THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, APRIL 7TH, 1896.

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Missing Friends.

Information wanted at the British Consulate General,

Jocky, Kina General Camara, as to the following:
Jockyun, 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,
his whereabout in Saude Hospital. Information required as to
his whereabout.

MS whereabouts

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

abouts. Mercicca, Portunato—Maltese; was lately here on board one of Het Majesty's ships belonging to the Squadron on the S E Coast of America. It is stated that he left his ship and was staying at Joseph's lodging-house.

OGLE, Frederick-Engineer, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, England. Lett home several years ago. His relations hear that he lately died of yellow-lever. Can anyone furnish any information respecting him? They Maything Majora of Ladard. When

tomation respecting him?

TULEN, TO TULEN, Mathias—Native of Ireland, When
last heard of the was engaged in mining in Brazil. Empirics
made about him from Ionia, Mich. Will hear very good
news on calling at the Consulate-General.

YATES, George—Passenge per s. s theria, landing in Rio
March 4th; was bound for S. João d'E-Rey, but has never
appeared there.

Rio de Janeiro, March 29th, 1°96

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The earthquake shocks in Chili have continued up to the 6th inst., but with greatly diminished intensity.

The Chilian government has called in its military officers who have been located at distant points of the country.

The liberal party in Chili has nominated D. Frederico Errazuriz as its candidate for the presidency. The conservative candidate for the presidency. The conservative candidate is said to be D. Vicente Reyes.

—According to mail advices the Transandine ralway has been embargeed by various Chilian banks, who are creditors of that enterprise to an aggregate of £85,600.

—The Chilian government has resolved upon the construction of additional fortifications in various pasts of the country. It will be interesting to see at what price the next Chilian loan will be taken in London.

—The Lima journalists are trying to improve the relations between Peul and Chili be espousing the Argentine claim in the boundary dispute. It would be wiser, perhaps, were they to devote themselves exclusively to their own affirs.

—The Bolivian treaty is still hung up, and no one outside of official circles seems to have the least idea how the deadlock is to be settled. There does not seems to have been any call for the impeachment—or even the dismissal—of the Chilian minister in Bolivia, who signed the rider to the treaty, which congress rejected so percentagion. The veil of mystery which is thrown over international affairs in Chili, and the reticence of the newspapers—which springs as much from indelence and ignorance as from discretion—are accountable for many rather shared things, but for nothing more astonishing than the fact that Sr. Gonzalo Matta can remain at his post in La Paz after the fasco with the treaty. Did he sign the objectionable clause on his own responsibility, or is it possible that our foreign minister authorised the acceptance of conditions which would enable folium to the case of the message of the conservation of the defence of the conservation of the ferification of the fact that \$7,500,000 and

estimates, and the revenue has not a corresponding elasticity. — Valparativ Review, March 15th.

From The Chilian Times, March 15th.

THE VALPARAISO EARTHOUAKES.

Many rears have elapsed since the inhabitants of this city have been subjected to so severe an ordeal as that through which they have just passed. Roughly stated, during eighty-four hours the ground under their feet has never cased trembling, whilst earthquake shocks, undulating and vertical, have succeeded each other with alarming frequency, some of these phenomena having very nearly attained the proportions that would have converted them into great public calamities. Fortunately, however, the city has been spared this infiction, and though the trial has been a severe one it is a source of no little thankfulness to all that the trying ordeal has been passed through without loss of life, and, comparatively speaking, with but little damage to property.

In Saurday's issue of the Chilian Times an account is given of three earthquakes which occurred on Friday at 3-44 a. m., 5-14 a. m., and 5-25 a. m. respectively; the last meutone being accompanied by a great noise. During the remainder of the day minor shocks, not generally perceived, occurred at 1-50 p. m., 3-40 p. m., and 3-48 p. m. At 9-05 m. another shock, somewhat stronger than the preceding, occurred, and had the effect of creating a very general feeling of apprehension. But the climax was reached at 9-44 p. m., local time, when a violent shock, or rather a series of five shocks, vertical and undulatory, accompanied with a great noise, and lasting fully two minutes, occurred creating intense alarm. In an instant all the streets were filled with anxious people, alarm depicted on their countenances, and a prey to the gravest apprehensive or more sanguine, hesitated to adopt this course, and they re-entered their homes, taking the precaution, however, to leave the means of egress free. All hesitation disappeared, however, shortly afterwards with the occurrence of two more smart shocks, one at 11.22 p

p. m., and from this time no one throught of re-maining indoors, and much less of retiring to rest. From this time onwards shocks occurred in rapid succession and an anxious time was passed till

succession and an anxious time was passed unidadylight.

From midnight until 6.50 a. m., that is to say, in barely seven hours, fourteen shocks of considerable intensity, occurred in the following order:

-12.00; 8.12; 2.20; 2.55; 3.25, 3.43; 5.00; and 6.50. During these seven anxious hours the streets, the sidewalks, the squares, the Gan Avenida, the Avenida de las Delicias, the Parae Municipal, which was thrown open to the public, were filled with people, some attempting to do the streets, the sidewalks, the squares, the Gan Avenida, the Avenida the Avenida the superson of the public, were filled with people, some attempting to do the street and apprehensive. Some found a temporary resting place in Bellavista and Baron stations, not a few obtained shelter in cars at the latter station, whilst many families hired eabs in which they accommodated their little ones for the sight. Be sides the shocks just enumerated there were many minor ones, but after the shock of 6.30 a. m., on Saturday, thee was comparative repose till 7 a.m., when a mild, but long shake occurred.

During the remainder of the day, exclusive of the shake just mentioned, there were thirreen slocks in the following order: 9.20 a. m.; 0.46; 9.50; 10.05; 10.07; 10.45; 6 p. m.; 6.30; 7.30; 8.00; 8.43; 9.20; and 9.25. There were already might, but, on the whole, the hours possed quietly enough, which was a welcome relief after a trying tension of forty-eight hours. Many people, showers, at the might out, whilst others, owing to the severe strain to which they had been subjected, were unable to dottain the repose of which they stood so much in need.

When the first severe shock was felt on Friday night at a quarter hefore ten o'clock many people and retired to rest and numbers in their fright ran into the street in great terror half dressed, women screaming and other staining. The scenes in the streets of squares, open spaces, Bellavista station and the Grand Avenida, where on the seats provided in the latter place hundreds made their beds or got anyt

many cases have often produced awful catastrophies.

While there are many cases of great prostration and sickness caused by the extreme strain on the nerves after the shocks, happily there have only been two deaths so far as reported. These were that of a gentleman named Ignacio Vasquez, who was suffering from heart disease, and the effect produced upon him by the first shock caused death while he was near the Santa Lucia Part. The other was that of a woman named Micaela Salas de Orellana, living in Libertad-street, who is supposed to have died from fright.

Early on Friday morning when the sharp shock was felt about four o'clock, a police man named Doroteo Quiros, on the beat in Theatre-street, got such a fright that he made tracks for the open space in the Gran Avenida, which is a tresent being planted with trees and holes are dug for receiving the same. In his anxiety to get clear of any falling bricks from the sources he evidently did not look where he was running and fell into one of these holes, about twelve feet deep. While he was whistling for his mates (who could not make out where the sound proceeded from) another shock came and shock he loose earth about him, causing the poor fellow to feel that he was to be buried alive. At length his comrades discovered his worful plight and had him hauled out more dead than alive with fright,

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From A Nava Revists for March.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

Few questions of international impor-Few questions of international importance are attracting more attention at the present moment than the declaration made by President James Monroe in 1823 in regard to European interlerence in American affairs, which is popularly known as "The Monroe Doctrine." And, at the same time, few questions of such paramount importance have been less understood and more persistently misinterpreted. In its letter and spirit the Monroe Doctrine is nothing more than a declaration of

trine is nothing more than a declaration of policy. It has never been confirmed by any congressional act or resolution up to the time of President Cleveland's message on the boundary dispute between British Guiana and Venezuela, nor has it ever been officially recognized by any foreign power or in any treaty between the United States and a foreign power. On the constant the

or in any treaty between the United States and a foreign power. On the contrary, the American congress has refused more than once to affirm, or apply its declarations. As a declaration of policy, the Monroe Doctrine is sound and justifiable—but only within the bounds clearly expressed by President Monroe himself. Within such bounds it then had the cordial support of Great Britain and has received the endorsement and approval of many prominent. ment and approval of many prominent British statesmen since that time, including Lord Salisbury himself.

British statesmen since that time, including Lord Salisbury himself.

It should be remembered that the Monroe Doctrine owes its origin to the threatened armed interference of the Holy Alliance (Russia, Prussia, Austria and France) in the revolutionary struggle then existing between Spain and her American colonies. The American and French revolutions had given rise to much political unrest, while the teachings of Rousseau and the encyclopadists had even threatened the social and religious life of all Europe. It was a period of discontent, of change, and of war. From 1789 Europe had been constantly torn with wars. Napoleon, a man of the people, had overrun the Continent with his victorious armies, had made and unmade states, dethroned and created kings and emperors, and set all the established theories of privilege and "divine rights" at defiance. His overthrow did not remove the danger altogether, for there was still much to fear for those who cherished the rights and privileges upon which the old political and social fabric had been built. And so the allied powers combined to form the Holy Alliance—a league for the defense of Holy Church and Legitimacy.

social labric had been built. And so the allied powers combined to form the Holy Alliance—a league for the defense of Holy Church and Legitimacy.

One of the first measures of the Holy Alliance was that of restoring the throne of Spain to the Bourbons—a measure equally grateful to the church and helpful to the cause of legitimacy. But Spain was impoverished, her American colonies had been lost, and there were no resources available by which the Bourbon monarch could maintain himself. The Holy Alliance, therefore, proposed to interfere in the internal affairs of Spain for the purpose of placing a Bourbon securely on the throne, and then, to strengthen his resources and restore his realm to what it was before the revolutionary deluge had swept over the political world, they also proposed to reconquer his lost America—a system of holy alliances, intrigues for the overthrow of rival states, leagues for maintaining the "balance of power," leagues for the protection of thrones against liberalism, and all that. It was a system of sleepless intrigue, of devastating wars, of crushing taxation, of devastating wars, of crushing taxation, of

to show what may be termed the four propositions advanced by President Monroe, and which constitute the famous "doctrine" bearing his name. These extracts are:

"In the discussions to which this interest has given ise and in the arrangements by which they may terminate (a negotiation with Russia regarding the rights and interest of the two commission has been judged proper for asserting, as a principle in which the rights and interest of the two commission has been judged proper for asserting, as a principle in which the rights and interests of the two commission has been judged proper for asserting, as a principle in which the rights and interests of the two comments of the consideral continuous properties of the properties of the consideral continuous his properties as subjects for future colonization by any European powers."

"To the wass of the European powers, in matters relating to themselves, we have never taken any part, nor does it comport with our poincy to do so."

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"To the wass of the European powers, in matters relating to themselves, we have never taken any part, nor does it comport with our poincy to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any position of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies and dependences of any European power we have not peace and safety. With the existing colonies and dependences of any European power, in any other individual of the part of the European power, in any other judician, and their document without endangening our peace and happiness; nor can any one believe that our southern benefiter, and the distance from each other, it mus

the same course,"

From these extracts it will be readily seen that these declarations have a special as well as a general application, and that they can not readily be detached from the special conditions which gave rise to them. With the exception of the first declaration ("that the American continents....are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any Exception." ("that the American continents.....are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European powers"), they are based directly upon the threatened action of the allied powers, and have special application to the "political system" of those powers. This "system" is referred to in every case where it is desired to declare the policy of the United States. From a careful inspection of these declarations it is possible to deduce four distinct propositions, which should be considered as the "doctrine" enunciated by President Monroe himself. These propositions are: 1st.—Non-interference in European affairs; 2nd.—Opposition to further efforts at colonization by European powers, and to any extension of the political system of the allied powers to this hemisphere; 3rd.—Non-interference with the existing colonies and dependencies of European powers; 4th.—Non-interference in the affairs of

powers; 4th.—Non-interference in the affairs of

4th.—Non-interference in the affairs of other American states.

The first three of these propositions are so clearly expressed by President Monroe himself that there can be no dispute in regard to them. In the first, Monroe simply repeated the wise policy laid down by Washington that the United States should keep aloof from the affairs of Europe and thus avoid the dangers which would result from "entangling alliances" with powers whose interests were so widely different from those of the new world.

In the second, he opposed any further

"balance of power," leagues for the protection of thrones against liberalism, and all that. It was a system of sleepless, intrigue, of devastating wars, of crushing taxation, of bitter commercial rivalries, of capricious invasions, of conquests, of military rule. From such a system America had nothing to gain and everything to fear. Liberal England also drew back, for it affronted her growing commercial supremacy in that part of the world. To check the movement in Europe and to better secure the independence of Spanish America, in whose cause Englishmen had fought and died under the leadership of Bolivar and San Martin, the British prime-minister, Mr. Canning, suggested to the American minister in London, Mr. Rush, that the United States government should unite with Great Britain to declare their disapproval of the scheme. This occurred in August, 1823, and in the following December President Monroe embodied the suggested declaration in his message to Congress.

These declarations are contained in four paragraphs, in great part explanatory, from which the following sentences are extracted,

destinies. As free and independent states, their future was in their own keeping, and upon them alone rested the heavy responsi-bilities which they had assumed. There was no idea of an American protectorate in Mr. Monroe's mind, nor does he anywhere so much as hint at the exaggerated declarations now made that the United States is "practically sovereign" in this hemisphere, and that "its flat is law." Mr. Monroe simply sought to prevent the execution of a conspiracy among certain despotic sover-eigns to reconquer Spain's lost colonies for her, and he succeeded.

her, and he succeeded.

In the third proposition, Mr. Monroe declared expressly that the United States would not interfere with existing colonies and dependencies. If this means anything at all, it means that they were to be considered free to work out their own destinies in their own way. Whether they belonged to despotic Spain, or changing France, or liberal England, it should be one and the same to the United States. In their relations with, or responsibility to, other states, in their commerce and industrial development, and in their natural

one and the same to the characteristics of their relations with, or responsibility to, other states, in their commerce and industrial development, and in their natural growth, they were to remain free from any interference from the United States.

The fourth proposition, however, is implied rather than stated in express terms. In two places President Monroe took great care to state that the United States had observed strict neutrality in the struggle between Spain and her rebellious American colonies, and that he considered it "the true policy of the United States to leave the parties to themselves." If non-interference, then, was the true policy when those revolted colonies most needed help, how much more so must it be "the true policy" when their independence is secured and they are able to take care of themselves! To strengthen this implication, the lower house of the United States congress formally voted in 1826, when the Panama congress was under discussion, that "the United States ought not.......to form any alliance, oftensive or defensive, or negotiate respecting such alliance, with all or any of the South American republics; nor ought they to become parties with them, or either of them, to any joint declaration for the purpose of preventing the interference of any of the European powers with their independence or form of government," etc. The resolution then adds that the United States should be left free to act in any crisis as scircumstances might require. should be left free to act in any crisis as circumstances might require. This resolution clearly establishes the fact that the United States proposed to pursue exactly the same policy toward its sister American states that it pursued toward the transatlantic world—a policy of scrupulous noninterference.

The Monroe doctrine, then, is simply declaration of policy which affirms that the United States is opposed to further Euro pean colonization on these continents, and that its future relations with European powers and their American colonies, and also with other American states, will be that of non-intervention in their domestic con-cerns. While it is admitted that America has its own special interests, in some par-ticulars widely different from those of Europe, it also has other interests common to whole civilized world, from which it cannot escape. Every independent American state is answerable to all nations for its can state is answerable to all mations for international duties and responsibilities, and for these there can be no interposition on the part of a third state. If such interposition is made it can be only under the shield of a protectorate, and this was neither contemplated by President Monroe, nor is it now desired by any of the parties concerned.

A. I. LAMOUREUX.

HINDUS AT TRINIDAD.

One of the most interesting excursions which the traveller can make in Trinidad is to the coolie village. The coolie village in connection with Port of Spain is about three miles from the town. The road thither is lined with bamboo thickets and rows of palm trees, and their shade is aprows of paint trees, and the stande is ap-preciated in this tropical region, where the direct rays of the sun are painful and dan-gerous. We drove through uncleanly sub-uabs where black vultures were feeding upon garbage, and soon came to the village. upon garbage, and soon came to the village. It is a collection of shanties by the road-side made of boards or of palm thatch supported on bamboo props. In front of each were men, women and children; a totally different race from the negroes or the black West Indians. Clothed in his long white linen gown, with a turban on his head, or

with nothing on but the scarf twisted about his loins, the Hindu bears himself with dignity and reserve. His features are deli-cate and clear-cut, his manners are those of a civilization of which the negro knows nothing, and which indicates the sway of mind over matter. He may be a degraded heathen and know little more than the African, but he does not thus impress the visi-tor. He has the gravity of the sphinx, and tor. He has the gravity of the sphinx, and an aristocratic bearing which is out of harmony with his environment. One instinctively connects the negro with the animal creation; it would be impossible to imagine the Hindu as anything but a man. Even when seated cross-legged before a little charcoal furnace fashioning silver and gold ornaments out of coins, or carrying loads, or working in the fields, there is something in shape or movement or exloads, or working in the fields, there is something in shape or movement or expression that indicates mental power, a descent from a cultured ancestry, a superiority to present conditions. Much of this is doubtless due to the contrast which is presented in such a place as Port of Spain between the noisy and loose-mannered negroes of the town and the silent, self-contained coolies, who dwell apart in their own village; but circumstances will not wholly account for such marked differences as are seen in the races. There are many thousand of these coolies in Trinidad, and upon the whole the arrangements under which they emigrate and work in the island are beneficial to employer and employed. They are brought from Hindustan at the expense of the colony under the tan at the expense of the colony under the care of government agents, and are, of course, well cared for and fed during the voycourse, well cared for and fed during the voyage. On arrival those who are in good condition are apprenticed to owners who desire them, for five years. Families are not allowed to be separated, except in the case of children who are over fifteen years of age. They are bound by law to work nine hours a day for two hundred and eighty days in the year, and receive the regular rate of wages. The law punishes the coolie for wilful idleness, and the employer for any fraud in his dealings with the laborer. For the two first years a part of their nayment consists of rations, but for the laborer. For the two first years a part of their payment consists of rations, but for the rest of their time they are paid in cash. Each estate employing coolies is obliged to provide a hospital, which is under the inspection of a medical visitor, and all the labor arrangements are subject to the inspection of a government agent, who visits the estates constantly and reports each week to the agent-general of immigrants. He in turn reports to the governor, who has absolute authority to cancel the contract and remove any or all of the coolies from an esthat authority to cache the coolies from an estate. The system is a good one, provided only that the agents and the governor are of high character and faithful in the discharge of their duties; and so far as I could learn, it has worked well in Trinidad. When the five years of indenture are end-

when the live years of minerate arc method, the coolie can make a new contract for a year or he can work for whomsoever he chooses. After he has been in the colony ten years he can claim a free passage home to India, or he is allowed to receive instead of these distinct of companying of the color of the to India, or he is allowed to receive instead of that claim a government grant of ten acres of land. The coolies have usually preferred the former, though some have settled permanently in the island and others have returned for a second term of service, bringing friends and relatives with them. Though these Hindus are all low caste, yet they do not amalgamate to any extent with the other blacks. They dwell by themselves as far as possible, they have a priest of their own religion, and they live a simple family life; they are jealous of their marital rights, extremely fond of their children, frugal in their expenditures, and as well behaved as any class of the community. They live mostly in the open air, for in the well behaved as any class other community. They live mostly in the open air, for in the climate of Trinidad a house is only for a shelter when it rains or a place to sleep; and a hammock under one of the umbrageous trees is more attractive here than the best bed under a roof. A charcoal brazier and a brass pot, with a few jugs and dishes of coarse pottery, comprise all the household furniture which the coolie needs. Rice hold furniture which the coolie needs. Rice and cassava root, with the fruits which are ready at hand supply their scanty meals. They have little, but their wants are few; they have no debts and no duns; no clothes at the pawnbroker's, and very few anywhere; they are accumulating gold and silver pieces to support them for the rest of their lives in Hindustan; they will go home to a blissful nirvana, or to its equivalent in their simple imaginations.—"An lent, in their simple imaginations .-- gustus," in New York Observer.

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VILLAGES OF STARVING

WEAVERS.

It is with extreme reluctance that one criticises adversely anything in connection with our sensitive German relations, more particularly where their industrial methods are in question. This feeling is all the more prominent in the mind in view of the outbursts of alleged patriotism that have been called forth by recent events. As a commercial competitor Germany has shown her ability to fight for the trade of the world, as, while she has in many markets, not excluding our own, pressed us hard, the meed of praise has been hers for the assiduity and intelligence with which this result has been achieved. But, if we are to believe an intelligent correspondent of a Scotch newspaper, the praise thus accorded must be accompanied by sympathy with, if not indignation at, the sufferings of some of the wretched workers whose products go to swell the total of Germany's export trade. The pictures he draws do not read like accounts of actual conditions, but are more suggestive of the horrors of the middle ages, or of life under some exceptionally ferocious Legree, with white men and women, instead or of life under some exceptionally ferocious Legree, with white men and women, instead of black, for slaves. The absence of the lash and other persuasive features of the Legree rule does not appreciably brighten this German picture; for the black slave, if he had the lash occasionally, always had his food, and these German unfortunates. do not appear to have that always. The details furnished by the correspondent referred to are so exact that one feels constrained to place reliance in the report he

The district in which he made his inquiries is about 200 miles from the German capital, in the northern part of the province of Silesia, where there is a line of low hills called the Haystack mountains. Scattered among these hills, sometimes in villages and again in detached and isolated villages and again in detached and isolated log cabins, are to be found about 2,000 people, who are called the Hunger-Menschen—human beings who never have enough to eat. Their business is handloom weaving, and it has been carried on so long on starvation wages that their bodies have shrunk and dwindled until the authropologist may almost classify them as a separate species of the human family. Most of these weavers live in the little county of Glatz, but a few hours' ride from Breslau, and Goldbach is the Schandfleck or shame spot of Germany. It was a cold, rainy April moraing when the correspondent and a friend climbed from Reinerz to the and a friend climbed from Reinerz to the and a friend climbed from Reinerz to the broad plateau on which the miserable little hamlet is situated. In about 30 minutes of stiff climbing they reached the top, and Goldbach was before them. Its low cabins were strung along both sides of the roadway for nearly half a mile, and even from where they stood they could hear the monotonous click-clack of the long line of looms. Some little children ran into the cabins to make known their arrival. The click-clack stop-ped for a moment, and ghost-like faces ped for a moment, and ghost-like faces peered out of the windows. Such withered human beings had never been seen before. Their eyes were sunken and dull, and the skin on their faces, when not sickly white, was of a dingy yellow hue. They looked upon the visitors bewildered, and then fell back to their looms, and the click-clack began afresh. Herr Sammek was anxious to give his official statement of the case. Goldbach, he said, was the poorest place in the entire district. There are nearly a hundred weavers in the village, and they just barely exist. In the Bohemian-speaking villages father to the west the weavers have always the alternative of working in the woods or at their looms as they choose, the woods or at their looms as they choose, and they are consequently better situated. In Goldbach, however, this choice has never and unaccustomed to out-door labour that they are capable of is a little work in their gardens and weaving, and the competition with power-looms is so great that their cloth with the self-action than the self-action with power-looms is so great that their cloth with the self-action with power-looms is so great that their cloth with the self-action with power-looms is so great that their cloth with the self-action with power-looms is so great that their cloth with the self-action with the self-action with the self-action with the self-action with power-looms is so great that their cloth with the self-action with power-looms is so great that their cloth with the self-action with power-looms is so great that their cloth with the self-action with power-looms is so great that their cloth with the self-action with power-looms is so great that their cloth with the self-action with power-looms is so great that their cloth with the self-action with power-looms is so great that their cloth with the self-action with power-looms is so great that their cloth with the self-action with power-looms is so great that the self-action with the self-a must be sold at the very lowest prices. The government in 1852 bought the land in Goldbach and resold it to the weavers on the instalment plan, each settler promising to pay five marks a year on his lot till the debt was purchased from them in the hope debt was purchased from them in the hope that personal ownership of house and garden would give the weavers a new impetus to work. Had there been enough work for them this hope, no doubt, would have been realised, but hand-loom weaving is so little in demand to-day that the lots are still unpaid for. The average annual income of

a family of eight persons is not more than 400 marks, or less than £20. This is supposed to cover all expenses, and it is not hard to understand why there are so many hard to understand why there are so many mortgages. The main kinds of weaving done in Goldbach are skirtings, handkerchiefs, sheets, and ticking. A middleman, living in Reinerz, furnishes the raw material, and then buys the cloth at a valuation agreed upon beforehand. The government has also had some work done here, but, as it usually wants towels for the army, and the weavers are too weak to do such heavy. weavers are too weak to do such heavy weaving, the middleman is the main employer. If there is a flaw in the cloth returned to him it is not paid for, and a case is known where a woman worked two weeks on some sheetings and all payment for the clothed delivered way refersh the control of th for the cloths delivered was refused because

of some little mistake.

The bill of fare in the village varies a little in the different cabins, but in the main it consists of rye coffee, rye bread, and meal, A queer mixture of dough and meal is the favourite dish for Sundays. Potatoes are eaten when cheap enough. Most of the weavers have little gardens where they raise eaten when cheap enough. Most of the weavers have little gardens where they raise all the vegetables they can, but their lets are so small that they have no room for large crops. Their potatoes give out very early in the winter. Meat is seldom seen. Herr Samnek has it once a week, but he earns an extra 150 marks a year for his public services, and can afford it. The others get a taste of it once in six months. The greater part of the weavers in Goldbach are blood kindred, and married couples are frequently first cousins, but malformed children are surprisingly rare. Nearly every household has at least four boys and girls, and up to ten years of age they remain in good health. The correspondent asked the friend with him, who had remarked upon the fact, how he accounted for it. He shook his head doubtfully, and at first did not seem to have any explanation to give, but he finally said—"Na! the air helps a little!" When the children begin to weave, however, the life soon tells on them, and if they keep it up they grow thin and weak. As soon as a child can turn the crank of a spooling machine, he is enlisted into the service, and has almost as many hours of toil as his parents. At five o'clock, summer and winter, he must be up and doing, and after the few hours at school doing, and after the few hours at school hours of toil as his parents. At five o'clock, summer and winter, he must be up and doing, and after the few hours at school and play, he works on into the night with his elders. Herr Sammek does not think the older people would be strong if they worked out of doors a little—on farms for example. "We have tried it," he said, "but we are too thin blooded. Even in summer, if the wind blows hard, we shiver as you do in winter and ho framer will." summer, if the wind blows hard, we shiver as you do in winter, and no farmer will take us." "But could you not go into factories?" A look of despair came into his face. "It is the same thing there," he answered. "If we ask a manufacturer for work, he says that we can't do enough. You see we lack the strength to run the big machines; and in lactories they want people that can work hard. No; all that we can do is to weave." The story is inexpressibly sad, and is suggestive of the poverty of the lower stratum of the German population, compared with that of the French, British, and American. No Irish peasant in the smallest of sheilings on the peasant in the smallest of shellings on the bleakest of Connemara hills is in such a plight as these unhappy inhabitants of Goldbach. That such a life can be possible suggests that Germany has still many advances to make before all her children advances to make before all ner chanten can regard the Fatherland as a desirable home, or one in any way to be proud of. Such facts as those given above serve to explain, to a considerable extent, the enormous exodus of Germans to the United States and other father farmering all the contract of the co States and other fields of emigration, where life can be passed under happier conditions than those offered in the land of their birth.

FEW people are aware of the magnitude of the watermelon industry in the south. Thomsville, which is the center of he watermelon district, o wers an area of 150 miles square. It includes the southwestern portion of Bordon, and when the season of ensithe height departments of the rail oads in this section move their headquarters to Thomasville, and the telegraph company sends down five earns operations to handle the increased business occasi and by the purchase and shipment of the cop. The season lasts about two mouths, beginning with July and ending with August, and last year between 9,000 and 10,000 carlonds were shipped outside the state, carrying an average of 1,200 melons to a car, which makes a total of about 11,000,000 melons centilisted to the northern and western appetite. About \$2,000 pounds of seed have been haivested in one season at Monifesho. One grocer declares that he has sold more than \$1,500 worth of seed in one mouth.—American Green.

LIPTON'S Groceries

RIVER PLATE ITEMS

It is said that work on the projected military port at Bahia Bianci will be begun at once.

The Uruguayan government has contracted with Mr. G. A. Harly for the building of three small gunboats for the sum of \$78,000 m/m, for the river and coast service.

The desertion of 150 Argentine sailors at Bahia Bluers is causing considerable discussion in the Argentine papers. But what could they expect? The men are often impressed into the service, and then they are treated so badly that they are bound to desert at the first opportunity.

—Carbunde has booken out at Abasto, close to

they are bound to desert at the first opportunity,
—Carbunche has broken out at Abaso, clove to
La Plata, in a tamlo, whose owner not knowing
the nature of the disease sold the skins to a neighbour,
who from arranging them got infected and
died. Both cattle and pigs have died on the place,
which is now being regularly visited and the
animals insected by a vectoriary surgeon.—Buenos Aires Sport and Pastime.

A benefit of the property of the property of the place of th

nos Aires Sport and Pastane.

—A depaty in Congress tells us that there is a unanimous determination to insist upon the Argentiae contention concerning the Chilain boundary and that if it means war this will be accepted and that there will be no arbitration as to that point. He also confesses that the ambiguous treaty of 1881 was made in order to gain time, to get ready to face Chili, and that now they are on as good a footing as Cuili. This is the op nion of one of the best informed deputies in Congress.—Buenot Aires Herald.

—Sr. Orleanding as tells that the congress is the congress of the congres

footing as Chili. This is the options direct informed deputies in Congress.—Bittory direct Merald.

—Sr. Orlandino says that his firm, the constructors of the Variet, did not offer it for sale to Chile or Japan, but he does not say, probably he does not know, whether the ship was so offered by the Italian government. The Chilian newspaper. Ferro Carri makes a distinct statement that she was offered for 16,000,000 francs, that she was inspected by Chilian experts and rejected. The Argeniuse government is to pay 750,000 francs more for her. This leaves a sufficient margin for whomest brokerage."—Button diver Herald.

—The city, or rather town of Parand, is in a very strange condition at present. Its inhabitants are unusually excited and something like a state of siege exists, although there is no war or revolution going on. The whole affair consists in the governor being side and unwilling to allow the vite. governor to assume the administration. For this reason the public skept excited, soldiers are concentrated to different parts, and keep up alarm during the night by sending up b mbs and rockets. The whole thing is a farce and a pretence in order to make things difficult for Gigena, who after all deserves no such public honours, as he is meither dangerously good nor bad, but a very insignificant personne.—Times, Baenos Aires.

—According to Dr. Latzina, chief of the national statistical department of Argentin, the values tional statistical department of Argentin, the values

—According to Dr. Latzina, chief of the na-tional statistical department of Argentin, the values of imports and exports during the years 1894 and 1895 were as follows:—

Imports Subject to duty Free of do Specie	1894 \$79 320,522 13,403,580 3,186,952	1895 86.357,820 8 497,912 4 723.333
Total. Exports Subject to duty. Free of do Specie.	\$95,911,054 1894 \$56,629,878 44,618,946 264,061	99,579,056 1895 63,094,067 55,842,771 118,275
T-4-1		

benefit of all woom it may concern, and we know positively that what we say is true.—Southern Cross, Binenos Aires.

—It has long been known, to all who had any acquaintance with the interior provinces of this country, that the half-Indian race which forms a large part of the population there, is held in a position little better than slavery. Various are the devices adopted to ensure the servitude of the labourer, such as keeping him always in debt, excelled a system is to be found in all the trouter accountries of S uth and Central America; and it is defended on the ground that there is no other of getting work out to so debtsed and indolent a people. As the dominant class has had the making off the laws, it has taken good care that yell he such as to defend what it considers its rights. Such a state of things might have gone and his loss of the laws, it has taken good care that we had been such as to obtain a destructive of the laws, it has taken good the laws and had be such as to defend what it considers its rights. Such a state of things might have gone and the natural rights of man for arguments against it. But unfortunately for the sugar planters and others of their class, the provincal laws has come into sharp conflict with the national recruiting law. Recruiting has been pushed with considerable who prefer the slavery imposed on the Agreine soldier to that enforced by the landswaper or the planter. The federal judge of the district heastist he carried to the Supreme Court, we fear the province will have the worst of it rather federal us say we hope it will. But it is rather hundlisting to think thar but for an accident of this kind slavery might have continued for years. —Review, Buen's Afree.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, APRIL 7th, 1896.

THERE are some rules which the Italians THERE are some rules which the Halians resident in this country should remember, They are in great part immigrants, and as such are to be considered as permunent residents of the country. If they themselves do not become naturalized citizens, it is expected that their children, will become senot become naturalized citizens, it is expected that their children will become so, either by naturalization or by birth. They have accepted, for themselves and their children, the bounty of the government through the medium of free passages to Brazil, and to their locations in the country. Under such circumstances, it may be fairly considered that they have renounced all allegiance to the mother country, and have cast in their lot with their adopted country. This being the case, their resentment of all criticisms on Italian affairs and their appeals to Italian representatives to ment of all criticisms on Italian affairs and their appeals to Italian representatives to defend their contentions, are manifestly improper. It will of course be impossible ever to sever them from all interest in the old home, and it would be impolitic ever to attempt it, but, we submit, it is equally impolitic for them to bring these Italian questions into dispute on this side of the Atlantic. There will be many and diverse opinions in every part of the world in regard to the wisdom of the recent attempt to found an Italian colony in eastern Africa and to establish a protectorate over Abysand to establish a protectorate over Abys-sinia by force of arms. It is a fair subject for criticism, especially by newspapers, and though there was proper. though there was manifest impropriety in Gov. Barbosa Lima's discussing such a sub-ject in his annual message, the Italian resi-dents here surely have no cause for com-plaint. They may discuss such questions if plaint. They may discuss such questions in they desire, but to employ threats of violence, as they did in São Paulo against the Reporter, or to address a formal protest to the Italian consul, as they have recently done in Pernambuco in regard to the governor's message is clearly indefensible. done in Pernambuco in regard to the governor's message, is clearly indefensible. They must learn to respect adverse criticism, and to be patient with opinions which they do not like. They must remember also that they are living in a country which has no interest whatever in these ambitious colonial schemes of modern Europe, and which is more likely to sympathize with the victims of such enterprises than with the invaders. Their interests here are purely pacific, and they have no occasion whatpacific, and they have no occasion what-ever to demand that Brazilians shall comever to demand that Drazinans snail commend any Italian undertaking, or to refrain from criticism. On the contrary, Brazil has an unquestioned right to demand that they shall not promote disorder and shall refrain from introducing any disturbing question of purely foreign interest.

THE Paiz has at last discovered that there The Pair has at last discovered that there is another danger in the country besides the foreigner and the monarchist. And, singularly enough, the organ of Brazilian chauvinsm has been able to see that this threatening danger is from yellow-fever, an ene-my which has nothing to do with the re-public and its constitution, nor with the public and its constitution, nor with the army and its demoralizing privileges, nor with congress and its venal legislation, nor with civilian "generals" and their selfish pretensions, nor with the nationalised retail trade and the protection of a paragraphy. pretensions, nor with the hausdansed relativated and the protection of a parasitic national industry. This enemy has long been encamped in our midst, to be sure, but its ravages have thus far been chiefly confined to the pestilential foreigners, who come

here to engage in trade, or to build railways and mills and water-works, or to invest their capital in order to drain the country of a part of its resources in the shape of in terest and dividends. This year, however, the fever has not been so discriminating. It the fever has not been so discriminating. It has laid hands on many a good citizen in this capital, and has even robbed the nation of one of its greatest lawyers, a judge of the supreme bench. And more than that it has invaded one of the richest and most favored districts of the interior, spreading terror and destruction everywhere and threatening incalculable loss to the whole country. Such an enemy can not be ignored, and so the Rivis reminds the government of its duties and responsibilities in so perilous an emergency. For even this, let us be thankful. The Raix does not go to the root of the evil, nor does any other Brazilian newspaper, for that matter. They are all content with the conditions under which they were born, until some calamity happens or threatens, and then unite to throw the responsibility upon the government and to demand offiupon the government and to demand offi-cial protection against the danger. Beyond this no one cares to go, even were it underthis no one cares to go, even were it under-stood that the real cause can be found in no other way. And so the danger is met by commissions, and quarantines, and disin-fections, and other temporary measures, and when it has passed it is speedily forgotten. It is now time for the press to assume a radically different attitude on this subject. It should assume the functions of the schoolmaster, and seek to instruct the peo-ple how these terrible epidemics are caused. ple how these terrible epidemics are caused and how they can be overcome. It is not the government which is to be accused, but the people themselves They must be told the people themselves. They must be told how yellow fever and small-pox and cholera are developed and disseminated; they must be instructed in regard to the fundamental laws of sanitation and health; and they must be warned against the dangers of bad must be warned against the dangers of bad ventilation, uncleanly surroundings, un-wholesome food and untidy personal habits. This is the duty of the press quite as much as of the school, and our colleagues can not shirk it. Instead of devoting their columns so largely to the personal elements of politics, they might devote at least half a column daily to useful instruction of this nature. The people would be the better column daily to useful instruction of this nature. The people would be the better for it, and the country would be benefitted in the end. The principal object of our social organization, of which government is but one of its parts, is to better the condition of the individual. The welfare of said individual his health education, happiness tion of the individual. The welfare of said individual, his health, education, happiness and prosperity, is of even more importance than the special privileges of rulers and the salaries of individuals, and the press should never lose sight of that fact.

We are near the reopening of the next session of congress, and already prepara-tions may be noted for the work which the tions may be noted for the work which the people's representatives will be asked to consider. In view of the record made at the last session, there is perhaps but little to be expected from men who neither teel their responsibilities, nor appreciate their duties, but as there is no other recourse the country must make the best of it. Index duties, but as there is no other recourse the country must make the best of it. Under such circumstances it is the immediate duty of every patriotic journalist and writer to initiate a vigorous campaign in favor of all the measures demanding consideration. Let the newspaper press be considered a popular congress, a medium between the people and their representatives for the expression of popular opinion on all public questions. Let it also be the medium for instructing the people on all political and social subjects. It is in reality the only medium for such purposes which the country possesses. There are no electioneering campaigns as yet for the public discussion try possesses. There are no electioneering campaigns as yet for the public discussion of public questions, nor is there anything corresponding to the pulpit of the United States. The one source of information and instruction is the pulpit of the United States. States. The one source of information and instruction is the newspaper, and upon this medium alone depends in great measure the fate of the republic. As long as the people are apathetic and indifferent, leaving their public affairs in the hands of incompany and measurement and measurement and measurement in the secondary politicisms. their public affairs in the hands of incompetent and mercenary politicians, just so long will they be misgoverned and their government be a failure. They must therefore know just what is going on, and they must make their opinions and wishes felt. For these reasons it is full time for the press to wake up and prepare for the the press to wake up and prepare for the approaching session. A demand should be made for the immediate correction of the burdensome features of the last tariff, and the rectification of various misinter-pretations and blunders made by the custom-

Demands should be made, also, for large reductions in expenditure so that the burdens of taxation may be made lighter. To this end the military force of the country should be largely reduced. Demands should likewise be made for the prompt repression of further military interference in civil affairs, for the suppression of further military expenditure in Rio Grande, for the correction of all abuses tending to discredit and disorganize all public undertakings such as the Central railway, the telegraph service, the water-works, etc., and for securing more uniformity and fairness in the levying of public taxation. There are hundreds of for large reductions in expenditure so public taxation. There are hundreds of other questions demanding attention, but they must wait their turn. Those of pressing importance must be forced upon congress at once, and it must be understood that if they are not promptly and satisfactority decided the press will carry its anneal. that if they are not promptly and satisfactorily decided the press will carry its appeal direct to the election of men who will know how to legislate for the public welfare. Of course the representatives of the so-called national industries will be in the field, and they will be askins for additional taxation. they will be asking for additional taxation in order to increase their private gains. The people must be told of this, and of what it really means. Unless they are alert, the next session of congress will result in large additions to taxation in the interests of presented in the contraction. ests of protection, without any corresponding benefit for the people.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE MILITARY.

Although it suited the government's convenience to say in a telegram addressed to the governors of states that it had been strengthened by the motion voted at the military club, the private views of the President of the republic are probably much better expressed in an article of the Gazda de Piracicada, of which his brother, Senator Moraes Barros, is editor.

cicaba, of which his broiner, Sciences, respectively, of which his broiner, says that paper, "for such demonstrations of military officers." It is a grave symptom, which unfortunately denotes that this class neither understands nor performs the rôle which the constitution assigns to

performs the role which the constitution assigns to it.

"A soldier has no politics, and if we are really in this situation so full of danger, it is because our military men have not conformed in their practice to this great principle of public order.

"The soldiers, as soldiers, have no right to any preference as to the form of government: it is their duty to be faithful to their constitutional mission. When the sovereign nation clothed them in its uniform as its defenders, it conferred upon them no right to be its rulers.

"As a citizen, the military officer has a right to take part in politics, but he should do so with circumspection and patriotism, so that the power that his uniform represents may not become a factor in political events.

"It is necessary that the people, the whole people, the sovereign masses, composed of all citizens, including the soldiers who do not seek to be politicians, shull exercise the utmost vigilance and gradually become accustomed to the idea of governing themselves in virtue of their own right and not allow themselves to be dominated by the right of force.

"Only thus shall we ever have a republican re-

"Only thus shall we ever have a republican re-

public.

"Only thus shall we ever become a free and independent nation."

If these, as appears to be the case, are really the President's views he should cause this fact to be clearly understood, so that those who think likewise may feel that they are no confidently be him their support and evid all him in the realisation of such patriotic ideas.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—Barão de Pojuca has made a donation of 20,000\$ to the Misericordia hospital at Balia.

—Two steamers arrived at Victoria, Espirito Santo, on the 1st with immigrants for that state.

—A telegram of the 1st inst, from S. Paulo mentions the arrival of 500 Japanese immigrants. —It is said that the sanitary authorities have succeeded in is olating all the known yellow-fever cases in Bahia.

cases in Bahia.

—It is stated that of the 13 convicts who made their escape from the casa de correcção at S. Paulo 8 have been captured.

—At Curityba, on the 5th inst., Vicente Machado gave a breakfast, described as sumptuous, to Col. Moreira Cesar.

—The governor of São Paulo made a visit to Campinas on the 4th to see for himself what the condition of their city really is.

—Is the minister of justice a republican? This is the question that the Falha do Norte and Provincia do Paria rae now discussing.

—The governor of Bahia has signed the contract

—The governor of Bahia has signed the contract with the Companhia Metropolitana for introducing 25,000 immigrants into that state.

25,000 immigrants into that state.

- Yellow-fever has appeared in Mogy-mirim, São Paulo, but it is anticipated that the sanitary authorities will be able to keep it under control.

- The governor of the state of Rio de Janeiro has removed to the building recently sold to the government of that state by Barão do Rio Negro.

- The town of Sorocaba is bidding for the location of a normal school there. From a superficial view, we are inclined to believe that the claim is a good one.

-The new governor and vice-governor of Per-ambineo are to assume office to-day. -Barão de Lucean having declined to be a can-date for the federal senare, the autonomists in ernambiao have-closen Barão de Conten las as elir em diblate.

—Barão de Lucena naving userante. In Hernambiaco have clusen Barão de Conten las as their can dilate.

—The corner-stone of the Piracicaha agriculteral school, on the S. João de Montanha plantation, was laid on the test inst. in the presence of a large concourse of special vis.

—The commandant of the French steamer Campus did with yellow-fever, on board that steamer in the port of Santas, on the gold but. He is sail to have been ill only 24 hours.

—Several pickprokets there captured in the churches of São Baulo on the 3c did not. They were improving the opportunity afforded by the crowded at endonce on the services of that day.

—This reported that Gen. Solon, on account of the appointment of Gen. Aigolio to the place of adjuntance personal of the army, has tendered his resignation of the command of the 3rd military district.

—Anong the deeply regented victims of the fever epitlemic in Auraquara is Padre Hippolyto Evangelista Braga, who died on the morning of the 30rd tull. He had only just been appointed to that unfortunate parisis.

—A S. Paulo telegram of the 4th inst. says that the reports in regard to the progress of the yellow fever at Campinsa ace very much exaggerated. On the previous day the whole number of yellow fever patients in that city was 120.

—The São Paulo Meronter of the 30rd ult. states that a report was current that thene were 650 cases of yellow fever in Campinas on the preceding day. The health in unbrities reported only 23 under treatment at the epidemic hospiral on the 25th.

—It is said that the retring governor of Persambno has tried to appease the people of that state recently by decreeing measures of recognized public utility. It will take a great many acts of this character to offset the injuries for which he is responsible.

—At a meeting of leaders of the opposition party in Maceió on the 4th inst. a motion for fusion with

responsible.

—At a meeting of leaders of the opposition party in Maceió on the 4th inst. a motion for fusion with the government parry was adopted. There were 18 votes against the motion, including those of Senator Messias and Deputies Fernandes Lima and Loureiro.

Senator Messia and Deputies Fernandes Lima and Loureiro.

— In S. Catlos do Pinhal, São Paulo, the santiary inspector has finally resolved to remove all persons attacked with yellow-lever either to the isolated hospital or to places outside the city. He finds it inspossible to isolate pattents in the city and therefore it is impossible to check the spread of the disease.

impossible to isolate patients in the city and interfore it is impossible to check the spread of the
disease.

—According to a telegram of the 4th inst. from
Ouro Preto the district judge at Minas Graude, one
of his sons, a nephew and five other persons have
been attacked and murdered by a body of men
supposed to be acting under the orders of Col.
Antonio Joaquim Brazileiro. Three of the assailants were also killed,

—A telegram from Bahia states that the steamer
Nile entered that port to minutes before the Chili,
with which it has been engaged in a race since
leaving the port of Vigo. The Nile left Bahia at
a o'clock a. m. on the 4th. The race will terminate
at the port of Buenos Aires.

—The military club people would do well to
cast a glance in the direction of Rezende. At that
place, according to a telegram published in yesterday's Pair, a monarchist flag was hoisted over the
theatre on Saturday, and on Sunday four monarchists were chosen for revising the list of electors.
The republicans, asys the relegram, ex indignant,

—The administrator of the Sao Faulo pententary has been dismissed, together with his aasistant, because of the sac owners a couple
of weeks ago. The affects in command of the
grand and live men are also under a reset. Three
of the escaped prisoners were captured on the
Ribeirao Flies road and one at Barriy in the 29th
ult.

—A telegram of the tst inst, from Pernambuco

guard and five men are also univer areas. Amended the sesped prisoners were captured on the Ribeirão Pies road and one at Barity in the 29th ult.

—A telegram of the 1st inst, from Pernambuco states that the Italians in that city held an indignation meeting on account of some allu'sons in Gov. Barlosa Lima's message to Italian poley in Africa. They addressed a communication to their consul, who is said to have answored that the governor had displayed a want of reflection and that it was not worth while to make a diplomatic question of what he had said.

—The Republica of Curityha, Parant, says that both scarlet fever and croup are almost evidemic in that city, and calls upon the authorities and people to devise measures to check the propagation of the two diseases. It would appear to be worke than "said with the said produce the said of the said

follow.—There was a curious demonstration of ignorant prejudice in Bahia on the 1st inst. To clack the propagation of yellow-fever, the government had taken a building on the Federagdo road for an isolated infirmary. On the night of the 1st a group of persons attacked the building, breaking down its doors and fences, carrying away a female patient, and then setting fire to the place. Fortunately the building was not burned, but the poor woman has since died because of her removal from the place.

—In S. Paulo an engraver named Alberto Monin has been arrested on the charge of having engraved the counterfeit 100\$000 notes circulating in that state. He is said to have made important dis-

closures. The is saint to have made important dis-closures. The is anticipated that the new governor of Per-nambuco will introduce many radical reforms into the administration of that state, among which will be the suppression of various unnecessary offices and the dissolution of the military police force of the state. If he does this he will certainly receive the enthu-lastic commendation of the people of that state,

date.

-At Pirassununga, São Paulo, they have a laaction estuated a kilometre from the town, and

state.

—At Pirassununga, São Paulo, they have a lazaretto situated a kilometre from the town, and sauitary officers are detailed to meet every train. Every person coming from an infected place must be immigated, and bave his baggage is infected, and must then go to the lazaretto, go to an isolated house, and remain in quanantume from 5 to 8 days. Should any arrival escape the vigilinee of these officials, the proprietors of hotels, restaurants and bouding-houses are obliged, under the statement of the statemen

police of Minas Geraes, it is asserted, will enteavor to obtain from the state government of Bahin permission for a force to enter that state in pursuit of the bandits.

—A Paralyha telegram of the 2nd says: "The epidemic continues violent. Again tool by I have found six new patients. There is no notary, subdelege and physician in the place. Persons have died without a particle of assistance." The dispatch is signed by Dr. Jorge da Canha. It is a very disheartening comment on the situation there to be told that the very men who are most needed have taken to ignominious flight. Without a physician to attend the sick, or a police official to maintain order, or a notary to transact legal business, the situation of the citizens of Parahyba is anything but satisfactory.

—There seems to be some trouble in Jahú, São Paulo, between the state sanitary officials and the poor people of the town. According to a São Paulo, paper, a group of Portuguese recently threat-ened the sanitary inspector Dr. Ribas and ordered him to leave the town. The inspector armed himself and assistants and took an advantageous position near the jal, where some friends joined them. The mob then withdrew. There is ofcourse much ignorant prejudice in all this, the poor people believing that they are being sacrificed. If medical men and sanitary officials were gentler with them and were they to explain why certain measures are necessary, perhaps much of this trouble would be avoided.

—The São Paulo police are still hard at work hunting counterfeiters, and the latter are still busy pushing their wares ir out-of-the-way towns. Brown to the proper some treveletions. It cacording to the Lariar Popular, a São Paulo police delegate discovered a stone mich had been negraved for some counterfeier as six deniver of these notes suddenly appearing in circulation there. For the Arra-Porter says that an engraver named Albus desardor orders for the arrest of the engraver; but the Arra-Porter says that an engraver named Albus devised orders for the arrest of the

police delegate and two detectors may per value of Casa Branca where they arrested a young man of influential position for some alleged connection with this criminal business.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL

The action of Judge Alcides Lima in declaring unconstitutional the new jury law has provoked a violent explosion of castilisis a wath. On hearing of the decision the dictator immediately telegraphed to the judge, asking whether he had been correctly informed. Receiving a reply in the affirmative, he at once instructed the state solicitor to prosecute Alcides Lima, whom he describes as a factions delinquent. He then issued orders for transferring from Rio Grande to the remote town of Passo Fundo the prosecuting attorney Dr. Domingos Rocha, who, belonging to one of the opposition parties and being a personal friend of the judge, is considered by Castilhos open to suspicion. Dr. Plinio Casado has been appointed prosecuting attorney ad interim and has already arrived at Rio Grande for the purpose of taking office. He has been instructed to promote the annulment of the verdict of the jury, which was rendered in the case in which Judge Alcides Lima declared the new law unconstitutional.

The prompt action taken by Castilhos in this matter and the fury with which Alcides Lima declared the new law unconstitutional is assailed by journals published in the dictator's interest, show that the latter and his followers fully understand the importance of this case and the danger which threatens the dictatorship if the courts are permitted to invalidate unconstitutional legislation. On the other hand the opposition seems disposed to rally around the independence of the judiciary. Prominent lawyers lawe been consulted and telegrams have been sent to the President of the republic informing him of all that has occurred. Among the lawyers consulted is Dr. Ruy Barbosa, whose opinion is decidedly favorable to the action of the film littary district in taking this step: the appointment of Gen. Argollo, an officer of inferior rank, to the

by the insubordination of the officers under his

by the insubordination of the officers under his command.

A striking instance of the prevalent contempt for discipline is the arbitrary and unsollierlike conduct attributed to Major Minervine, commander of the 11th bartillon of infautry, stationed at the town of D. Pedrito. This officer, it is stated, has so little conception of the re-possibilities of the position which he occupies as to cause persons who incur his displeasure to be attre-ted and flogged. Among the stories related in regard to Minervino is that of his having on one occasion caused a child to be torn from its mother's arms and taken to jail, where it was subjected to this humiliating chastisement.

Recently one of Minervino's sons had a quarrel with a goocery clerk and the major at the head of a detachment of solders entered the establishment at which this clerk is employed, seased him and caused bun to be th gged. Acts of this kind have excited the indignation of the press, which demands Minervino's removal, and Col. Carlos Telles has gone to D. Pedrotto investigate the matter.

Castilbistas continue to make known their ap-

mands Minervino's removal, and Col. Carlos Telles has gone to D. Pedirito to investigate the matter.

Castilhistas continue to make known their approval of the mot on voted on the 21st ult. at the military club in Rio de Janeiro. On the 2 and inst. a meeting for this purpose was held at Pelotas under the presidency of ex-minister Cassiano do Nascimento. On the same day there was sent from S. Buja a telegram, signed by Gens. Lima and Vargas and Cols. Apparison Marionse and Godolphim, promising to sent 10,000 missionariesto Kio de Janeiro to second the efforts of the military club. This offer to send 10,000 men out of the siate will be a surprise to those who know that Castilhos can hardly hold himself in office, even with the assistance of the toops of the general government. When he succeeds in making his present position secure, it will then be time enough to think of conquering the rest of Brazil. Col. Alvaro de Carvalho and his friends appear to have decided on a definite union with the party of Dr. Homero Baptista. Their paper, the & Grande do ind, is vigorously attacking Castilhos, whom it accuses of having sacrificed republican principles for the sake of his own private view. The publication of another opposition paper, to be called a Opinitis Publica, is announced. Examinister Cassano do Nascimento is now editor-inchief of the Dixio Popular, the Castilhista organ at Pelotas.

Col. Chrispin Thadeu de Mirauda, who has a

minister cassans as the chief of the Diata Popular, the Castilluista organ at Pelotas.

Col. Chrispim Thadeu de Alirauda, who has a cattle farm near Rosario, has applied for compensation for losses sustained during the war. He claims that his houses, fences and trees were very much damaged and that 3,000 head of cattle and 600 horses were stolen from him. He produces 25 witnesses to corroborate his statement of the 5th military district, has returned from Paraná, and Col. José Carlos Pinto has left for Santa Catharina, where he will take command of the 5th military district, has returned from Paraná, and Col. José Carlos Pinto has left for Santa Catharina, where he will take command of the 5th military district, has command of the Albout for Buenos Aires, where he will again take charge of the Brazilian legation. Aires, where he will again take charge of the Bra-zilian legation. João Francisco and his men are to be stationed at Alegrete.

RAILROAD NOTES

On the 30th ult. two trains were detailed at Belem, near this city, because of defective switches, one of them being the S. Paulo express.

—The construction of the Sul Espirito Santo line is said to be progressing rapidly. Over a thousand laborers are employed on the first section

alone. —The new regulations of the Central railway went into effect on the 1st inst. They were initiated with the usual number and description of accidents.

— The new regulations of the Central rainway, went into effect on the 1st inst. They were initiated with the usual number and description of accidents.

— In our last issue we stated that under the new segulations the director of the Central railway is to received 5005 for expenses. We should have said "5005 a month."

— At Cascadura on Thursday at 8 o'clock p. m. a man was run over and killed by a suburban train. On his person were found a prayer book and 12 pictures of the late Emperor.

— Mach c implaint is inde in regard to the indistinct maying of the electric trains, which can not easily be distinguished at night. Could not the company arrange transparencies on them?

— On the 1st inst, the down train on the Canagallo road ran into a drove of mules near Santa Anna do Maruhy and was derailed. Light mules were killed and 4 cars were very much damaged. The track was considerably injured.

— The Central railway is calling for tenders, which will be received up to day after to-mor ow, for 40 first-class passenger cars, including 20 for suburban traffic, 20 second-class cars all for this traffic, six sleeping cars, 50 coal cars, 50 cattle cars and 10 cars for horses.

— The new regulations of the Central seem to be designed more for the benefit of employée than of the public. In fact this great railway has degenerated into a mere employment bureau, a public step-mother for protegos and political parasites. It is said to employ 15,000 men, who do hadly and carelessly what 5,000 ought to do well. It has become a burden to the country, instead of being a source of revenue.

—On the 30th a mixed train left. Beleam with the springs of one of the waggons in a dangerous condution owing to the loss of certain screws. A passenger onticed the defect, but said nothing above the surface on the surface one of the waggon in a dangerous condution owing to the loss of certain screws.

—On the 30th a mixed train left. Beleam with the springs of one of the waggon was derailed. Signals were made for the defect to stop, but he pai

was done to the track and a delay of two hours courred.

—If railway officials were as zealous in attending to their duties and in caring for the material and machinery entrusted to their care, as they are in exercising their authority over travellers and shippers, there would not be so many accidents. They somehow never see a loosened nut, a broken wheel, or an empty holt-hole, but they never fail to detect a prohibited bag or any little personal irregularity. With such officials and employes the best railway in the world would soon be a failure.

This a mystery to us how be oble can prefer long names to short ones. Formerly one of the streets through which a branch of the Botanical Garden train line runs, was known as Pedriar da Condelaria, and the trains still use the name of "Candelaria," Some one is now finding fault about it, and want the trains marked "Pedro Americo e Conselheiro Bento Lisboa." If the new names of the streets must be used, than surely let us drop the titles!

—Campos merchants are complaining of the robberies of merchandise on the Lopoldina railway. One party denounces a certain robbery, and says that the cases are skilfully openel at the bottom. In all produbility there will be no cessation of the abuse until the courts find the railway companies (including the Central) responsible to the full value of the merchandise entrusted to their care. If they have to pay for the loss they will then make some genuine effort to protect the property against damage and the t.

LOCAL NOTES

-There is a letter at this office for "II, K

There is a letter at this office for "II. K. No. 90."

- Vice-President Manoel Victorino Pereira arrived here Sauday from Bahi.

- The new Venezuelan minister was form illy received yesterday by the President.

- The number of persons who visited the churches on last Thursday was unusually large.

- The Royal Mail steamer Ark, which contred port on Sunday, made the run from Bahia in 45 hours.

- The municipal library was visited last vear by 13,207 persons, who consulted 14,913 w rks. The library now has 22,700 volumes, 185 maps, and 678 manuscripts.

- It is said that Li Hung Chang will be present at the coronation of the Tzar, but he has been induced not to bring his English physician with him. At least, so Hawas says.

- The reformatory colony (colonia correctional) for vagabonds and disorderly characters (including capority) has been farmally onened a Doas Rios in the municipality of Angra dos Reis.

- There were only 90 immigrants remaining on Ilha das Flores on the 1st inst. It is said that the new water pines will soon be laid to supply the island with fresh water direct from the Nictheroy mains.

- It is stated that the executive committee of the

mains.

—It is stated that the executive committee of the partido republicano federal intends publishing in book form some of the articles of the late Senator Aristides Lobo that have appeared in the periodial

Aristness Lobo man may appear and brought by the cal press.

—It is stared that part of the mail brought by the steamers Orista and Oralluna, which entered this port before 7 o'clock a. m. on Wednesday, was not delivered by the postoffice until the following law.

into deliveree by the postoffice until the following day.

—It is stated that the President of the republic has addressed a letter to Marshal Machade Bittencout thanking him for the valuable services which he rendered to the country as adjutant general of the army.

—The Palis advocates the removal of the military goard from the official residence of the President of the republic. Quite right. And the next step should be to relieve him altogether from military pressure.

—On Wednesday evening Gen. Leite de Castro lectured at the military clab on the organization of the Gerana army. It failed to inform his hearers whether it is customary in the Gerana army to vote political motions.

—According to the Brizili, of Paris, there are now in construction in Europe for the government of brazil three cuitisers in England, 2 torpedo-boat eathers in Germany and 2 tronclads in France, whose total cost is estimated at 40,085,000 francs.

—There were 230 patents in the S. Sebastiad yellow-fever hospital on the 1st inst. It would be of much service to us to know what proportion of this number is from the shipping. Could not the director also give this information with the figures farmished the newspapers?

—It is said that the Unggayan government has advised the Brazilian minister that it is now prepared to dicease the terms of a new sanitary convention. It will be quite hopeless, we feer; the Urugayan government is of much to arbitrary a temper to negotiate such a convention.

—On opening an alms box at the Cruz dos Militares church on the 1st inst, an envelope was found containing 1,4208. Now, that is just the kind of "April fool" we can commend. Unfortunated for ever was no such envelope in our editorial alms box, but the joke is quite as good for all that.

—The minister of justice has addressed a crucular to the state povernments advising them to contract for a certain number of places in the liquid advised the formation of the pend of the conduct of many of the governors.

—The returns from the national insane asylum f

—Reports are again current that Great Britain has resolved to surrender Tinndade island. This time the report seems to have originated at the foreign office.

—In order to repleasish their empty purses the Jacchine people published an "April fool" number of the new monarchist journal Liberdade, whose publication has been delayed. The sham of course ind a large sale and was thoroughly enjoyed, as all shams are. It reflexes no slight credit on the wit of the jacobins that they improved the opportunity to make so good a hit.

—According to an extract from a private letter published in the Jornal do Commercia, war is inevitable between Argentina and Chili, and the witer thicks that the latter will come out best, being well prepared and having the best fleet. The same writer tears that in case this disjust should be settled, Argentina will then want to use her new steet against Bazil.

—When the "Protecties of Poveriy" lottery pays a prize to some capitalist or influential merchant, it adventises his name and the amount in the papers. This is designed to prove how thoroughly it is protecting poverty—by taking the penues of the poor to augment the fortunes of the inch. There is really mothing so popular as a harefaced sham in this poor sinful would of ours! The Gazeta thinks, like many others, that the duty of miliany men is to obey orders, not to criticis and impose its opinions on the civil government. It also finds that hostility to the President is and impose its opinions on the civil government. It also finds that hostility to the President is and ordering arrests without observing any of the formalities prescribed by law. It is added that, when a men once talls into this delegate's clutches, hence requested to investigate the matter.

—Two common gambing dens, one in Rua S. Lorge and the other in Rua Senhor dos Passos,

he has paid 5\(\)soo to the delegate's clerk. The chief of police is requested to investigate the matter.

—Two common gambling dens, one in Ria S. Jorge and the other in Ria Senhor dos Passos, were raided on the right of the 31st ult., and their proprietors have been fined 200\(\)so and the other in Ria Senhor dos Passos, were raided on the right of the 31st ult., and their proprietors have been fined 200\(\)so and the other of any of the "upper ren" houses or clubs being raided, however, and even that disgusting and demoralizing jogo de dichos is permitted to continue. Raiding the dens where the lower classes stake vintoms is only para ingles ver. It will never suppress the evil.

—The judge of the 12th district of this city has asked the minister of justice whether it is lawful to omit the formalities prescribed in arts, 26 and 27 of decree No. 18t, of Jan. 24, 1890, when one or both of the persons contracting marriage are deaf and dumb. The minister answers that it is the business of the courts to execute the civil marriage law, but that, in his opinion, consent may be given in writing or in any other way that leaves no doubt in regard to the intention of the person.

—A telegram from Rio to São Paulo on the 30th this stated that Sr. Range Pestana would succeed the late Dr. Americo Brasiliense on the Supreme Tribunal. This would be an inexcusable mistake, São Paulo has eminent judges for the place, if a Paulista must be appointed, consequently there is no need of appointing a man who has no standing cither as an advocate or a judge. The legislature may be filled with publicians, but the courts should be free from them. The two or three appointments of that character have not improved the Supreme Tribunal.

—The Havasa agency is certainly incorrigible.

either as an 'advocate or a judge. The legislature may be filled with politicians, but the courts should be free from them. The two or three appointments of that character have not improved the Supreme Tribunal.

—The Havas agency is certainly incorrigible. On the 4th the newspapers here published the following selegram from Buenos Aires, dated the preceding days—"The government has just purchased in England all the floating material necessary to the stratege defence of the River Plate, which, after comments study, it was recently resolved to establish." Of course it may be that our dullness is at fault, but what does it all mean any way? Does it mean more ships, or floating forts, or fish torputes or what? And what is the use of telegram which serve only to mystify the reader? — Would it not be good policy for the minister of war to inquire by what authority Gens. Lima and Vargas and Cols, Mairense and Godolphim promised to send 10,000 men to Rio de Janeno to second the initiative of the military club. These oright to correspond with others in regard to the disposition of their serveces, one to make a strict military sense, they are guilty of insubordination and liable to court margal.

—A correspondent of the Jornal do Commercia complains that alloungh the Tacific steamers arrived here on the morning of the 1st inst. their mails were not distributed at 3 in the afternoon. He inquired the cause of the delay and was informed that the fault was with the 5th section upstairs, where the mails are received and opened. He then went up stairs to the said section to in quire further, and there found the employees engaged with the paronisms in the shametal jogs do stricks. The Jornal adds that it received a part of its mail by those steamers only after 7 p. m., and hoped to receive the balance the following day.—The monthly rent paid to 133 municipal schools in the federal district is equivalent to one for 3.437 inhabitants, the ratio in the state of S. Paulo being one for 1,118. There are 150 teachers of the 1st grade

—It is said that the Paiz is only half satisfied with the results of the military pronunclamento. It has called out far too many refusals and protests. It has aroused alarm in some quarters and disgust in others. It has not helped Quintino in the least in his efforts to secure mone popularity. It has served to widen the breach between the aggressive gacobins and the country. And it has failed to compel the President to dispense with the services of the minister of marine. The Paiz needs condolences as well as congratulations.

BIRTH.

PULLEN.—On the 4th inst., at Praia de Fla-mengo, No. 90, the wife of C. Gordon Pullen, of daughter.

PURLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Os I roductos Pharmacenticos de Engenio Mar-ques de Hollanda. A small brochure enumerating and describing the principal medicinal preparations of the Casa Hollanda.

of the Casa Hollanda.

Revista Maritima Brazileira for March. The
muth number of the 17th year of this important
publication. Among its more interesting articles
is a comparison between the naval power of the
United States and Great Britatia and the "Influence
of the Naval Power in History."

of the Naval Power in History."

A Nova Revista for March. The third number of this excellent little review, which promises to become a popular medium for the struggling literature of the day. The greater part of the number is taken up with purely literary work. One of the exceptions, a discussion of the Monroe doctrine, we reproduce in another place.

Castor to Industriers. We Page Berberg.

one of the exceptions, a discussion of the Monroe doctrine, we reproduce in another place.

Castas de Inglaterra; by Ruy Barbosa. Rio de Janeiro; Typ. Leuzinger, 1896. A republication of the letters to the Jornal do Commercio by Senator Ruy Barbosa during his residence in England in 1895. So extensive has been the author's reading and so wide the subjects treated, that it is quite impossible in a brief note to indicate the character of this book. It is essentially philosophical, and yet is sufficiently allied to the practical affairs of life to compet the attention of those who look only for opinions on current subjects of political and economic interest. Some of the subjects discussed, such as that of "O Congresso e a Justica," have exceptional value to the political student here in Brazil, and it is to the hoped that the book will have a wide circulation for this reason, it not for its excellent style and great erudition.

COFFEE NOTES

The cultivation of coffee and sugar in San Domingo is being pushed with much energy and the next crops promise well.

—In the month of Match there were shipped from Victoria 10,307 bags of coffee of which 10,077 were for foreign countries and 230 for the northern ports of Brazil.

—In the state of Chiapas, Mexico, a Japanese company has purchased a large tract of fertile lands. They will be cultivated by Japanese peasants, who will devote themselves mainly to growing coffee, tobacco and the other topical plants especially adapted to the Mexican climate. —Merchanti' Re-victor.

adapted to the Mexican climate.—Mechanti' Revicto.

—The Colon telegram which stated that the
receipts of Central American coffee were smaller
this season than usual and that the crop promises
to be small, and which was printed in this paper
last week, is contradicted by the following despatch
from Panama: "Advices from Valparasso, Chili,
to the Star and Herald, say: 'The coffee crop of
Central America is being rapidly and successfully
gathered, if we are to judge from the great quantity
which is brought to this port by the Pacific Mail
steamers for conveyance across the Panama Railroad for Atlantic steamship lines. The steamers
City of Sydney and Barraconta, which arrived at
this port on the 19th inst., brought 16,000 bags
and 18,200 bags of coffee respectively. This makes
a total of 96,404 brought to this port since the commencement of the year.'"—Merchanti' Review,
March 6. The facts may be all tight, but something is evidently wrong in the geography of this
item.

Business Notes

OUTINESS NOTES

In the city of Rio Grande beef is selling at 240 reis a kilo.

At Victoria, capital of the state of Espirito Santo, beef is selling at 1\$400 per kilo.

On Thursday only one beef was slaughtered at the Nictheroy station.

It is estimated that the Cuban revolution will cost the people of the United States this year at least \$40,000,000 in the increased cost of sugar.

The state savings banks are soon to have new regulations. Let us hope that the interests and security of depositors will be as carefully protected as are those of the state.

We are informed that the Friburgo palacete in Rua do Catteet has actually been purchased by the federal government for 3,000,000\$, and that the President will soon occupy it as his official residence.

The state government of Rio de Janciro has

dence.

—The state government of Rio de Janeiro has authorized its representative in Europe to make a contract for the transportation of 2,000 Portuguese and Spanish emigrants destined for that state.

tomate and Spanish emigrants destined for that state.

—According to the report of the governor of Amazonas the production of rubber in that state amounted to 9,220,40g kilogrammes in the year ended on June 30, 1895, against 8,827,462 kilogrammes in the previous year.

—The Diario Pepular says that the importers of vermouth are re-exporting that atticle because of the taxes. There also seems to be some blunder about it. The editor is informed that while vermouth pays 640 reis a kilo duty in Rio de Janeiro, it is burdened with 6\frac{82}{22} a kilo in Santos!

—Al Pará Capt. João Gualbeito da Costa and José Maria da Silva have invented a machine for breaking the hulls of Brazil nuts. They claim that with this machine they can hull rolo heetolitres in eight hours, while by none of the methods now in use can more than one hectolitre be hulled in that time.

He accounts of 1895. After that date all unpaid accounts fall into "exercicios findas" and must for special appropriations. As the delay in the great majority of cases is due to official distortiness in auditing accounts, this method of pastyoning payment is nothing but deliberate dishoneaty. —According to the Diario Popular of Sao Paulo the proprietor of a glass factory in that city has been informed that a similar establishment in Rio de Janeiro eujoys a considerable abatement in freights over the Central railway. This the Paulista manufacturer considers a very unjust discrimination. If one factory is thus favored, all others should be similarly treated. Quite right. —The Sao Paulo savings bank returns for March showed 1611 new entries aggregating 497-2128000, and 858 withdrawals aggregating 497-2128000, and 858 withdrawals aggregating 497-2128000 and 858 withdrawals aggregating 452-2698577. The balance on deposit with the government of March jats was 7,039,1688415. Il now the state is not responsible for the safe-keeping of this money, the depositors are laking serious risks in leaving it in such hands. —It is stated that the contract for the purchase of the Friburgo palace, on Rua do Catette, by the government will be signed to-day or to-morrow. When the official residence of the President of the republic is transferred to this building, the deportment of unterior and justice will, it is said, occupy liamaraty palace. The building now occupied by that department will be used for the publicanchives. —The cates of to gallons. The price of the Friburgo palace, which the government is about to buy, is said to be 3,000,0008. At this rate how many poor families will have to deprive themselves of light in order that the government may buy the Friburgo palace, the families of the republic is considered the prices. Chickens are now sold at 28500 to 3800, and eggs at 300 reis each. It will be some confort for the Minni-cipio to know, perhaps, that we have been paythe "tepidemic there. The demand for chickens and egg

erected a new building with a capacity for 3.000 subscribers. The capital of the company is 750,000\$. The line between the two cities consists of 16 wires.

—The second trial of the new asphalt pavement on the 2nd inst, was pronounced a great success. The opening and repairing experiment occupied less than two hours. A cast loaded with 16 metic tons of cement was driven over the pavement without leaving an identation. The prefect and several aldermen were present. It is said that a proposal has been made to put down an asphalt pavement in the Rua do Oavidor, and that the prospects are good that it will be accepted. The Jornal thinks, however, that a better experiment would be to extend this first section up through Rua S. Petro, which carries a very heavy traffic and need: repairing.

—The River S. Francisco and its tributanies are now navigated by five stern-wheel and two side wheel steamboats and 13 steam launches. Two more steamboats are in construction and will, it is expected, be finished this year. The quantity of merchandies carried in these steamers is estimated at 40,000 tons per annum and is said to be rapidly increasing. Merchandise can now be carried in 10 days to a distance which formerly required a journey of three months. The principal articles of merchandise carried on these steamers are salt, dry goods, groceries, toloacco, hides, sugar, coffee and mangabeira rubber. The water way navigated is 1,69 kilometres on the Rio S. Francisco, 254 on the Rio das Velhas, 493 on the Rio Grande, 193 on the Rio Peta and 616 on the rivers Paracati and Corrente, making a total of 2,025 kilometres.

—The new tariff is couched in such ambiguous language that even on articles on which congress intended to reduce the duties the custom-house sect its way to uncrease them. Kerocenee, for instance, paid has year 80 rs, per kilo and the surtax of 50% making altogether 120 reis. In revising the latif the duty on this article was fixed at 160 reis, less 30%, and it was declared that fractions of the power classes, which

FINANCIAL NOTES

FINANCIAL NOTES

The cash balance in the Caixa Economica of S. Paulo amounted on the 31st ult. to 7,000,000\$.

The customs receipts at Cearámounted last month to 948,11\$\$129, against 329,626\$802 in March 1895.

At Santes the customs receipts amounted last month to 4,138,932\$779, against 3,245,705\$\$9 in March 1895.

The second half of 1895 the customs receipts at Pernambuco amounted to 12,581,800\$601,against 12,215,262\$605 in the second half of 1894.

On the 31st ult., which was the last day of the term fixed for collecting duties under the old schedule, the customs receipts at this port amounted to 1,140,363\$800.

The governor of the state of Espirito Santo denies that the money with which he is paying the interest on the state's foreign debt comes out of the product of the respective loan.

The municipality of S. João Nepomuceno, Minas Geraes, has borrowed 400,000\$ of the Caixa Economica Particular of Ouro Preto for the construction of sanitary works in that town.

The municipal chamber of S. João de Nepomuceno, Minas Geraes, has borrowed from the Caixa Economica of Ouro Preto the sum of 400.000\$, which is to be employed in sanitary improvements.

The treasury receipts of the state of Amazonas,

Calva Economica of Ouro Preto the sum of 400,000\$, which is to be employed in senitary improvements.

—The treasury receipts of the state of Amazona, according to the report of the governor, amounted in the eight months ended Feb. 29, 10 & 8,067,907\$176, or 5,7,507\$176 more than the estimated amount of revenue for the whole year. The discussments of the treasury during the eight months amounted to 7,170,079\$330. The cash balance in the treasury of Feb. 2008 2,778,321\$481.

—No solution of Feb. 2008 2,778,321\$481.

—No solution of Feb. 2008 2,778,321\$481.

—No solution and the depositors are now asking the government to resource them. The recomment to resource them. The government has thus far declined all responsibility. Would it not be well to bring the question lefore the supreme count to determine whether the government can evade such a responsibility?

—The returns for the calendar year 1895 were closed at the Victoria custom-house on the 31st ult, the total receipts having been 1,23,750,8460. The receipts of the first quarter of the current year were 495,915\$797, against 147,826\$473 in the same period of last year. The Manch receipts of the first quarter of the current year were 495,915\$797, against 147,826\$473 in the same period of last year. The Manch receipts of the state received or were 47,450\$447, of which \$5,649\$790 were from the export duty on offee. The trade of Victoria is certainly increasing very rapicily.

—In his issue of March 7th the editor of the

35,649,8790 were from the export duty on coffee. The trade of Victoria is certainly increasing very rapidly.

—In his issue of March 7th the editor of the South American Journal, the subsidized organ of the Brazilian legation in London, thus disports himself on the subject of exchange. He could not have talked greater nonsense had he known something of the subject. That yellow-lever is interfering with our exphrts and thus depressing exchange, will be a startling piece of information to the Paiz even. He tags:

"The fall which has taken place in Rio exchange is not attributed, by those flest competent to form a judgment, to any political or grave commercial causes of uncasiness or alarm. Indeed, the satisfactory progress of negotiations for a pacific arrangement of Brazil's boundary dispute with France led to an appectation in the current quotations for the securities of the republic on this side. We are informed, however, that the prevalence of yellow fever at the various Brazilian ports is seriously interfering a vidence shange. This is the only explanation we have been able to obtain of the movement, and it is, we believe, the correct one."

COMMERCIAL

Par value of the Brazilian militeis (1850a), gold. 27 d.
do do 1850a), gold. 27 d.
do 1850a), gold. 27 d.
do 1850a, gold. 27 d.
do 1850a (1856a), gold. 37 d.
do 1850a (1856a), gold. 38 d.

do of £1 stg. in Brancou keessel and the first black at the first blac

March 21—The banks all potetd 8 1316 at opening, and were drawing feeely at this rate; the Banco da Republica was still furnishing bilk at 853, finding little money, on the conditions imposed by the banks of the state of the conditions imposed by the banks of the state of the conditions imposed by the banks of the state of the conditions imposed by the banks of the state of the conditions are stated by head to be stated by the consequence of the poper at 853, but later the Batish Bank and the first finally did burness at 816, when 8 92/38 was exported in other than bank sterling. In the afternoon bonker, appeared at 853 pt. be market closing with bank terriling quoted at 8 316—836, and other paper at 8 2792—836. The was not much animation, the business done comprising bank sterling at 8 3116—836, and other paper at 8 2792—836. The was not much animation, the business done comprising bank sterling at 8 3116—836, and other bills at 1854—8379. Sowerigan closed at the Bolss with buyers at 26791, sellers at 16850; on the street nothing was barbit z.—There was not sexual belown in the street nothing was barbit z.—There was not sexual belown in the street nothing was barbit z.—There was not sexual belowns in the service of the service of

comprising noule sterling at \$3.316 - \$3\%, and other bills at \$\frac{1}{8} \in 8.03\%, solverights closed at the Bobs with huyers it of \$273\%, sellers at \$2\65\%, co on the street nothing was closing.

Abril 1 - was not repeited change in the market, all the particular to the property of the propert

April 6—The posted rate was unchanged at 8 13116, and the market was quiet and steady during the day. Our market left the Hank holiday in London, and the business doing was small, at the extremes of 8 1316—816 fot bank and 8 2313—826, for other paper, the Hanco da Republica drawing all day at 816, at which one of the foreign banks also furnished bills on backfore, while the strength of the stren SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES March 30.

7	Apolices,	s	969	3	Apolice	s, 1895.	944
17 200\$		••••		12 200	do do	regist.	
	deb. L'dna			13	do	regist.	
	" Soroca			40	do		944
25	h.n.C.R S	.Paul		nks.			

Ba	nks.	
20 Commercial 205 34 Commercio, 28. 206 50 Constructor 10 500	20 Lav. e Com. 28. 100 Republica 14 Rural, 28	146
	.,,	

		musc	enancous.	
		Brazil 130	100 Pyrotechnica 200 Melh, no Br. 40%	3
3 21 36		58 960 956 955	150 Apolices, 1895. 947 150 do regist. 943 150 Emp. Mun'pal, 169	
30	do	955	150 Emp. With par. 109	

36	do		955	150 E	Emp. Mu	n'pal.	169	
20	do		954	200	deb L'dn	a 100\$	9	500
.2ro\$	do		96	320	" Soro	cabana	65	
11	do	48 · · · 1	,340	100	,. Gera	€ 20.		600
			Ban	ks.				
too Co	onstru	ctor	10 500	90	Republic	a	145	
200 L	av.e (Comm 25	65	68	do		145	500

			-5				- 43	-
	April 1							
16	Apolices,	1895	943	1	Apolice, 5	s	959	
4	do		940		do			
5	do	••••		155	hn Cr.Rl.	Braz.	58	
18	do	regist.	944					

		Be	ınks.				
100	Constructor	10 500	90 R	publi	ca	146	
10	Nacional	212	27	do		145	50
8	Rural	233	910	do	75	65	
		Miscel	aneous				

100 Loteria Nac	27	120 Torrens 25
April 4.		
1 Apolice, 58	960	22 Apolices, 481,320
77 do	956	60 do 95 regist. 942
500\$ do	951/2	200 deb. L'dna100} 9 250
20 hn. C. R.B.gold	74	56 ,, Sorocabana 64

			Ban	ks.				
15	Commercial	207		365	Republica	٠	146	
22	Dep. e Desc.	105		10	do	2S	64	500
5	Republica	146	500	450	do		65	
14	do .	145	500					
		34	iscelle	rneou.	s			
40	Conf. Ind. mil.	225		200	Loteria 2	Vac	26	

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED

Assets :

· Capital, un-called		
Bills discounted	2,275,021	150
Bills receivable		
Head office and branches	11,984,957	690
Loans, current accounts, etc	3,071,825	980
Securities for accounts current, etc	4,167,800	000
Sundry accounts	2,093,659	430
Cash	7,516,161	100
	50,131,644	520

Liabilities:		
Capital subscribed	13.333,333	f330
Deposits in account current, without interest.	8,277,250	920
do with interest		950
do fixed maturity	1,744,368	170
Head office and branches	4,271,347	280
Securities for accounts current, etc		
Sundry accounts	13,504,374	980
Bills payable	620,948	890
E. & O. E.	50,131,644	520
Rio de Janeiro, 1st April, 1896.		i

	and Brazilian	Bank, Limited,
	J. Mackenzie,	Manager.
	F. Broad, Acc	countant.

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND,

BALANCE	SHEET, 31ST	MARCH,	1896.
	Assets:		

Capital, un-realized (1 mark - 1\$000)		
	4,500,000	
Guaranteed accounts	5,833,008	030
Head office, branches and agencies	20,390,805	460
Bills receivable	5,910,598	400
do discounted	14,277,466	552
do pledged	1,989,546	675
Securities pledged	5,808,138	000
do deposited	8,460,679	500
-Cash in current funds	13,763,842	445
	80,934,085\$	062
Liabilities		
Capital subscribed (1 mark - 1\$000)	10,000,000	000
Deposits in account current:		
With interest	9,970,989	042
Without interest	8,431,587	610
Head office and branches	26,735,845	095
Deposits with fixed maturity	5,395,600	657
Securities pledged and on deposit	16,258,364	175
-Sundry accounts	3,941,698	483
	0	

E. & O. E. Krah-Petersen, Directors.

82,934,085\$062

COFFEE SHIPPERS IN MARCH.

ì	Arbuckle Brothers	26,247
ì	Arbuckle Brothers W. F. Mc. Laughlin & Co. Wille, Schmilinsky & Co. Steinwender, Stoffregen & Co. J. W. Doane & Co. Norton, Magaw & Co. Edw. Johnston & Co. Zenha, Ramos & Co.	19,000
ś	Wille, Schmilinsky & Co	17,560
١	Steinwender, Stoffregen & Co	13,269
	J. W. Doane & Co	11,011
١	Norton, Megaw & Co	8,313
į	Edw. Johnston & Co	7,812
ſ	Zenha, Ramos & Co	4,764
t	Ornstein & Co Gustav Trinks & Co. Hard, Rand & Co. Katl Valais & Co.	4,464
١	Gustav Trinks & Co	4,343
	Hard, Rand & Co	4,340
	Karl Valais & Co	4,200
		3,879
	Karl Krische	2,457
	Sequeira & Co. Robillard, Braga & Co. Dias Pereira, Almeida & Co. Rich, Rigner & Co.	1,718
	Disa Paraira Abasida & Co.	1,400
	Rich. Riemer & Co.	1,194
	Pierre Pradez	1,190
	J. W. B. Purchas	1,137
	Ed. Ashworth & C	1,100
	Sundries	1,053
	Culture and the control of the contr	3,476
	1	
	Total	143,936
	and for the first quarter of the year:	
	and for the mist quarter of the year:	
	Advanta Danta	bags,
	Aronckie Brothers	98,785
	W. F. Mc Laughin & Co	44,200
	Arbuckle Brothers. W. F. Mc Laughlin & Co. 1. W. Doane & Co. Wille, Schmilinsky & Co. Steinwender, Stoffregen & Co.	43,566
	Steinwander Steinmansky & Co	37.757
	Educ Johnston & Co	34,410
	Edw. Johnston & Co. Karl Valais & Co.	29,076
	Ornstein & Co Gustav Trinks & Co	20,999
	Gustav Trinks & Co	18,540
	Karl Krische. Zenha, Ramos & Co. Rich. Riemer & Co.	18,511
	Zenha, Ramos & Co	
	Rich, Riemer & Co	17,215
	Norton, Megaw & Co	13,851
	Hard, Rand & Co	11,747
	Leveling & Co	11,302
		10,905
	Cunha Freire Primos	10,902
	Robillard, Braga & C Comp. Geral Commercio e Industria	9,150
ı	Comp. Geral Commercio e Industria	6,543
ı		6,117
ı	Pierre Pradez	9975
ł	Pierre Pradez. Auguste Leubá & Co. Sequeira & C.	5,075
ł	Sequeira & C	5,001
1	P. S. Nicolson & Co. J. Poncy & C.	4,000
ı	J. W. B. Purchas.	4,630
ı	Wilson & Ca	3,035
Į	Phinne Brothers & C	1,942
ł	J. W. B. Purchas. Wilson & Co. Phipps Brothers & C. Pecher & Co. Edw. Ashworth & Co. Faria. Cunha & Co.	1,865
۱	Edw. Ashworth & Co.	1,750
١	Faria Cunha & Co.	1,728
ĺ		1,500
۱	C. F. Keller & Co	1,360
I	C. F. Keller & Co Sundries	6,393
۱		0,393
l	Total	
	10141	524 062

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 6th April, 1896.

Exports.

Caffee —The sales reported for the foar working days of the past week were about \$,000 bags, of which 3,000 bags were sold on Saturday, and the tone of the market was flat. with quastoins lower and somewhat irregular. As the Easter soliday hare now over dealers appear rather more hopeful, and are generally expecting a renewal of business, and also on a more evenly distributed scale, than has lately been the case. But the stocks abroad decrease very slowly, and it the reported figures are concet, vz. visible supply on the 1st inst 157,000 tons, of which over 100,000 tons in European stocks, the expected demand, it seems to us, can only come from the United States. At the same time there are European orders in the market, which cannot be executed from the scacrity of suitable grades, and early receipts of new coffees an elikely to suitable grades, and early receipts of new coffees are likely to fetch very high prices. With the present average of receipts any increase in the demand would certainly cause an advance

here.

The market opened on the 3cth ulto, with No. 7 quoted at 21\$500—21\$500, and 21\$200 about the price for business, and on the tollowing day 21\$000 was spoken of, but, there was nothing doing and quotations were considered mominal. On the 1st about 2,000 bags were sold, and were reported to have established the basis of 28500 per arrola for No. 7, but opinions differ this morning as to the quotation, which varies from 20\$500 to 21\$000, and as there is some demand both for Europe and the United States the real position will probably transpits to-morrow.

for Europe and the United States the real position will pro-bably transpire to-morrow.

In Sautos the reported sales for the week were 10,000 bags, and the market has been quiet, but withouth change in the quotations of 15,850 per to 8kiss. for good arcape. Receipts were 11,800 bags, shipments 10,000 bags, all for Europe and the stock in Saturday evening was estimated to be 144,000 loose.

the stock in Saturous values and the stock in Saturous values as the stock in the shipments since our last report have been:

10,1215 bags for the United States
2,761 , Europe
2,761 , Cape of Good Hope
1,920 , , River Plate, etc.
4,502 , , Cosstwise

18,227 bags. The vessels sailed with coffee are : United States:

Man all Nam Varle Burst Africa

MIAI. 20	New Tork Di Str Mantiooa	14,993
Eur	rope:	
Mar. 28	Hamburg Ger str Beigrano	764
	Copenhagen do	2,865
	erohere:	
Mar. 29	Port Elizabeth Dan lug Amete	3,500
31	Cape Town Swed lug John	3,930
Apr. 2	River Plate Fr str Matapan	498
	Coastwise, Sundry steamers	4,981
The cl	earances in March were divided as follows:	

cara	nces in March were divided :	
		bags.
	United States	97,492
	Europe	22,510
	Cape of Good Hope	10,430
	River Plate etc	4,823
	Coastwise	15,317

Receipts for the past week were 22,426 bags, against 30,451 bags for the preceding week and 15,977 bags for the week before. In transit receipts were 1,158 bags.

Total 150,572

Official quotations, per 10 kilos, on Saturday were:

Ordinary 1st... 14\$775-15\$320
Good and 13 890-14 639
Ordinary 2nd... 13 073-14 848
and the fanta was advanced to 1\$440.

Brokers' quotations, according to New York types and

her	arroua,	were the following:	
		March 30	Aprll 4
Νo	. 6		22\$400
	7	21 300-21\$500	20 800-21\$000
	8	20 00020 800	10 630-20 300
	9	20 030-20 203	19 000-19 700
s	tocks w	ere this morning estimated	to be 77,492 bags, in all

	D	A I	L	Y		E	E	IP	T S	D 1	A N	D	S	H	P	M E	NTS
Receipts at Santos bags	Steamer treight, 5% primage.			N. Y. spot quot. No. 7	do No. 8	N. Y per 🏶	Average quot. No. 7.	Stock	1 Juli Shipments bags	Coastwise	" Kiver Plate, etc. "	;	:	Shipments U. States			
2,000			2 1116	13 % 0	20 600	21\$400		70,589	4,620	1,809	498	:	:	2,313	3,926	_	Mar, 30
3,800	25-30 €	0 %	0 7	13 % 0	20 600	21\$400		66,212	6,671	2500	:	;	:	4,171	2,294		Mar. 31
81,200		:		:	:	:		:	143,936	10,671	5,321	10,430	20,633	96,831	87,720		Totals since 1st Mar
4,000	25-30 €	8 %	3	2 % 2.1	19 950	20\$900		67.342	4.990	:	;	:	2,761	2,229	6,110		Apr. 1
;	:	:		: " "	;	:		(8,798	;	:	;	:	:	;	1,456		Apr. 2
:	;	;			;	:		70,749	;	:	;	;	;	:	1,951		Apr. 3
2,0 0	25-30 €	8 78			19 950	20\$900		73.123	2,946	:	1,442	:	;	1,504	5.3 70		Apr. 4
:	:	:	:		;	:		71.492	:	:	:	;	:	;	1,369		Apr. 5
6,000	:		:			:		:	7,936	:	1,442	:	2,761	3,713	16.216		Totals since r Apr
'n									10						=		since

Imports.

7743

Imports.

The holidays have restricted still further the very unsatisfactory movement in the markets, but they are now over, and it is to be hoped that some improvement will be seen, although there are no marked signs of it. Flour has been in good supply, both the United States and the River Plate contributing to increase the stock, which, after a very dull month, is now considerable. Importers are however firm, and American flour is only very slightly lower than last week. Three have been fair supplies of land, pork and codfish, and another steamer is in with rice, but retail quotations are still about unchanged. Two cargoes of Pitch pine and a small lot of White have arrived; as the supply of the former is likely to levery moderate for the next two months, brokers are now reporting the market steadier, but the receipts in March were very large, nearly one-third of the annual supply. There are no marked changes in the other articles we quote. Exchange has still been steady, and as every dy now either Exchange has still been steady, and as every day now either reduces—or, perhaps transfers—the amount of collection falling due these appears to be a little better feeling, althoug any serious advance in rates does not seem to be expected.

Flour-Receipts since our last report have be	en;
Catania, from Baltimore	6,500 brls.
Good News, do	6,540 ,,
Detecarlia, do	a,8co ,,
Turtish Prince, from New York	500 ,,
Argo, from the River Plate, 6,332 bag	3,166 .,
White Wings, do 13,422 ,,	6,711 ,,
	26,217 brls.
The market has again been quiet, but impor-	ters continue

The market has again been quiet, but importes months from and prices of neight plant are only slightly too contain there has been a decline of 1\$ -8500 per lot. In more, that the past month was of very little movement, and the holistay are now over, there is some expectation that a better demand will soon appear. Noteks are estimated to be about 54,000 list, of which 22,000 list, of which 22,000 list, of which 22,000 list, of lotton, wite:

te in mac manas, and brokers quot	- Ma 10	nows,	V12 .
Trieste		ominal.	
Richmond 1st	3350	00-31	120
do 2nd	no	minal.	
Baltimore 1st	33 00	0-32	250
do 20d	32 50	00-32	750
Western and Interior	32 50	00-33	
River Plate	26 oc	00-20	000

Codfish—Receipts have been 2,060 tubs from New York per Turkith Prince. The demand is now only for local consumption, but stocks are not excessive, and retail quotations are continued, viz (354–35400) for Canadian tubs, and 575000—58500 for Norwegian cases.

578000-588000 for Norwegian cases.

Rice—Receipts are 4,63,41 Jags per Foyle, from Bangkok.

Retailers are still quoting Indian at 168500-178000 and
native at 17500-43500. per bag.

Pork—Receipts have been ope bits, 260 half bris, per
Catimis and Good News. American is still quoted, at testil,
at 18500-18400 per kilo, but the better quality of native is
the control of the contro White Pine—Receipts are 175.941, feet per Calania from New York. The market is firm at 215 rs. per foot. Spruce Pine -No receipts, and the nominal quotations re 70\$000-71\$000 per doz.

are 703000-714000 per dua.

Swedish Pine— Brokers report the market steady at 75\$00-70\$000 per duz, for red and 73\$000-75\$000 per duz, for white deals.

for white deals.

Kerosene—The Turkish Prime brought 1,000 cas
Jobbers quote at 10,500—10\$500 per case, according
quantity and conditions.

Jobbers quote at 10/100—108/503 per care, production, quantity and conditions.

Turpentine—Receipts are 30 cases per Delegaria, and retail quotations of 30—960 rs. may be continued.

Rosin—Receipts have been 700 lels per Cadania, 300 lels, per Delegaria, and the continued.

Cement—The Manuals brought 2,000 lels, from Antwerp, and teaches are still quoting British at 14800—1780 per per left, lelgian oil German at 10/800—1780 and French at 16/500—188/500.

187003-188500,
Indian Corn.-Receipts are 12.297 bags per Corceptor, and 70 bags per Bearn, from the River Plate to the Corceptor of the Receipt Retail quotations of \$4.0000 brought 50 bales from Montevideo. Last quotations of 440-450 rs. per kilogramme, according to quality, are continued.

jublity, are continued.

Bran-Receipts sui and native is higher, at 48700—

Sean-Receipts sui on last report have been;
1,726 tons per Rella, from Newcastle.
1,726 tons per Rella, from Newcastle.
1,726 tons per Rella, from Newcastle.
1,726 tons per Rella, from Manufaction Leith.
1,727 William Branfort. from Laith.
1,025 Rella, from Carolif.
1,025 Rella, from Grandela,
1,030 Cartesyst. do.
783 Cartesyst. from Grandeland.
1,030 Fillida, from Gr

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

MARCH 30.

SUNDERLAND—Br bls Cathaya; 790 tons; Francis; 65 ds. coal to Wilson Sons & Co.

COARTO WIISON SONS & CO.

MAR. 31.

BRINSWICK – Br bk Auriga; 815 tons; Jones; 51 ds: pine to F. P. Passos. CADIZ-Swed bk Nordstjernen; 662 tons; Sundvall; 52 ds; salt to order.

MONTRVIDEO—Span bk Concepcion: 555 tons; Rieza: 13 ds sundries to Gustavus Gudgeon & Co. APRIL. 1.

BALTIMORE—Amer lug Good News; 676 tons; Myrick: 41 ds; sundires to Wilson & Co.

CARRIEF—Nor bk Rifondo; 700 tons; Olsen: 45 ds; coal to Brazilian Coal Co.

APR. 3.

Green-Nor bk El lida; 757 tons: Andreasen; 49 ds; coal to Belmiro Rodrigues. & Co.

Buenos Aires—Br lug White Wings; 395 tons; Temple.

APR. 5. CANAVIERAS - Ger lug Jaquim; 279 tons: Nepto; 10 ds: timber to C. F. Keller & Co.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Cape Town—Swed lug John; 240 tons; Stahre; coffee Barbados—Br bg Kildonan; 282 tons; Grafton; ballast

DARBODOS—18 by Attaonati, 252 tons; Gratton; ballast.

APRIL 2.

Shiri Island—Br ship Newman Hall; 1575 tons: Crawford, ballast.

ballast.

В деналов—Ital bk Oreh; 77; tons. Montoli; do.

В деналов—Ital bk Oreh; 77; tons. Montoli; do.

Вида по Мато—Port bk Allantho; 59; tons: Molledo; do.

Ринкамиссо—Port bk Nora Lide; 441 tons; Silva; do.

АРК. д

APR. 5.
PH LADRIPHIA — Port bk Venturosa; 437 tons; Barreto: ballast.

Barrahos—Amer lug Doris; 875 tons; Thompson, do. Barrahos—Amer bk C. Southard Hurlbert; 992 tons: Southard, do.

VESSELS AFLOAT & CHARTERED FOR RIO

A delina	Oporto	
Australia	Brunswick	
Arcelina	Oporto	
Arnfinu	Leith	13 Feb.
Angioletta R	Pensacola	3 March.
A risona	Pensacola	
Borderer (str)	Glasgow	20 Feb.
Birnam Wood	Pascagoula	
Bessie Hamilton	Sunderland	27 Feb.
Bille	Rangoon	ı: Feb.
Canning	Savannah	8 Feb
Columbus	Hamburg	20 Feb.
Cupica	Hull	
Costa Lobo	Oporto	
Cypher	Swansea	14 Feb.
Cubana	Liverp ol	12 Feb.
Constance	Rangoon	12 Feb.
Century	Jersey	
Cashier	Grimsby	27 Feb.
		27 Feb.
Carnegie Dalhanna	Rangoon	25 Feb.
	New York	3 March.
De Bay (str)	Middlesboro	
Don Quixote	Pensacida	
Eureka (and for Santos)	New York	
Esjendi	Swansea	
Elsbeth	Glasgow	to March
Erin's Isle.	Cardiff	10 March
Else	Rangoon	
Ethel	New York	
Firth of Forth	Rangoon	8 March.
Garibaldi	Pensacola	
Glenogle	Cardiff	10 March
Guldregu	Pascagoula	22 Feb.
Hereward	Rangoon	26 Feb.
Hermes	Newcastle	6 Feb.
Indus	Marseilles	2 Feb.
Johann Adolph	Hamburg	
Jotun	Cardiff	15 Feb.
Julia Rollins	Baltimore	16 Feb.
Lalla	Pensacola	
Lancefield	Pensacola	
Langue (str)	Colombo	7 March.:
Marjory	Rangoon	11 March.
Monrovia	Pensacola	
Minho	Oporto	
Macedon	Pascagoula	
Macrihanish	Leith	11 March.
North Star	Norfolk	
Normandy	New York	to Feb.
Oberou	Hamburg	
Perseverance	Glasgow	
Rockhurst	Newport	

Royal	George	Leith	n 2 March	OF RIO	DE	JANE	IRO, AP	IN THE PO
Samho Svea	old	Pensa	nsand 3 Feb.	NAME	No.		.	
Sidonia	111	Swans	a 21 Feb.	American	-			
Souna Sonta	of Jura Fara,	Glasgo		1	١.			
	erg (str)		nes 28 Feb.	lng M. B. Towe	r 64	65 Feb.	Macáo Baltimore	Wilson & C. Wilson & C.
Valpa	irai o	Marse	illes et March		1			
	ia							
Wildte	ood	Mobile	21 Dec.	lug AlbertoCush	a 14	2 Mar	23 P. Alegre	To order
	RRIVALS O	F FOREIGN S	TEAMERS.	Austrian				.
				bk Emma	36	Feb.	1 1 Marseille	To order
DATE	NAME	PROM	CONSIGNED TO	British				
11	Matana	Devley to	he	sp Mozambique bk Assyria	109	Feb.	8 Autwerp.	Gas Co.
30	Matapan Fr Argo Nor	Bordeaux*.32d River Plate 6d	Mes . Maritimes	I so East Indian	1.65		Cardiff	Braz. Coal Co
30	Coleridge Blg	Buenos Airesto	d Norton, M & C.	sp Z. Ring sp M L. Buril	1 129	Mar.	Pensacola Pensacola	Geral de C. &
31	Lesreaulx Br Queensland Br	do* 6d Glasgow* 3id NewYork* 27d	Frias Hermanos Norton, M. & C.	Luc White Wine	139			V.W.Guim. &
31	Catania Gr	New York* 27d	E. Johnston & C	· I bk. Annasona		6 1	Pascagoul	B. Redrigues X
31	Nithsdale Br Foyle Br	Leith 3rd Rangoon* 5cd	Gas Co. Ferraz Sob. & C.	bk Tanjore	86	8 1	2 Pensacola 6 Pensacola	Geral de C. &
3.1	Lydia Gr	Buenos Aires 6d Santos 1d	E. Johnston & C	I sn James Kerr	125		6 Cardiff	Braz. Coal C.
lpr. 1	Campana Fr Orellana Br	Liverpool* rod	Chargeurs Réunis Wilson Sons & C		61	, 1	6 Pensacola	Geral de C &
1	Orissa Br Vilna Arg	Valparaiso* 15d B. Aires 6!4d	l tlo	lug Genesta	1	7 .	6 Liverpool 7 Swansea,	B. Rodrigues 8
1	Habsburg Gr	Santos 16h	Camuyrano & C H. Stoltz & C.	bg L. G. Crosby sp Nile sp Alex. Yeats	29	8 1	7 Mossoró	John Moure & Gas Co.
2	Porto Alegre Gr	do ráh Havre* 26d	E Johnston & C	sp Alex. Yeats	1.47	. 1	o Cardill	
2	Parahyba Fr Co. Deny Br Delecarlia Gr	Antwerp* 44d	Chargeurs Réunis W. Samson & Co.		371	5 5	Swansea	- Braz. Co.d Co.
2	Delecarlia Gr Comrose Br	Antwerp* 44d New York* 37d Cardiff 26d	E. Johnston & C	bg Blenheim	314		S Paspebiac	L. A. Magalla
2	Fulford Br	Pensacola* 33d La Plata 6d	Mess Maritimes To order	bk F. Rollo sp Falls of Dec. :	878			
2	Coringa Nor Manuka Br		W. Samson & C.	bk Cathay	1844	3	Gardiff	LIW Hoon Some &
3	Colombo It	Autwerp* 34d Genoa* 25d do 22d River Plate* 7d	do Frat. Ciesta & M La Veloce Karl Valais & C Quayle, D. & C. W. Samson & C, H Stoltz & C W. Samson & C Frias Hermanos	bk Aurigalug White Wings	79°	3	Brunswick B. Aires.	. F. P. Passon
	Las Palmas It	do zzd	La Veloce	_	395	Apr.	J. Ancs.	. To order
4	Beårn Fr Turkish Pr. Br	New York* 28d	Onavie. D.& C	Danish				
41	Julia Park Br Moewe Gr	Buenos Aires 5d	W. Samson & C.	bg Haabet	107	Jan. 3	Alloa	To order C. Schnitzplan
5	Kingsland Br	Buenos Aires 7d	W. Samson & C	lug Marie Sophie lug Sylphe	254	Mar. i	Hamburg. Mossoró	. C. Schnitzplan
3	S. of Mag'lau B Doris Br	r do 7d Rosario* 16d	Frias Hermanos		149	2		A. O. Maia
5	Nile Br	15outh pton 16d	Rio Flour Mills Royal - Mail	Dutch				
5	B. Aires Gr Gellivara Br	Hamburg* 24d La Plata 16d	E. Johnston & C To order	bg Vlaanderen	467	Sept.1	Hamburg.	C. Hecksher &
DEP	ARTURES	F FOREIGN		German				
1		T	1	bk Marie bk Frieda Mahn.	390 1297	Feb. 7	Marseilles. Antwerp.	To order A. Avenier & C
ATE	NAME	WHERE TO	CARGO	lug Joaquim	279	Apr. 5	Can ciras	C. F. Keller &C
<u> </u>		·		Italian				
ar. 31	Campana Fr	Havre*	Sundries	bk Alpino		Fals so	Marseilles	P Own o
31 (Fortunata R. It Jampinas Gr	Genoa* Santos	do do	Ible Rosa	513 853	Mar. 13	Pensacola	E. Ott & C. Edificadora Co.
or. 1 V	Campinas Gr Wartburg Gr	do	do	bk Giuseppina bk Corn. Zino	636 975	13	Mobile Pensacola	V. W. Guim & (
2 (latania Gr Drissa Br	do Liverpool*	do do		975	25	i casacola	Geral de C. & I
2 I	taipú Braz.	Glasgow	Ballast	Norwegian				
2 L	esr e aulx Br Iabsburg Gr Frellana Br	Antwerp Bremen*	Sundvies	bk O. Trygvason	820	Mar. 5	Pensacola	Geral de C. & 1
2 C	Prellana Br Iatapan Fr	Valparaiso* River Plate*	do	bk Florabk Rifondo	5051	A 27	Condiff	To order
3 F	reshfield Br	St. John	do Ballast	bk Ellida	757	3	Greenock	Braz Coal Co B. Rodrigues&
3/1.	vdia Gr	Buenos Aires	do	Portuguese				8.1031.0
4 C	tala Br oleridge Blg	do New York	do Coff ee	Portuguese bk Bella Form'sa	560	Mar. 18	Oporto	Veiga Pinto & a
4112	orto Alagre Gr	Hamburg*	Sundries	bk Quiteria	374	18	Oporto	Veiga Pinto & (To order
4 C	eárn Fr ordilleras Fr	Marseilles* Santos	do do	Spanish	- 1	1		
	erenice Aust	do	do	bk Catalina bk Concepcion	478	Mar. 9	Montevideo	G. Gudgeon & (G. Gudgeon& (
4 B	olombo It as Palmas It	do do	do do		555	31	acontevideo	G. Gudgeon& (
5 C			do	Swedish				
5 L 5 T	urkish Pr Br	do						
5 L 5 T 5 C	urkish Pr Br oringa Nor	Buenos Aires	Ballast	bk E ik	387 1	eb 25	Lo ndon	Walter C & C
5 L 5 T 5 C	urkish Pr Br oringa Nor	Buenos Aires New York	Ballast Sundries	bk E ik bk Heidi bk Nordsjernen	387 I	eb 25 lar 25	Lo ndon Gothenburg	Walter, C. & C Geral de C. & I. To order

Last Quotations of Stocks and Bonds --- Apr. 6th.

				•					
Circulation	Public	Public Funds							
262,055,800\$ 105,000,000 124,642,000 18,541,500 24,761,500 16,868,500 Fcs. 17,500,000 7,329,000 4,000,000	Stock 5% currency (apolices). Bonds of 1865. Bonds 49 (gold), converted. Gold Loan, 1868, 6% Do do 1870, 445 60. Do do 1889, 445 60. State of Expirito Santo of Minas Geraes, 5% , of Rio de Janeiro, 6%								
Capital	Banks	Par	Last dev.	The second secon					
20,000,000 ₹ 20,000,000 80,000,000 17,000,000 10,000,000 15,0756,200 20,000,000	Commercial Commercio do 2nd series Constructor Credito Movel Lavoura e Commercio do 2nd series Nacional Brazilerio Republica do Stazil Republica do Stazil do Bural e Hypothecano and series do 2nd series do 2nd series	200\$ 200 80 200 200 100 200 200 100 200 100 100	8 foo > Jan. 96 3 200 - Jan. 96 2 200 - Jan. 96 3 200 - Jan. 96 3 200 - Jan. 96 3 200 - Jan. 96 6 200 - Jan. 96 6 200 - Jan. 96 9 200 - Jan. 96 4 500 - Jan. 96	20\$\$0000000000000000000000000000000000					
Capital	Railways	Par							
40,000,000 16,000,000 62,000,000 24,000,000 70,000,000	Bahia & Minas	40\$ 100 200 75 200 200 60		12\$003— 14\$500 70\$000— 18 000— 21 000					
Capital	Tramways	Par	Last div.	5					
14,000,000\$	Jardim Botanico S. Christovão.	200\$	—Jan. 96 —Jan. 96	118\$000—125\$000 146 000—					
Capital	Mills	Par	Last div.						
10,000,000 \$ 6,000,000 3,00,6000 6,000,000 1,200,000 1,500,000 4,000,000 2,000,000 360,000	Alliança. Brazil Industrial. Canoca. Confiança Industrial D. Isabel. Industrial Nineira. Manufactora Fluminense Petropolitana. S. Pedro de Alcantara. Santa Luiza.	200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200	— Feb. 56 — Feb. 56 — Jan. 56 10 000— Jan. 96 10 000 – Jan. 96 10 000 – Feb. 96 60 p. a. — Aug. 95 — Jan. 96 6 000 – Jan. 96	760\$000—770\$000 —215 000 —330 000					

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- They consume 80 ojo less gas on account of the air pressure;
 They will last a lifetime and not corrode;
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Type Cleaning.—The types are cleaned

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4. —The subscribers are responsible for the sheets until returned, it being absolutely prohibited to change or substitute any of the stamps on the sheets.

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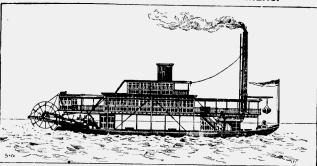
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