained in the strictest principles of "As a soldier, trained in the strictest principles of discipline and respect for law, I am opposed to all military meetings and pronunciamentos, and for this reason I took no part in that meeting. I am not a politician and do not devote myself to subjects connected with politics."

-Among the deaths of the past week of Dr. Americo Braziliense de Almeida Mello, a member of the supreme court, a prominent lawyer send formerly a professor of the São Paulo law ahhool. Like the great majority of his profession, me made law a hand-maid to politics. He held many important political offices both under the Sonarchy and the republic. He was a native of orocaba, São Paulo.

-Col. Thomé Cordeiro, in answer to of the military club, states that the 10th battalion under his command will maintain its discipline and obey the orders of the lawful authorities.

-Some days ago the Paiz stated that over 40 exrevolutionary officers had signed a declaration favorable to the motion voted at the military club. Although challenged to give the names of those faces, it has not been able to do so and six exceptions, Lieux, Fio Torrely, Monteiro de Borros, Oliveira Sampaio, Alberto da Cunha, Delamare, and Thompson, have already publicly disclaimed having signed any such document.

claimed laving signed any such occument.

--Ifall the reports are true the people of Brazil are much more in need of sanitry improvements than they are of either military protection or republican institutions. The government that will improve their condition, add to their resources and happiness, protect their lives and property, educate their children, and let them enjoy all these rudimentary blessings without threats of consciption or the insatiable exactions of the fax-gatherer, will have our unanimous vote.

-A telegram from Cachoeiras announces the death at that place on the 27th inst. of Dr. Aristides da Silveira Lobo, one of the founders of the republic, a member of the provisional government and senator for the federal district. His record is one for which we have no word of commendation, and we leave it therefore to the judgment of posterity. He was a man of strong passions and extreme views. Illness and insanity compelled his retirement from public hide in 1893. His friends took him to Europe for treatment, but without result. Since then he has been living in retirement at Cachoerras. death at that place on the 27th inst. of Dr. Aris-

-On last Tues day the municipal council of this city adopted the following motion: "The munici-pal council of the federal district, the genuine and pal council of the federal district, the genuine and immediate representative of the people, in whose bosom is sheltered the government of the republic of the United States of Brazil, once more affirms its unshakeable republican faith and protests its decided solidarity, in defence of the institutions embodied in the constitution of the 24th of February, with the praiseworthy and Venerable Production of the republic." A motion of Alderman Julio Carmo eulogizing the attitude of the military club was withdrawn.

-The Rio correspondent of the Commercia de S. Paulo telegraphed that journal on the 25th that the real purpose of the recent military pronunciathe real purpose of the recent military pronuncia-mento was to overawe the government. The first darft of the motion presented was verbally hostife to the government, but the wording was sub-quently changed. Of course the demonstration succeeded, for the government adopted the idea of "opposing the monarchists," and has permitted its influence to be used in obtaining adhesions. The movement has not succeeded as fully as antici-pated, however, for its violence has aroused both opposition and distrust.

-"Who saved the republic?"-"Marshal Floriano."—"Perfectly correct, with two slight modifi-cations. In the first place the republic has not cations. In the first place the republic has not been saved, and in the second place it was not Marshal Ploriano that saved it. If you doubt it, read the motion of the military men and you will see that the republic, far from having been save is surrounted with danges that threaten its very existence. Consequently the story of Marshal Ploriano's having saved the republic is meetly a fable, invented for the purpose of seeking to justify the military murders, arbitrary arrests, squandering of public money and other crimes commutated in 1893 and 1894."

-In the resolutions adopted on last Tuesday by the officers of the police-brigade and by those of the national guard, no direct reference is made to the national guard, no direct reference is made to the motion voted at the military club. The reso-lution of the officers of the police brigad promises to uphold the republic and as a supreme guarantee thereof the lawful authorities. The national guard in its resolution says that it is united and ready to defend by the side of the government the country and the republic. Powerless to punish the insul-ordination of the military men, the government is endeavoring to make the best of the matter by adopting their motion and to counteract its effect by obtaining motions in its favor from other offi-cers.

-Gen. Argollo has been appointed adjutant general of the army. This officer, who commanded the government troops in Santa Catharina in October and November, 1893, was removed from his command and succeeded by Gen, Pego, when he allowed the revolutionists to get possession of that state. He was afterwards appointed to the command of the forces at Nichteroy and on the 9th of February, 1894, the 5000 men at his ord 's were surprised and partially defeated by Admiral Saldanha da Gama at the head of 500 manies. Gen. Argollo is believed to be an ultra-jac-bin and it is probable that Col. Bellarmino de Mendonça and other anti-jacobins in the adjutant-general's office will have to resign. ed the government troops in Santa Catharina in

-The Jornal do Brazil, having stated that ti had received patriotic communications from privates and non-commissioned officers of the army in regard to the political affairs of the country, the war office has ordered the matter to be investigated. That paper contends that soldiers have just as much right to express their opinion as officers, and asserts that all such communications which it received show that the soldiers are true to the government and that it is useless for any one to count on them either to rectore the moniarchy, or to depose President Prufente de Moraes. The Pairs of yesterday says it is authorized by the minister of war to say that these communications were not signed by anyone connected with the garison of this city. had received patriotic communications from pri—From Col. Cavalcanti's acticle in the Gazeta are Noticias of last Wednesday it is evident that he and those who think like him do not understand that, while as individuals they have a right to prefer, like other citizens, one form of government to another, as officers of the army they must accept the government chosen by the people. They also evidently fail to realise that it is not their daty to vote motions to the deciment of discipline, but to avait silently and obey the orders of the government.

—The 2nd assistant police delegate has reported on the disappearance of Alexandre Tavares Continho, who is said to have been sent to the Santa Barbara hospital on the 15th of last September. He says in bis report that the "administration of the hospital of the Santa de Misericorula, the department of public health and assistance or one of the hospital subordinate to the Institute Sanitario Federal, have by unknown means caused to disappear the Portuguese citizen Alexandre Tavares Continho." He supposes him to be the person who is reported under the name of Alfredo José do Pinho to have died at the Jurujuba hospital on the toth of that mouth, but the mio-mainton which he was able to obtain is insufficient to establish anything like certainty on this point.

—In view of the present aspect of public affairs

thing like certainty on this point.

—In view of the pre-ent aspect of public affairs expolitical prisoners would do well to look about them for the purpose of ascertaining whether it is possible to obtain—for love, or money—more comfortable quarters than the pest-lodes funnished them in 1893-94, which were certainly disgraceful to the government and fatal to the health of the prisoners. As Frudente is under some obligation to the press, we do not feel that we are asking too much in requesting him to see whether he has sufficient influence to obtain for the newspaper men the Friburgo palace, which rumor persists in self-inear time the proper prison of 193,04 will fell you, is de rigueur in Brazilian political prison, it might be made to hold us all; and, if not, none of us, we are sure, would be so selfish as to refuse to yield his place to a new-comer.

capt. Emilio Campello, commander of the cruiser Ptonabyta, has given a salutary lesson to the military club people. When he received their communication enclosing the motion voted on the 21st inst., he sent it to the commander of the navid division to which he belongs, stating that its authors were apparently military men who had combined for political purposes. Not recognising the right of any one to inquire into his opinions and having been trained in a school of strict discipline, which does not tolerate military pronunciaments, he deemed it his duty, he said, to lay the document before his superior officer. The latter forwarded the document to the chief of staff of the navy, who returned it with the following remark in string: —"Returned to the officer, who will make any use of it that he deems advisable. These head-quarters have nothing to do with the motions of clubs." Capt. Campello accordingly informed the directors of the military club that he was unable to comply with their request since the regulations by which he is governed do not permit the c mananders of war vessels to take part in political discussions.

—Capt. Rodrigo da Rocha, commander of the

mit the commanders of war vessels to take part in political discussions.

—Capt. Rodrigo da Rocha, commander of the inouclad Rutchielo, in answering the letter of the secretary of the military dub, who had asked for his concurrence in the motion voted on the 21st inist, makes use of some very plan language. He says that his conduct in the past is a sufficient guarantee for his conduct in the future. Noisy demonstrations of zeal are to be expected only from officers who seek by means of such display to obtain desirable positions and who for this purpose make use of the generous feelings and enthusiasm of some of their comrades and the creditility, simplicity and want of reflection of others, He does not believe, he says, that the obligations assumed at the military club will be any guarantee for the conduct of such persons, not contribute in the least to preserve from curruptions who seek who are susceptible of being corrupted. Not occupying a poblicial office, he feels that he land to the right of controlling the political affairs of the country. He desires order, peace, tranquillity and confidence and he consequently cannot approve of military meetings, which may be interpreted as having some hidden purpose and which of any case paralyse social activity, destroy confidence and are subversive of discipline.

—On last Wednesday a metchant on Rua do

in any case paralyse social activity, destroy confidence and are subversive of discipline.

—On last Wednesday a merchant on Rua do Catiete sent one of his clerks to distribute some hand-lills announcing his house. A policemant took winton his head that those hand-bills were monarchist manifestos, and, he hing an open air meeting with himself, unanimously passed a resolution to save the institutions of the country. This he successfully accomplished by arresting the clerk, who was taken to the nearest police sation. The institutions of the country being now out of danger, the merchant went to work to secure the release of his clerk. He accordingly called on the police inspector, who fortunately was able to read, and showed him one of the hand-balk, thus demonstrating that he was consplicing, not to restore the monarchy, but to secure a large custom for his establishment. The inspector informed him that without an order from the police delegate of the district he would not release that givener, even if the chief-opolice himself should demand it. The delegate lives at Gavea, which is for six miles from Rua do Catter; lut, as the inerchant did not wish his clerk to spend the might in prison, there was nothing for him to do but to take the car for Gavea, although by this time it was after middight. He cached the delegate's house and knocked at the door; but, failing to rouse the occupants, returned without accomplishing his object. Early next morning he and another friend of its prisoner went to work and obtained an order for the latter's release, and were much surprised, on reaching the police station, to find that the clerk had already been set at liberty. Of course they were glad that the prisoner was released, but were naturally angry on account of having been made to undergo so much useless labor and annoyance. Why should there not be an action for false imprisonment in such a case?

—In the opinion of some persons the monarch ists served as a lightning rod for Prudente. Ac cording to this theory the military people, wh had been nursing their wrath for some time, ha prepared then thunderbolt for the President, but unable to restrain themselves, launched it at the

prepared their thunderbolt for the President, but, unable to restrain themselves, launched it at the monarchists, who happened to make their appearence at the psychological moment. Of course we have not seen the last of them, but let us hope that, having thus found relief for their overcharged feelings, they will at least give us a short respite.

—Col. Percilio de Carvalho Fonseca, commander of the ist battalion of sappers and miners, has informed the secretary of the military club, who sent him a copy of the motion voted on the 21st inst, that he is a soldier obedient to orders and knows how to do his duty and that he thinks that it is unnecessary to vote motions which cannot fail to excite the appehensions of the people. He says that, if every man will do his duty, the republic will get along well enough, and the army, instead of exciting the dread of the people, will win their confidence and esteem.

BIRTH.

On 28th March, the wife of Alfred Godfery, of daughter.

THE STRANGERS' HOSPITAL

THE STRANGERS HOSPITAL.

The secretary of the Strangers' Hospital wishes to call the attention of shipmasters and others who may need its services, to the vital necessity of having the best medical advice on the first symptoms of illness, however slight they may be. A day's delay in this respect may be the determining factor between life and death. It occurs every epidemic year that scores of lives are lost simply because of this fatal delay in submitting to treatment, and as these delays are more common amount those who

stati that softes are not received to the state of this fatal telelay in submitting to treatment, and as these delays are more common among those who are strangers in this city, or who follow some active, out-door occupation, it becomes necessary to re-iterate the wanning so frequently given on this subject. During the past week two lives have been lost, apparently through this lamentable neglect. A shipmaster, after being ill some days, resolved to go to the Hospital, and was found to be in a hopeless condition on his arrival there. He lived only a few hours. Then again, on Saturday an engineer, who had been at work up to 1 o'clock that morning, was obliged to stop work on account of illness, and was sent to the Hospital that afternoon. He had been feeling ill three or four days. He diel, however, before he reached the Hospital, and the physician who saw him pronounced it yellow fever.

He diel, however, before he reached the Hospita, and the physician who saw him pronounced it yellow feet.

As the Strangers' Hospital was established to cure the sick, its directors and professional staff are naturally desirous that patients should come in time. They know that the patient who comes after having been three or four days ill with yellow feet, has all the chances against him. They desire to urge, therefore, that every patient should have medical advice and enter the hospital in the first stages of the disease so that they may have a fair chance to cope with an enemy daugerous enough even under the most favorable circumstances.

The secretary also desires to say that whenever possible the patient should see the Hospital physician, Dr. Raynmundo Bandeira, at his office in the city, No. 75 Rua 17 de Março, between the hours 41 and 3p nm. This request of course does not apply to subscribers, nor to urgent cases, but whenever possible it will facilitate treatment and may be the means of averting serious consequences. With yellow fever, it should be remembered, every moment is of vital consequence and skilled treatment in its first stages ought not to be neglected.

### Coffee Notes

-In the vicinity of Juiz de Fóra the coffee crop that of 1887.

tunt of 1897.

—Owing to a two years' drought on the Pacific side of Nicaragua the coffee crop has been much reduced, and instead of the 200,000 expected it not now believed that the crop will exceed 100,000 quittals. This is the statement of United States Minister Bakes.

Minister Baker.

—A Colon (Colombia) telegram of the 24th ult., published in the New York papers, says:—

"The amount of coffee of the new crop received at thus far is much less than is usually received at this time, and indicates that the coffee crop of Central America is not up to the average yield."

this time, and indicates that the coffee crop of Central America is not up to the average yield."

—According to recent advices from the intentor the continuod rains and cool weather have caused an unusually abundant supplementary flowering, and it is anticipated now that the crop of age data agrant this year will be abundantly large. The peking will be later and more troublesome, but the planter is beginning to see his losses from the December drouth made good for him.

—The report of the committee appointed by the coffee dealers of this capital, which is published herewith, is valuable for the confession it unconsciously makes. It admits revising its estimates last year at the solicitation of the planters, who invariably underestimate their crops in order to secure better prices. Even when making this reduction, the committee was doubtful, for it soon after said that the shipments would be larger because of reserves from the former crop. And now it proposes to explain the increased shipment by adding on coffee from the new crop, which will certainly be late this year because of the continued rains. An impartial estimate is very much needed.

#### COFFEE CROP FOR 1896-97

and which moreover have damaged the other berries and interfered with all agricultural work. There are many fields that have not been heed, not only on this account but also on account of the constant lack of laborers, which is especially left in the states of Rio and Minas.

The railway service continues in a disorganised state, especially on the extensive lines of the Leopoldina road, and consequently the shipment of coffee will continue to be slow, as has hitherto heen, the case, and there is still no security for weight and quality notwithstanding the heavy freight rates now in force.

The crop for 1894-95 whose shipment still continues was calculated at 2,000,000 according to the estimate published on December 6, 1894; but the committee, in view of rectifications of planters, made a reduction of 250,000 bags declaring, however, on March 20, 1895, that the shipments would be larger on account of a stock of more than 300,000 bags, belonging to the former crop. It is now prosable that a larger addition will have to be made in consequence of receipts of new coffee which will come to market as soon as the weather permits its preparation and shipment.

Rio de Janeiro, March 27, 1896.

JOAQUIM DE MELLO FRANCO. CEZAR DUQUE-ESTRADA & Co. MIRANDA JORDÃO & Co. QUARTIM SILVEIRA & Co. ARAUJO MAIA & Co. BRUNO & Co. HERMANN JOPPERT

IMPORTS OF COFFEE 1895.

Exports
Net imports or consumption
Less lost in roasting 15 per cent...

The total imports of coffee in 1895 were 642, 318,319 pounds, valued at \$96,512,370, or an average of 15,02 cents per pound. The total movement was as follows:

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Total..... 642,318,319 - American Gracer

642,318,319 8,190,476 634,127,843 95,119,176

## Business Notes

-The duty on feathers for trimming ladies' hats is 200\$000 per kilo.

-The Associação Commercial of Rio Grande has protested against the new tax on cigars.

-The new contract for paving the city of São Paulo is said to call for an expenditure of 1,200,-

000\$000. —The prefect of Pernambuco has fixed the price f bread at 40 reis per loaf of 70 grammes. This is a reduction from the price charged.

—At the instance of the contractors the muni-cipal government of Pará annulled on the 24th inst, the contract for supplying the city with fresh

—The "Paraense" insurance company, of Pará, is paying a dividend for the second half of last year at the rate of 67\$500 per share, or 33½ per cent. per annum.

—The "Commercial" insurance company of Pará is paying a 20 per cent dividend. If this rate is a regular one, then the rate on insurance risks might well be reduced.

—The minister of finance has decided that olive oil cannot be seized by the custom-house, even it adulterated, unless it contains some substance in-jurious to the public health.

—It is said that the government of the state of Rio de Janeiro has decided to purchase for 80,000\$, the plantation of Boa Vista, on which it will establish an immigrant depot.

—The February exports of rubber from Manaos amounted to 3,443 tons, of which 1,326 went to the United States and 2,117 to England. The stock on hand February 29th was 510 tons. Of the receipts during the month (2,610 lons) a little over 94 tons came from Perti and Bolivia.

For the 5th series of bonus the Banco da Republica has received 76 applications amounting to about 120,000,000\$ and has rejected them all. The sum which it is authorised to issue is only 20,000,000\$ and in the opinion of the Jörnal do Commercia this series of bonus never will be

COFFEE CROP FOR 1896-97.

The committee appointed for estimating the coffee crop available for shipment from Rio de Janeiro is of the opinion, in view of information recently obtained from planters, that the growing crop may amount to about 3,750,000 bags in conformity with the estimate already published on the 25th of last December.

After that date there was a late flowering, which on new lands was quite large; but the greater part gave no fruit on account of the heavy rains, which have fallen for the last three months

—According to the report of the Sociolade Ensacadora de Café its receipts last year amounted to 1,015,367\$50\$ and its expense 4930,495\$507. It paid its shareholders a dividend of 13 % on a capital of 2,500,000\$5000 and carried 64,515\$674 to the reserve fand, which at the end of the year amounted to 299,7685676.

—We wish to advise our readers that the last Royal Mail steamer brought a consignment of fresh butter from Buenos Aires for Messrs. Alves Nogueira & Co., which can be obtained at their stores at a very moderate price. This new importation deserves to be encouraged, for it is an important addition to our limited resources in the matter of good food.

matter of good food.

—During the month of February the exportation of rubber from Parfa amounted to 1,766 metric tons, of which 932 ½ came from Amazonas and 833 ½ from Parfa. The other exports were 11,400 sailed hides and 13,700 dittos inferior quality, 168 dry hides, 10,420 hectolitres castanhas, 1.850 kilos deer-skins and 250 ditos of inferior quality, 5.60 kilos of fish glue, 208,639 kilos cacio, and 14,025 dittos of inferior quality.

—Dr. Heleudoro Jaramillo, who has the contract for lighting Manaos with electricity, is reported to have succeeded in organising in New York a company for executing his contract. This company, which is called the Manaos Electric Lighting Company, is stated to have a capital of \$600,000, which may be increased, if incressary, to \$2,000,000. The following are the officers of the company:—President, Robert D. Evans; Treasurer, Charles R. Flint; Secretary, Alfred D. Bugs; Members, William M. Ivins, and Heleodoro Jaramillo.

—The cable companies, or rather those which

William M. Ivins, and Heleodoro Jaramillo.

—The cable companies, or rather those which undertake to collect, collate and send press telegrams from abroad, should be possessed of ordinary intelligence and then use it in sending messages. This would seem a self-evident proposition, but it is by no means complied with and we are constantly receiving messages which are not only not true but are ridiculous in their improbability. Of course, they deceive no one who is acquainted with the matters regarding which telegrams are sent, but they do mislead those who have had no occasion to keep themselves informed regarding matters treated. — Buener Aires Herald.

ed regarding matters treated. — Buenor Aires Herald.

—There was a curious shareholders' meeting in London on the 3rd inst. The company is called The New Matris Syndicate, and this was its first annual general meeting. The directors had a "liquid captal" of £ 15,000 to use, with which they realized a net profit of £ 11,739 "in connection with the formation of various under takings of which we approved." In other words, the Syndicate went into the promotion business. Its real business, however, is that of acquiring and working diamond mines here in Brazil, of which Mr. J. W. Wells possesses a wast fund of carefully guarded information. According to Mr. Wells' statement he has made three voyages to Brazil to secure this property, and will have to come again this year. This time he expects to secure the mues in question and "also the mining rights over several thousand square miles around it," all of which guestion and "late the mines in dustion of their confidence and anticipates a "loving reception" when next they meet.

From the Fornal do Commercie, March 28th.

From the Jornal do Commercio, March 28th.

STORAGE AT THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

We have received the following communication from an important firm of this city:
"Now that we are beginning to understand better the effects of the provisions relating to the custom-house in the new budget it is quite interesting to compare the various stronge rates for the last to years.

house in the new budget it is quite interesting to compare the various storage rates for the last 10 years.

"For this purpose we will select hoes, an article which pays double storage.

"The hoe is an implement that is indispensable to the agriculture of the country, and at this port alone there are imported every year thousands of barrels containing 120 hoes each.

"An invoice of 100 barrels of hoes delivered at this port amounts to 1,000% for an inferior article and 22,000% for an article of better quality.

"The official value of these 100 barrels, weighing 1,800 kills net, is 24,000%, the custom-house deliberately setting aside the abatement of 30 % for which atticle 28 in the last law distinctly provides.

for which article 28 in the last law distinctly provides.

"Double storage of 3% for the first month on this sum makes 720\$; in the second month, to %, is 2,400\$ and in the third, 21%, is 5,040\$.

"Leaving the second and third months out of the question, as impossible, it will be seen that ar package of hoes of this value has to pay 7\$200 fo simply passing through the custom-house, besides 1\$500 for labor and 36\$000 for duties.
"To call this monstrous would be making use of too mild a term, it there were no certainty that the legislator did not give the matter a moment's reflection. It is really something calculated to astonish even our 'fireids, the admirers of our Trinidad, who send us all these hoes."
"Let us proceed to compare:
"Storage on 100 barrels of 1005:

"STORAGE ON 100 BARRELS OF HOES

1856 24,000\$000 72,\$000 2,\$100\$000 5,000\$000 1.500rage then amounts this year for the first month to ten times what is was in 1886 when simple storage was ½% on the official value up to two months, 1% up to four months, 1, ½% up to six months and 2% for every month thereafter, being now 1½% for the first month, 2½% for every month thereafter.

"The trapiche Saude, which is a private establishment, charges the same rates and if any one complains sends him to the custom-house which crowds that warehouse with merchandise while its own rooms are almost empty."

## FINANCIAL NOTES

The January receipts of the Maranhão custom-house were 263,509\$147.

The January receipts of the Sergipe custom-house amounted to 147,750\$655.

The export duties collected last year by the state of Espirito Santo amounted to 3,772,420\$510.

A counterfeit Banco Nacional do Brazil note, No. 18,345 (denomination not given) has been detected in \$30 Paulo.

No. 18,345 (denomination not given) has been detected in São Paulo.

—The January receipts of the Ceará recebeloria (state revenue) amounted to 118,54,08454, against 98,877827 in the same month of 1895.

—The February receipts of the Pará custom-house were 1,533,4428122, of which 1,073,1738-283 were from imports and 261,233\$437 from surtaxes on the same. The "deposits" figure at 150,781\$789. The total receipts in the same month of last year were 1,091,468333.

—The Diario of Santos says that the counterfeit 100\$ in circulation in the state of São Paulo are numbered from 60,000 to 70,000 and hear 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. das Sliva, Pedro Midosi dos A. Esposel, Philippe M. de Barros, Alfredo de Lemos and Antonio A. de Almeida.

#### COMMERCIAL

	Rio de Janeiro, Mar	ch 36th, 1896.
Par valu	e of the Brazilian milreis (1\$000), gol	d. 27 d.
do	do do do in U.S	
	coin at \$4.86.65 per £1 stg	. 54 75 cts.
do	\$1.00 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold	. 1\$827
do	of £1 stg. in Brazilian gold	
	· ·	
Bank rat	e of exchange, official, on London to-day	8 13 10 4
Present	value of the Brazilian mil reis (gold)	3\$064
do	do do (paper)	327 rs. gold
do	do do in U. S.	
	coin at \$4 80 per £1 stg	17.62 1/2 €
Value o	\$1.00 (\$4.80 per £1. stg. in Brazi-	
	lian currency (paper)	
Value of	Le sterling ,, ,,	

8 7/8 for bank and 8 27/3 = -8 7/8 for other steeling. No offers for sovereigns at the Bolsa and on the street nothing was doing. March 88-All the banks posted 8 13/16, and the market opened firm, with the British Bank drawing freely, for this mouth, at 8/4, and the british Bank drawing freely, for this mouth, at 8/4, and the either 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 13/16—85/ for bank and 83/4—8 20/35 for the sterling, and the banks reported at 83/4—8 20/35 for bank and 83/4—8 20/35 for the sterling and money appeared at 8 27/32 always for April delivery, and the market closed with bank sterling quoted at 8 13/16—85/4 and other bills at 8 27/32 8 20/32, according to delivery date. There was nothing doing in sovereigns on the street, and no bias at the Bolsa. March 30—The market opened flat, with 8 13/16 posted at the banks, none of which were drawing freely at the rate, and about 1 1 o'clock the London & Brazilian Bank and the Banco Nacional posted 8 3/4. During the forenoon the rates varied between 8 2/3/2—8 13/16 for bank and business was done in other sterling at 8 3/16, but in the silentonoon agond many ready bills came out and the market stiffened; all the banks commenced to draw at 8 13/16, and fallay the British Bank furnished bills at 8 27/32, the market closing with biank at 8 3/16—8 7/8—at the last rate the Banco da Republica furnished bills at 8 27/32, the market closing with biank at 8 3/16—18 7/8—18 and money for next month at this rate. Nothing was reported in sovereigns.

## SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

- 1	SALES OF STOCKS AND STIKES.	1
1	March 23.	1
	Banks.	1
		1
		1
.	1 do 48 1,340 55 Apolices, 1895. 947	1
1	50 deb.Sorocabana 68 500 16 do 946	1
e		1
١.	30 Republica 148 10 Rural 234 10 do 25 65 500 12 do 28 120	
. 1	to do 25 65 500 12 do 28 120	1
:	77 do 65	1
	Miscellaneous.	Ţ
2	500 V. F. Sapucahy. 7 30 Jar. Bot. tram 120	١
:	500 V. F. Sapucahy. 7 30 Jar. Bot. tram 120 100 do 6 750 50 S. Christ. ,, 150 March 24.	1
١,	March 24.	1
- 1		П
٠ ا	24 Apolices, 5s 965 5 Gold 4s' 891,700 2400\$ do 96½ 3 do regist.1,690 1 do 4s1,332 500 Emp. Munipal. 169 15 do 1895 947 96 hn. C. R. Minas. 90	1
۱ -	2400\$ do 96½ 3 do regist.1,690 1 do 481,332 500 Emp. Munipal. 169	1
٠	15 do 1895 947 96 hu.C.R.Minas. 90	1
٦,	Paula.	-
ſ	Commercial con to Republica 142 50	, I
- 1	38 Commercio, 28. 81 34 do 148	1
t	38 Commercio, 28. 81 34 do 148	1
e	100 Constructor 10 500	1
٠١	Miscellaneous.	. 1
e	500 V. F. Sapucahy 6 500 100 Bonança, ius 9 50	٩
h	300 S.Christ.tram 150	١
٠	March 26.	1
,	1 Apolice, 5s 967 130 Apolices, 1895, 947 2t do 965 4 do 945 500\$ do 96½ 100 do regist 948	-1
٠,	21 do 965 4 do 945	-1
	500\$ do 963/2 100 do regist. 948	
-	25 deb.L'dua £50. 900 100 do 947	- 1
	10 ,, Jor. do Com. 168	- 1
=	Ramit.	- 1
	30 Commercial 207	- 1
	150 Constructor 10 5 do 147 50	۱,
-	100 Metropolitana 1 500 130 do 147	-
6.	26 Rural 234 15 do 28 65	
	10 do 233 170 do 65 50	٠ ا
	10 do 233 170 do 65 50  Miscellaneous	Ĭ
	March 27.	
	1 Apolice, 1895 944 2 Apolices, 481,340 510 do 947 75 deb. E.F. Arar. 40	
	510 do 947 75 deb. E.F. Arar. 40	
	10 do regist. 944 150 ,, L'dua 100\$ 9	
ld	1 107 do 947 398 do 10	
-4*	Banks.	
	24 Republica 147 10 Commercial 207	
	282 do 146 500 100 Constructor 10	
	10 do 25 65 100 Metropolitano 1 5	00
	90 do 65 500	
	Miscellaneous.	
	ron Geral, insce 42 50 S. Pedro Al,mill 220	
	50 Un. Propriet, 26 50 Central do Braz 130	
ıd	March 28.	
th		
r-		
or		
g,	4 do 958 30 hm. C. R. Brazil 59	
si-		
32	Banks.	
at		
re-		00
er	200 Constructor 10 10 Rural, 25 233	
et,	75 Cred. Movel 32 14 do 232	
n-		
ng	Miscellaneous.	
he		
	75 Manf. Flum.mill 200 100 do 26 5	00
di.		
t	50 Un. 10. Estados 1 100 do do 20	

#### MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 30th March, 1896.

#### Exports.

Exports.

Coffee—The week has been quiet and the total sales declared are only about 17,000 bags. The searcity of disposable 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 quutters 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.

still coffee up country.

On the 27th inst. the committee of factors issued their

On the 29th iast, the committee of factors issued their final crop estimates, which confirm the preceding figures published in December, viz: 3,759,000 hags for the 1896-75 crop. The rains are said to have seriously damaged the promised cate data aguata, and the approaching crop, the committee suys, 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 hags. (Good average") has been quoted steadily at 15550 per fo kilos, and the market closed quiet on Saturday with stock estimated to be 14,1000 hags. Receipts were 18,900 hags, against shipments of 21,000 hags for Europe.

The shipments since our last report have been:

noon ones for Europe.

The shipments since our last report have been:

17,838 bags for the United States
4,937 , Europe
7,439 , River Plate, etc.
30 , Coastwise 30,222 bags.

sailed with coffee are : United States:

Mar. 23	New York Br str Kaffir Prince	5,061
27	do " Mozart	7,455
	rope:	
Mar. 21	Hamburg Ger str Corrientes	1,050
	Trieste Aust str Stefania	
18	Southampton Br str Danube	350
	erohere:	
Mar. 22	River Plate Fr str Portugal	1,873 807

Cussivase, summy seamers. 1,429

Receipts for the past week were 30,451 bags, against 15,979 hags for the preceding week and 15,134 bags for the week before; by the Central railway the receipts were 18,600 hags, against 3,600 bags for the preceding week. In transit receipts were 1,500 bags.

Official quotations, per to kilos, on Saturday were Washed..... nominal

Brokers' quotations, according to New York types and

	aroun, i	vere the lo	dowing	•				
		M	larch 2	3		Mar	rch	28
o.	6	22\$9	00		22	\$700 -		
	7	21 0	00-21	500		300-		
	8	20 4	0020	800		0.10-		800
	9		00-20			000-		
0	n the 24	th No. 7 w	as quot	ed at	21\$500,	and t	he	mark

was firm on that day and on the 20th, when some 0,000 were reported sold. But on the following day 21400 spoken of as a lair quotation, and on Saturday 21800 spoken of as a lair quotation, and on Saturday 21800 spoken of the property of t

were this morning estimated to be 71,283 bags, of out 27,000 bags are supposed to be in second

## DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS

ı			Ċ	F	CC	Þ	F	E	A7		810	0	DI	s j	٨	NE	IRO.
		Receipts at Santos bags	Steamer freight, 5% primage.			do No. 8	N. Y per 3	Average quot. No. 7.	Stock		" Coastwise "	" River Plate, etc. "	" Cape	Europe	Shipments U. States	Receipts	
		5,300	25-30 €	8 13116 d	13 3% €	20 600	21\$250		72.374	5,469	;	807	;	:	4,662	6,789	Mar. 23
		1,700	25-30 €	8 13116	:3 % c	20 700	21\$500		71,606	4,666	;	:	:	428	4,238	3,898	Mar. 23 Mar. 24
		5,000	:	:	13 3% €	: ;	:		72,807	:	1	:	:	:	;	1,701	Mar. 25
		3 600	25-30 €	8 27132	13 % 6	20 700	21\$500		60,931	13,326	10	:	3,150	2,721	7,445	1,450	Mar. 26
		2,000	25.30 €	8 %	13 % 6	20 700	21\$500		64,440	6,241	:	:	3,780	908	1,553	9.750	Mar. 27
	-	1,300	25-30 €	00	13 3/4 0	25 700	21\$400		67,8:7	520	20	:	500	:	:	3,907	Mar. 28
	-	:	;	:	;	:	:		71,253	, ;	:	:	;	:	:	3,156	Mar. 29
		75,400	;	:	;	:	;		;	132,045	0,504	6,000	10,430	20,033	90,397	81,500	Totals since 1st Mar
٥		2,735,400	:	;		:	;		;	2,073,314	90,550	57,729	73.215	005,734	1,151,725	1,960,191	Totals since 1st July

#### Imports.

The markets still drag and prices of the articles we quote an effat, when unchanged, and in some cases lower. Flour has declined, not so much from any change in supply, as from a suspension of orders from the interior, and while socks are now much reduced, in importers' hands, the market is report, ed to de dull. Two steamers with rice have arrived, but no changes are made in prices by dealers. Polk and land are both unchanged, with moderate receipts. A cargo of Canadian codfish, nearly four months on the way here, has come in, and, as Lent is now nearly over, the article is not so firm as a week ago. A cargo of Pitch pine and one of Swedish have arrived, and the markets are unchanged. We have received a fair shipment of kerozene, but fast quotations are unchanged, and the supplies of other articles are small. Exchange has been steady during the week, for no very appreciable reason unless the rumous of bills not yet placed are founded, but rates continue wretchedly low, and just how the very considerable stocks of many articles in dealers' hands are to be disposed of without seven loss is not very clear. At the same time importations are now so greatly divided among dealers, that the losses, if they are incurred, are also likely to be widely distributed.

\*\*Example Receive on a cree hall now. \*\*Membraneth from \*\*Example and \*\*Example has the same an

distributed.

Flour-Receipts are 2,500 brl. per Wordsworth from New York. Stocks in first hands have been sharply reduced during the past week, and are estimated to-day at 13,500 brls, of which 12,000 brls. American and 1,500 brls. River Plate, against 33,000 brls, last week, but we have no report on dealers' stocks, which are probably now considerable, as the demand from the interior is reported to have here very moderate. Notwithstanding the reduced stocks, and the small quantity afloat, the markets is dull, and American flour is queted about 500 rs. per larl, lower, with River Plate and native 15000 below prices last week. The quotations furnished us are:

Trieste	32\$250—33\$500
Baltimore 1st	33 250-33 500
do 2nd	32 750-33 000
Western and Interior	32 750-33 500
River Plate	27 030-20 000
Local Mills	30 000-33 000
ard-Receipts are 1.550 kegs t	ner Wordsworth.

Lard—Receipts are 1,550 kegs per Wondrowerk. No changes are made in jobbing prices of 80 rs. per lb, for George's lard, and 1\$\\$0.50\$ -1\$\\$1\$\$ up rt kilogramme for native.

Codfish—Receipts have been 3,288 tubs per Blenkeins, from Paspebiac, which has been nearly four months albost. 610 cases Notwegtan per Camptona and 25 cases per Lastell. Lent is nearly vore and the demand has fallen oft has delensed as the control of th

Rice—The Cabral and Attitaty bring 129,343 bags from Rangson, to dealers, who continue to quote Indian nice at 1658-e-17450-an Institute 1175-20-14500. By Pork - Receipts are 930 bris. 550 halfbulls, 750 cases per Port. Receipts are 400 brightest Attenders quote Atteneran at 18 50-114-0 and nature at 900-1150 per kilogramme. Pitch Pine—The Carrolla Ethan has arrived, from Pensa-cala, with 530-493 bett. Quotations may still be considered nominal.

mannial.

White Pine-Receipts nil. Last quotation of 215 rs, per foot, may be continued.

Synciae Pine-Nothing to report.

Swedish Pine-Receipts one 1938 doz. per Heide from Gonderlang.

We will be the second of the second of the second of the Receipts one 1938 doz. per Heide from Gonderlang.

Ke North Care The Henrichtorich brought 1970 cases from New York. Last quotations of 9850=1.8500 per case, from dealers, may be continued.

Turpentine-Last quotations were 930=950 rs. per kilogramme. There have been no receipts.

Rosin-Receipts are 30 bils, per Workstoort, and we continue dealers' quotations of 175000 215000 per bil, according or quality.

g of quality.

Cement—The Campinas brought 100 brls, from Harg. Jobbers still quote Britis hat 14\$000—17\$000 per elgian and German 20\$000—14\$000 and French 18\$00

18\$500. Indian Corn—Receipts are 7,167 bags per Manatoba and Davide, from the River Plate. Dealers now quote River Plate corn at 67500—7500 per bag.
Hay—The Ailbra and Brattlery brought 2,031 bales from the River Plate, and retail prices are unchanged at 140—150 rs per kilogramme
Bran—The Resisters brought 4.00 bays from Montevideo.

40-150 rs per kilogramme

Bran-The Bratskerg brought 450 bags from Montevideo, rokers quote both River Plate and native at 4500-4550 er bag.

er bag.

Coal—Receipts since our lost report have been:
2,729 tons per Northgate, from Cardiff,
1,926 , lona do.
802 , Eleva from Blyth
All to dealers,

## SHIPPING NEWS.

#### ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

MARCH 23

PORTO ALRGRE - Arg lng Alberto Cunha; 142 tonso; Pina; 33 ds; sundries to order.

MAR. 25.
PENSACOLA-Hallbk Cornello Zino; 975 tons; Bosos; 70 ds; pine to order.

GOTHENBURG-Swed bk Heidi; 415 tons; Hagland: 64 ds; pine to order.

MAR. 27
VTII—Nor lug Fina: 505 tons; Soewe: 50 ds; coal to

MAR. 28

PASTEBRAC, via Barbad's—Br bg Blenheim; 199 tons: Smith; 115 ds; codfish to Luiz Augusto de Magalhães & Co-

SOUTH SHIRLDS—Br bk Rollo; 878 tons; Thomas; 51 ds; coal to Thedim, Rodrigues & Co.

MAR. 29.

CARDIFF—Br ship Falls of Dee; 1844 tons: Lock; 43 ds; coal to Brazilian Coal Co.

#### DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS

MARCH 24.

BALTIMORE -Amer bk Baltimore; 635 tons; North; ballast Ship Island—Br ship W. H. Cersar; 1325 tons; Slocomb; hallast.

MAR. 28. ADOS—Nor bk Inger; 405 tons: Pallesen; ballast.

MAR. 29. PORT ELIZABETH — Dan lug Amete: 340 tons: Nielsen;

Barbados - Amer lug Glad Tidings; 606 tons; Collier; ballast.

#### VESSELS AFLOAT & CHARTERED FOR RIO

Adeiins	Oporto	
Australia	Brunswick	
Auriga	Brunswick	7 Feb.
Arcelina	Oporto	
Arnfinn	Leith	13 Feb.
Angioletta R	Pensacola	
Arizona	Pensacola	
Borderer (str)	Glasgow	29 Feb.
Birnam Wood	Pascagoula	
Bessie Hamilton	Sunderland	27 Feb.
Bille,	Rangoon	ir Feb.
Canning	Savannah	8 Feb.
Columbus	Hamburg	20 Feb.
Cupica	Hull	
Cathaya	Sunderland	27 Jan.
Costa Lobo	Oporto	
Cypher	Swansea	14 Feb.
Cubana	Manchester	12 Feb.
Constance	Rangson	17 Feb
Century	Icrsey	27 Feb.
Cashier	Grimsby	27 Feb.
Carnege	Rangoon	25 Feb.
Cumrose (str)	Cardiff	
Dalhanna	New York	
De Bay (str)	Middleshoro	
Dou Quixote	Pensacola	
Eurcka (and for Santos)	New York	
El ida	Glasgow	13 Feb.
Effendi	Swansea	-3.00
Exit's Isle.	Cardiff	28 Feb.
Else	Rangoon	
	New York	
Rthel	Mauritius	2 March.
Fulford (str)	Pensacola	22 Feb.
Good News	Baltimore	19 Feb.
Garibaldi	Pensacola	
Guldregn	Pascagoula	22 Feb.
Hereward	Rangoon	26 Feb
Hermes	Newcastle	6 Feb.
Indus	Marseilles	2 Feb.
3 ohann Adolph	Hamburg	
yotun	Cardiff	15 Feb.
Julia Rollins	Baltimore	16 Feb.
Lancefield	Pensacola	
Langue (str)		29 Feb.
Monrovia	Pensacola	
Minho	Oporto	
Manuku	Middlesboro	
Macedon	Pascagoula	
Maxihanish	Leith	

North Star	Norfolk	
Nilthsdale (str)	Leith	28 Feb
Normandy	New York	to Feb.
Nordstjernen	Cadiz	8 Feb.
Oberon	Hamburg	
Perseverance	Glasgow	
Robertsforss	London	2 March.
Rifondo	Cardiff	15 Feb.
Reyal George	Leith	
Svea	Christiansand	3 Feb.
Sereia	Oporto	,, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
Sidonian	Swansea	21 Feb.
Sound of Juri	Glasgow	19 Feb.
Santa Fara,	Marseil'es	28 Feb.
Sonneberg (str)	Hamburg	
Victoria	Hamburg	21 Feb
Williwood	Mobile	21 Dec

DATE	NAME	FROM	CONSIGNED TO
Mar as	Thames Br	South'pton* 16d	Royal Mail
	Attivitá It	Genoa* 20d	A. Fiorita & C.
	Northgate Br	Cardiff 25d	Braz. Coal Co.
*4	Bratsberg Nor.	Russias Aires tred	Wilson Sons & (
	Wordsworth Blg	Naw Vorket and 4d	Norton, M. & C
	Lassell Br	Manchester 20d	do do
25	Danube Br	River Plate 3d	Royal Mail
	Equateur Fr	do 3 1/3d	Mes . Maritime
	Wartburg Gr	Bremen* 31d	H. Stoltz & C.
	Cabral Br	Rangoon* 45d	Norton, M. & C
	Middleton Br	La Plata 6!6d	W. Samson & Co
	D. di Genova It	do" 4d	La Veloce
	Capri Gr	Pernambuco 6d	E. Johnston & C
20	Kr. Fr. Wil'lmGr	Bremen' 22d	H Stoltz
	Iona Br	Cardiff 27d	Wilson Sons & C
	St.of Dover Br	Buenos Arres 8d	To order
	Belgrano Gr	Santos 16h	E Johnston & C
	Inca br	Liverpool* rod	Wilson Sons & C
	Campinas	Hamburg* 23d	E Laboration & C
	Aislaby Br	Rangoon* 49d	E. Johnston & C
	Gordon Castle Br	Buenos Aires 6d	Norton, M & C. Charles Hue
	N. Colastine Arg	do rid	W. Samson & C.
	Banan Nor	Pará* 23d	Nav. S. Paulo
	Cordilleras Fr		
	Fortunata R. It		Chargeurs Réunis A. Fiorita & C
	Berenice Aust		Rombauer & C
	W Branfoot Br		Wilson Sons & C
	Creole Pr. Br		Quayle, D & C.

#### DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

DATE	NAME	WHERE TO	CARGO
Mar an	Kaffir Pr. Br	New York*	Sundries
	Broomhaugh Br		Ballast
	Porto Alegre Gr		Sundries
	Thames Br	River Plate	do
	Volmer Dan	Buenos Aires	Ballast
	GPBonboulis Gk		do
	Danulse Br	Southampton*	Sundries
	Activitá It	Genoa*	do
	Equateur Fr	Bordeaux*	do
	Rosse Br	Santos	do
	D.S. Schillizi Gk		Ballast
	Middleton Br	do do	do
	D di Genova It	Genoa*	do
	Mozart Br	New York	Coffee
	Bourbon Br	Pará	Sundries
	Manitoba Br	New York	Coffee
	Belgrano Gr	Hamburg*	Sundries
28	Inca Br	Valparaiso*	do
	Bratsberg Nor	Pernambuco	do
	Capri Gr	Santos	do
		Buenos Aires	Ballast
	Gordon Castle Br	do	do

## FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT

NAME	TON	RIVED	FROM	CONSIGNEES
American				
lug M. B. T. wei bk C. S. Hulbert lug D ris	404	14	Mocáo. New-York Baltimore.	V. W Gum&C Geral de C. & I Wilson & C.
ug AlbertoCunha	142	Mar 23	P. Alegre	Fo order
Austrian ok Emma		P.1		
British	365	reb ii	Marseilles.	Lo order
is Assyria.  is Assyria.  is Pasyria.  is Pasyria.  is Pasyria.  is Pasyria.  is Pasyria.  is Pasyria.  is Tanjore.  is Cambria.  js James Kerr.  is Geresta.  is Ric.  is Ric.	633 207	8 9 11 11 19 Mar. 4 5 5 12 12 16 16 16 16 17 18 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19	Ardiff Swansea Rosario Rosario Paspebiac Shields	Gas Co, Geralde C & I B. Rodrigues & Control Braz. Cont Co. Co. P. Les Control Control Cornel Control Geral de C. & I Geral de C. & I John Moure & C Gas Co. J. de Soura & C. J. de Soura & C. J. de Soura & C. To order L. A. Magalhäes Hestin, R. & C Braz. Cost Co.
g Haabet g Maue Sophie g Sylphe	1.7 J	lar is b	Alloa damburg dossoró	Fourder C. Schnitzplan A. O. Maia

W.C.	1	1 407	-yalo	9	Themotors.	or treemsile at
C.	German					-
S.	bk Mariebk Frieda Mahn.	390 1297	Feb.		Marseilies, . Antwerp.	To order A. Avenier C
	Italian					
	bk Oreb bk Alpino bk Rosa bk Giuseppina bk Corn. Zino	513 853	Feb.	19 13	Pensacola	To order E. Ott & C. Edificadora Co. V. W. Guim &C. Geral de C. & I.

	Sundries	bk Corn. Zino	975	13	Pensacola	Geral de C. & I.
	do	1	1 "	1 -3		
:s	Ballast	Norwegian		1		
1*	Sundries	bk O. Trygvason		Mar. 5	Pensacula	Geral de C. & I.
	do	bk Fiora	241	19	Santos	To order
	do		505	27	Blyth	To order
5	Ballast	Portuguese				
	do	bk Vas. da Gama	541		Oporto	Costa Simões&C.
	l do	bk Nova Lide	414	Jan. 13	Oporto	To Order
	Coffee	b k Venturosa		20	Oporto	
	Sundries	bk Atlantico	504	r eb. 21	Managari 14	Macedo Jr. &C.
	Coffee	bk Bella Form'sa		22	Owent	Veiga Pinto & C
	Sundries	bk Quiteria		Mar. 18	Oporto	To order
	do		374	18	Opurto	- o bruer
	do	Spanish				
	do	bk Catalina	178	Mar o	Montavidas	G. Gudgeon & C
	Ballast		1/-	9		mageon te C
	do	Swedish	- 1	-		

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

Circulation	Public Funds	
262,055,800\$ 105,000,000 124,642,000 18,541,500 24,761,500 16,868,500 Frs 17,500,000 7,329,000 4,000,000	Stock 5% currency (apolices). Bonds of 1865. Bonds of 1865. Bonds ab (gold) converted. Gold Loan, 1868, 6%. Do do 1859, 4%. Do do 1859, 4%. State of Emits Gene, 5%. of Rio de Janeiro, 6%.	957\$003 — 953\$000 941\$000 — 915 000 ——————————————————————————————————

Capital	Banks	Par	Last dev.	
70,000,000 \$ 20,000,000 \$0,000,000 17,000,000 20,000,000 10,000,000 20,000,000 20,000,000	Commercial. Commercio and series  do and series Constructor Constr	200\$ 200 200 200 200 200 100 200 200 100	8 foo 3 - Jan. 96 5 000 - Jan. 96 3 200 - Jan. 96 6 000 - Jan. 96 3 000 - Jan. 96 3 000 - Jan. 96 6 000 - Jan. 96 6 000 - Jan. 96 3 000 - Jan. 96 9 000 - Jan. 96 4 500 - Jan. 96	204\$c01—205\$cc. 205 ccc—201 ccc 205 ccc—201 ccc 205 ccc—11 50.  140 ccc—146 ccc 65 ccc—66 ccc 220 ccc—148 ccc 65 ccc—66 ccc 220 ccc—66 ccc 220 ccc—66 ccc 220 ccc—146 ccc

€0.000,000\$ 16,000,000 62,000,000 24,000,000 70,000,000	Rativosys  Balia & Minas.  Murambinho  Oeste de Minas  Oeste de Minas  S. Paulo-Rio Grande.  União Sorocabana-Itauna  do and series  and series	40\$ 100 200 75 200 200 60			
Capital	Tramways	Par	Last div.		
14,000,000 \$	Jardim Botanico	200\$	Jan. 96	116\$000=125\$00	

14,000,000† 12,000,000	Jardim Botanico	200\$	—Jan. 96 —Jan. 96	116\$000—125\$cos 145 000—
Capital	Mills	Par	Last div.	
10,000,000 \$ 6,000,000 3,00,600 6,000,000	Alliança. Brazil Industrial. Carioca Confiança Industrial	200 200 200 200	— Feb. ç6 — Feb. ç6 — Jan. ç6 10 000 — Jan. ç6	-280\$000 -213 000 -235 0 0

The Académie de Médecine of France has placed

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"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS"

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

### WONDERFUL INVENTION.

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

- 1. They consume 80 ojo less gas on account of the air pressure;
- They will last a lifetime and not corrode;

  Besides being an object of utm st necessity, endorsed by leading medical authorities, they are a handsome feature of deconation to any part of a house and me guaranteed for 10 years.

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

Duplex machines for coffee and tea.

Special machines for laundry work.
The public is cordially invited o visit the agent,

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Alfredo Mendes & Marques Ouvidor No. 34. snops a theroy).

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These wonderful pills, so useful and beneficial in all affections of the stomach and intestines, are obtainable in all places where a post-office exists; the manufacturer will forward by registered mail and to any given address, if accompanied by money: I box for 28800, ½ dozen boxes for 128600 and One dozen boxes for 20\$000. Address: JOAQUIM BUENO DE MIRANDA, No. 72, Rua de S. Perro, ist floor, Rio de Janeiro.

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large forest.
The restaurant and kitchen are first class

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made from the best qualities of linen papers kno-United States.

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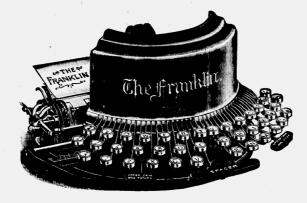
Typographia Aldina No. 70 Rua Sete de Setembro

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

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charging parts.

or loss of time in changing ribbons, the latter being reeled from the spool on which it is purchased to the machine

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A Time Saver,—Owing to its automatic paper shift ribbon changing device, case in making corrections, quickness of type cleaning, and the fact that the work is always in sight, it is the greatest time-saving writer manufactured.

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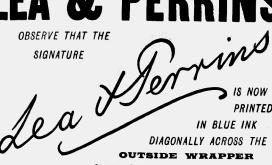
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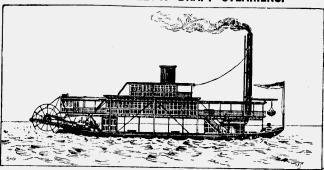
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