

THE RIO NEWS.

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NUMBER 16

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 67, Rua do Ouvidor.

Missing Friends.

Information wanted at the British Consulate General, No. 2, Rua General Camara, as to the following:
JOCYRN, R.—A resident in Rio for some three months past. Information desired as to his whereabouts.
DUNWOOD, John.—Was last heard of about ten years ago, he then being in Saude Hospital. Information required as to his whereabouts.
APFEL, Walter.—Was living some time since with Senhor Maurice Harefoot, Fazenda da Bella Alliança, Vargem Alegre, state of Rio. Information required as to his whereabouts.
MERICCA, Fortunato—Maltese: was lately here on board one of Her Majesty's ships belonging to the Squadron on the S. E. Coast of America. It is stated that he left his ship and was staying at Joseph's lodging-house.
OGLE, Frederick—Engineer, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, England. Left home several years ago. His relations hear that he lately died of yellow-fever. Can anyone furnish any information respecting him?
TULLY, or TOLLY, Mathias—Native of Ireland. When last heard of he was engaged in mining in Brazil. Enquiries made about him from India, Mich. Will hear very good news on calling at the Consulate-General.
 Rio de Janeiro, March 29th, 1896.

Official Directory

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

Church Directory

CHURCH CHRIST.—Rua do Evaristo da Veiga. Hours of service until further notice. Morning service 9 a. m. on 1st, 3rd and 4th Sundays of the month, 11 a. m. on 2nd and 4th. Holy communion after morning service on 1st Sunday, and at 9 a. m. on 2nd and 4th. Baptisms after morning service, or at other times by special arrangement.
HENRY MOSLEY, M.A. British Chaplain.
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Cattie. English services at 12 m. Sundays Lecture: services Thursdays, 7.30 p. m. Portuguese services: at 10 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Sundays: 7.30 p. m. Wednesdays—Rua Riachuelo N. 108, 7.30 p. m. Thursdays—E. A. TILLY and JOSÉ DA COSTA REIS, Pastors. Sunday School 11 a. m. a. Fabrica Carioca, Sundays, 11 a. m. and 4 p. m. Rev A. J. MEILO.
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—N. 15 Travessa da Barreria. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m., and 7 p. m. Sundays; and at 7 p. m. Thursdays.
ANTONIO LINO DA COSTA, Pastor.
BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua de Sant'Anna No. 25. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. and every Wednesday at 7 p. m.
 W. B. BAGBY, Pastor.
 Residência: Ladeira do Senado No. 22.
IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Largo de S. Joaquin, No. 179.—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays: Prayer meeting at 10 a. m.; Worship at 11 a. m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 5 afternoon. Gospel preaching, at 6.45 p. m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study, and preaching, at 7 p. m.
JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.
IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIACHUELO.—234 Rua D. Anna Nery, Estação do Riachuelo. Services Sundays 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.; Wednesdays 7.30 p. m. JAMES B. RODGERS and FRANKLIN H. NASCIMENTO, Pastors. Primary School in the church building.

Medical Directory

Dr. William Frederick Eisenlohr, German Physician, Office 75, Rua General Camara. Consulting hours from 12 to 3 p. m.
Dr. Ed. Chaput Prevost, professor of Histology, especially of Gynecology, and Surgery in the Faculty of Medicine—Office 23, Rua da Quitanda; Home from 2-4 p. m. Residence No. 3, Rua Alice, Laranjeiras.

Miscellaneous.

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

WEST COAST ITEMS.

—The presidential election in Bolivia will occur on May 4th. Great excitement over the contest is reported.
 —The Chilean regular army has been increased to 18,000. Two more infantry battalions have been organized.
 —The Chilean government is taking steps to complete the defence of Valparaiso. The 43-ton guns obtained for that purpose are to be mounted within a few days.
 —Quite as we anticipated, the Chileans will not be outdone by the Argentines in national guard mobilization, and it is now announced that at least 200,000 will appear at the next call.
 —The threatening state of affairs between Argentina and Chili is producing a severe financial and commercial crisis in Chili. Recent telegrams state that the exchange rate has fallen so low as to seriously affect business, while the continued excessive military expenditures is bringing the country into great difficulties.
 —The German engineer Krauss has completed the study of the port of Talcahuano and drawn up plans for the military docks. But the great difficulty again in the way is the cost of the enterprise, which will be about twenty millions or nearly equal to the last loan of Chili. The government has asked the engineer to translate himself to Germany or any other European country to see if he can get the necessary money. It is rather curious to send an engineer to negotiate for twenty millions, and we wonder whether there is really seriousness in it.
 —Times, Buenos Aires.

—The panic in Valparaiso over the threatened earthquake on Sunday, is described by the telegrams as something phenomenal, especially among the female part of the population. Some two thirds of the inhabitants deserted the city for the country on Saturday, camping out as best they could, the trains and carriages being insufficient to convey them all. After all, nothing happened, except that the weather was wet and oppressive, and now they are returning, many of them to find that thieves have taken advantage of their absence to pillage their houses.—Montevideo Times, March 31.
 —Edison and Huber, ahoy! The Tarapacá of Iquique says the British government has purchased from Mr. Roberto Prado Puelma, a Chilean, for £20,000, a mine of which he is the inventor. The same paper says that Mr. Prado Puelma is giving the finishing touches to a rifle of his invention, which is destined to revolutionize warfare, but it does not say if the British inventor has acquired this weapon also, or if the inventor reserves it for his own country. It is strange that our English exchanges are silent on such important matters as these.—Chilian Times.

—The Anglo-Chilian arbitral tribunal has had a somewhat undignified ending. The Chilean arbitrator has refused to sign the decisions given on claims Nos. 75, 76, 77, 79, 81, 85, 88, 89, 91, 92, 93 and 94. The consequence of this refusal has been a protest on the part of the president of the tribunal and the British arbitrator; a note from the minister for foreign affairs; an exchange of notes between them and the Chilean arbitrator; and also an exchange of notes between the latter and the minister for foreign affairs. Later on we will give a full translation of these notes, but we may anticipate that the refusal of the Chilean arbitrator to attach his signature to the decisions in question is founded on the circumstance that his co-arbitrators declined to allow him to give what in their estimation, would have been not a separate opinion but a separate decision. One result of this disagreement has been that the president of the tribunal, M. Canille Janssen, has left Chili quite abruptly, after declining to accept any of the marks of attention which are customary at the termination of the labors of international tribunals.—Chilian Times, March 21.

COTTON GROWING IN PARAGUAY AND ARGENTINA.

It is not generally known that pioneer cotton planters have already a strong foothold in Paraguay, Formosa and Tucuman. Sections of Paraguay and also of Formosa in our own republic are well adapted to cotton growing, while in Tucuman and a large company has been formed to raise cotton and establish large cotton mills in Tucuman. One indication of the progressive spirit

shown in this industry is the importation of an American cotton gin and a cotton planter. These machines have just arrived by the steamer Merida consigned to Mr. J. D. Stetson, the South American representative of the Simmon's Hardware Company of St. Louis, U. S. A. They have been sold on the Formosa plantations. Another very important item in this connection is the fact that in Formosa the famous Sea Island cotton, the most valuable cotton plant known, grows luxuriantly. It commands the highest price in the cotton markets of the world. Mr. Stetson visited the cotton fields of Formosa and Paraguay about six months ago and was so enthusiastic over the future of this industry that he sent for a quantity of Sea Island cotton seed and has been distributing it among his cotton-growing friends. We have not been able to ascertain whether Sea Island cotton grows well in Tucuman and Paraguay, but in Formosa it is altogether a success.

After making careful inquiries of men directly interested it is safe to assume that Argentina will make great progress in this industry in the next few years. Such a development means millions of dollars added to the real wealth of the country and a large increase in population. With her mines just ready to be developed on a more scientific scale than ever before, her wheat and cattle shipments already surprising the world, and the great south-western portion of the country to be opened up by rail, and to this add the crescent cotton industry—an industry which has brought untold millions of wealth to other countries, we may well say that Argentina has indeed a bright future.—Buenos Aires Herald.

THE GREATEST CORPORATION ON EARTH.

This title is applied by Mr. W. J. Gordon, in one of the magazines, to the London and North-western railway. The railway has a capital of £119,000,000, and a revenue of over £1,300 an hour; its 2,300 engines travel over 41 million miles in the year; it employs over 60,000 men, and carries over 155,000 passengers a day. It makes everything it can for its own use, not only building its own bridges, engines, and rolling its own rails, but making the carriages and wagons, coal scuttles for its stations, and the wooden limbs for the injured of its staff. First of all the line has to be always in a proper state of repair, and to do this takes £2,500 a day. The approach roads, the bridges and signals, and other necessities require £140,000 a year to keep them in working order, and £100,000 a year goes in painting and repairing, besides £30,000 in rebuilding. Even the wages bill for the permanent way alone amounts to £26,000 a month. Rails last longer than they used to do before steel was introduced, although steel rusts more readily than iron, and in tunnels and other stretches where the air is charged with sulphurous gases the rail is soon eaten away. Curves and gradients, too, mean much wear and tear. Every day each foot of the line is inspected; there is a playefair to every mile of single line. Workmen working in gangs are generally absent from home from Monday morning to Saturday afternoon, many of them living in the company's own cottages, on building work being spent. The repairs to the rolling stock form another serious item. The North-western owns considerably over 5,000 passenger coaches, besides 33 postoffice tenders, 600 horse boxes, 758 carriage trucks, and about 800 breaks and parcel vans, including a few dog saloons for dog shows, and the invasion of Scotland in August. To keep all these up to the mark takes about £300,000 a year, of which £110,000 goes in wages, £100,000 in carriage works, a third-class one—and the North-western has over 2,200 of them—is worth £600, and a first-class composite is worth £200 more, of which half is spent below the floor. The labor item in these days of machinery is very small, for it averages barely £20 a vehicle, notwithstanding that a first-class carriage takes 16 coats of paint before it is fit for service. At the carriage works at Wolverton there are 3,500 men; at Earlestown, between Liverpool and Manchester, where the goods trucks are built, there are another 2,000. Earlestown is responsible for 62,000 trucks, including 2,300 cattle waggon. Power on the North-western comes from Crewe. There are the company's foundries and engineering works; the centre of a town of some 30,000 people, which, since 1843, it has made from one of the smallest villages. Within the works there are five miles and more of the pigmy track of 18 in. gauge, which covers the floor of its shops like a spider web, on which run the miniature engines that once replaced the horses on the Shropshire Union canal.

A FRENCH journal describes a new and promising substitute for gold. It is produced by alloying ninety-four parts of copper with six of antimony, the copper being first melted and the antimony afterward added. To this a quantity of magnesium carbonate is added to increase its specific gravity. The alloy is capable of being drawn out, wrought, and soldered just as gold is, and is said to take and retain as fine a polish as gold. Its cost is a shilling a pound.

EXPERIMENTS were carried out the other day, in the harbor of New York, with the new dynamite gun. It was loaded with a shell weighing 350 lbs., containing a charge of 100 lbs. of nitro-gelatin. The discharge carried the projectile to a point three miles distant, where it struck a rock cliff and exploded, tearing a hole in the face of the solid rock six feet deep and thirty feet in diameter. A projectile containing a charge of 500 lbs. of nitro-gelatin was fired so as to strike the surface of the water 2,100 yards from the gun. The result was equally satisfactory. The shell exploded on coming into contact with the water, sending a column of water 600 feet high into the air. The explosion was felt a distance of thirty miles.

Banks.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

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

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO
10, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

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

Also on:

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

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Established in Hamburg on 16th December 1867 by the "Direction der Dirconto Gesellschaft" in Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg," Hamburg.

Capital. . . . 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH-OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos

Draws on:

- Germany..... (Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Berlin, Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg, M. A. von Rothschild Söhne, Frankfurt a. M.)
 - England..... (N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London, Manchester and Liverpool District Banking Company, Limited, London, Union Bank of London, Limited, London, Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., London, Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches, Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Paris)
 - France..... (Heine & Co., Paris, Lazard Frères & Co., Paris, André Neufville & Co., Paris)
 - Spain..... (Crédit Lyonnais, Madrid, Barcelona and correspondents)
 - Belgium..... (Banque d'Anvers, Antwerp, H. Albert de Bary & Co., Antwerp)
 - Italy..... (Banca Commerciale Italiana, Milano, Genoa, and correspondents)
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From the Times of Argentina, Buenos Aires, March 27. SERFDOM IN ARGENTINA.

The press of the country has been recently very busy discussing the famous *conchato* law of Tucuman: a law which by the way is not confined to Tucuman but is in force all over the northern provinces. These provinces, whilst they have the fame of having been the great centres of national liberty and independence, are disgraced at the same time by customs, laws, and traditions that are altogether behind date and form continual subjects of complaint to the more enlightened and progressive portions of the republic. It is a disgrace indeed to have any of these things still in existence, and now and then the press of the capital gets hold of an insulated incident and brings it forth in glaring colors. The northern provinces are centres of abuses, hot-beds of local disorders and a continual defiance of legal and social progress, that is carefully concealed and only partially unveiled from time to time. The *conchato* law, or forced service law, is only one out of many provincial abuses in vogue in Tucuman and the northern part of the republic generally. If a complete and searching light were thrown upon those regions the civilized world would get to be astonished at the revelations made.

Tyranny of every kind on the part of the rich over the poor is rampant everywhere. The only ones who have any rights granted by law and justice are the rich. This does not imply that the poor or the laboring classes are always ill-treated or oppressed. They are considered for the most part as subjects of the family. The rights granted to them are not supposed to be derived from justice, but from charity. If they are well treated, well fed and clothed by their patrons, it is not a just remuneration of their labor but looked upon as a liberal luxury on the part of the master; a kindness and superabundant generosity in which he indulges perhaps for the love of God, or for the love of his neighbor: in other words out of pure charity. Justice has nothing to say; at least the local justice of Salta, Jujuy, Catamarca and Tucuman does not oblige him to all this. Whilst such a local system very often makes life comparatively easy and comfortable for a certain class of servants and laborers, it also gives rise and scope to an infinite amount of abuses. The well-being of the peons depends entirely on the good will and good fortune of the master, and if he changes his humor, or things go against him, the poor workmen under him have to bear the worst effects of it. It is a West India imported coolie system of easy labor when the patron is in easy humor, and hard circumstances and forced labor when he is in the contrary state. The custom of keeping men to render forced service under such conditions is always a social danger, and the law that sanctions it should be execrated and abolished. It is a shame and a disgrace to the whole republic and reveals a hideous state of tyranny by the rich over the poor.

It is not the first time that these customs have been attacked by enlightened Argentines, who had travelled a little beyond their local surroundings and seen something of the civilized world. Now it is the *conchato* law; before it was the inhuman appropriation law practised in favor of the rich till a very recent period. It was practised against the poor Indians especially, just as the *conchato* law is enforced against every one not a patron. The poor Indians of the north, who had always been of a peaceful disposition and prone to take up the settled life of civilization since the time of the Incas, had become real possessors of the soil in many parts of Salta, Jujuy, and the other provinces near them. They cultivated the soil on which they lived and were born as well as their white neighbors. Their forefathers had been born, had lived and died there. To all intents and purposes they were Argentines of the best right and title to such a name. They paid their tributes and taxes, they took service when necessary in the army; in fact, the greater part of the army was recruited from them. They were ready to shed their blood in defence of the republic; many of their forefathers had actually battled for national independence. They were Argentines of the truest and most loyal type and had as much right and title to the soil they tilled and occupied as any one else, and perhaps more than any one else. Yet, when it served the purposes of the local aristocracy of wealth, these poor Indians were driven off the land they had inherited from their fore-

fathers. It was done on the flimsiest pretext. Some old title with a vague description of territory granted by the viceroy, or king of Spain a hundred years before to the predecessor of some long-departed patron was enough to dislodge them. When this parchment did not exist a simple decree or vote of the local authorities created titles in favor of the rich.

The Indian was looked upon as having no rights whatever, although he was the very one who had the best, the only legitimate claim and right. If there is any legitimate title it is that of those who have occupied and cultivated the soil for generations, who support and defend the republic and who lead a peaceful laborious life on the soil. But in the northern provinces wealth and political influence are everything. They give right and titles to lands and dispose of law and justice as if the poor and laboring classes did not exist. The local government is more truly an oligarchy than anywhere else in the republic, and as the voice of the lower classes is never heard in these oligarchical assemblages called legislatures, it is natural that no law is ever made in their favor which is not accompanied with another in favor of the patron, which leaves the first without effect.

A letter published in the *Nacion* gives us an insight into how things are managed in regard to female servants in Catamarca. It is not worth repeating it here. I know of a poor English governess who had sufficient experience of these customs in one of the northern provinces and whose story could throw additional light on the state of things there. She was of course contracted for in Buenos Aires. She had arrived only a short time from England, could speak French and had learned a little Spanish. As there was no position to be obtained here, she was glad to accept the offer of a gentleman in the provinces to fill the post of governess to two children. When she arrived there she found herself at a distance of some 20 leagues from the nearest railway station. The post of governess in such a locality meant quite a different thing from what it means in London or Paris. She was not only supposed to be the servant of the children instead of their teacher, but to serve another purpose. She protested, but in vain. A *comisario* happened to come to the *estancia*, and what was her horror when he told her that she could not invoke the law; that he would in fact be obliged to prevent her flight, as she belonged to the *patron*.

But the young girl was pluckier than the *patron* expected. She locked herself up in her room and threatened to beat the brains out of his skull if he broke open the door. She remained locked up for six days and managed to get a little food from the man cook and his wife who used to climb up a ladder every night to supply her with what she needed by stealth. After a week the cook, who took compassion on her, determined to share her fortune so far as to arrange for her flight. They managed to get a vehicle and the three started out for the railway station. Happily they got on the train before the local *comisario* was sent in pursuit, in order to restore them to the *patron* to whom they "belonged."

This custom of speaking of men and servants as "belonging" to the *patron* savors distinctly of slavery, as has been remarked by native authors. It is only when persons are looked upon as things, that they are said to *belong* to their masters. In this way the *patron* looked upon his English governess as belonging to him. The resistance he met with from her was probably so much the more irritating to him, as it was unexpected. He knew, of course, that in Buenos Aires he could not pursue her. Here, we would be ashamed to allow such a law, or even custom to be in vogue. But it is not so in the provinces. There the rich masters of the situation are accustomed to have everything in their favor and to domineer completely over the poor and laboring classes.

Such a state of things is far from being honorable or useful to the general interests of those provinces. It is to the interest of the cane-planter and wealthy proprietors, as a small class and a small fraction of the population, but beyond that, it is a blight and a curse. Few of the common classes and working people ever attain independence, or manage to secure a little house and property of their own.

They *belong* to their masters and patrons, as effectually as if they were slaves. The remuneration they receive is a minimum

in money. Five dollars a month is no remuneration for a man's work. He gets worn-out clothes, shoes and hats. He feeds well enough, perhaps, on the estancia or plantation, but he is not independent.

They belong to the master as effectually as if they had been bought. The great majority of the people in those provinces cannot therefore be prosperous. There can be no progress either. Matters will remain nearly as stationary as in a slave country. The rich will enrich themselves more, the poor will become poorer, and the immigrant will carefully avoid the blighted region. If the northern provinces wish to see the sleep of ages wiped out of their eyes; if they wish to make at least some advances in modern civilization they must begin by granting at least personal liberty to everyone. To share in the progress of the rest of the republic they must establish republican institutions and abolish the slavery sanctioned by old laws and antiquated usage.

H. D. H.

ST. VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES.

Running southward through the night, we crossed the channel south of St. Lucia, and in the morning reached the next link in the chain of the Caribbean islands, and came to anchor off St. Vincent. It has been said that four islands among the Caribbees realize one's ideals—Guadeloupe, Dominica, Martinique and St. Vincent. The first is vast, grand and gloomy; the second sombre in its mountains, but breaking out into smiling tracts of cultivated land; the third combines features of the first two, and adds the element of a large and picturesque population; while St. Vincent has all the natural wonders and beauties of the other three, and a certain air of delicate culture which is entirely its own. We were anchored in a lovely bay with a fort crowning the headland on our right, and facing Kingstown. The town is situated in a superb amphitheatre which rises from the water with its red-roofed houses, showing through palm groves, and a few fine stone structures, among which are churches of five denominations of Christians. Behind these buildings are the botanical gardens and the governor's house overlooking all the town. St. Vincent is a single peak, with no outlying rocks or islets. It is larger than it seems, being seventeen miles long and ten miles broad, with an area of one hundred and thirty-one square miles and a population of nearly fifty thousand. A mountain ridge divides the island, and here at the height of a mile, is the vast crater of Morne Garon, which was the scene of a tremendous eruption in 1812, when the earthquakes which for two years had terrified the South American coast and the West India islands, had culminated in an explosion which at Caracas buried in a moment ten thousand people; wrought ruin along the whole line of the Andes, and ended in an awful outburst from the Soufrière of St. Vincent, whose dust darkened the sun for an entire day, and spread over a hundred miles of sea and land. This eruption changed the appearance of the island, and seemed to have destroyed its eastern end. The present crater formed at that time is half a mile long in diameter and five hundred feet deep. The old crater is now a beautiful blue lake, walled in by jagged cliffs to a height of eight hundred feet.

But the devastation of April 1812 has not been repeated. The volcano did its work and gave vent to the hidden forces of a continent, and beneficent nature has repaired the ruin and made the island more beautiful than ever. We landed from boats at a little wharf built out from the sandy beach which curves from the northern headland around to the southern promontory, and found Kingstown a neat and pleasant town. Some of the party made friends with residents, and were invited to bring their pajamas and make an interval in the voyage under the palm and cinnamon trees with tropical company and its delights; but they were loyal to their companions and though sorely tempted, followed the example of Ulysses without being tied to the mast or having their ears plugged with cotton after the style of the Homeric hero.

We found that the stone buildings along the seashore were occupied as a police station and government stores. Three streets, broad and lined with good houses, are laid out fronting the water, and these are intersected at right angles by other streets which

run back to the foothills, from which roads lead into the mountain regions and around the shore to the north and south. Along these streets are rows of palms, whose columnar stems are crowned with waving fronds, so that the town lies in a beautiful crescent leaning back against the verdurous hills, itself half-hidden in a lovely grove, while far above and beyond rises the dark mountain around whose torn and rent edges the clouds are ever floating. Froude was reminded of Norway by the scene, and it is true that St. Vincent has some of the characteristics of those bright wooden-built towns which the traveler finds upon the steep sides of the dark fjords of that northern land, but here nature is so lavish of her treasures that the sentiment of grandeur is quite overcome by the softer beauties of the landscape. In the center of the picture as seen from the roadstead is the handsome government house. It stands at the highest point of a richly stocked and well cultivated botanical garden, where we saw plantations of pineapples, the cinnamon, clove, camphor and nutmeg, mahogany, ceiba, cotton-wood and many wild-wood trees, and a great variety of plants and flowers. The main room of the government house is a wide hall reaching from front to rear, furnished and used for both *salon* and dining rooms, with bedrooms opening out on either side. Beyond these is a large and deep tank for bathing, and still further on are the servants' offices and farm buildings. Loaded with flowers and fruits, we descended to the town, passing upon our way an arrowroot plantation with its simple mill. The root grows in fields which are planted as corn is planted for fodder. When sufficiently grown it is dug up and carted to the mill. The tubers are there broken off, ground, washed and strained, and the mass is allowed to settle for a few days. The product is then placed on wirework frames of different sized meshes to dry. It gradually sifts down from the coarse upper frame to the lowest fine netting, and by that time it has become dry and is ready to be barreled and shipped. It now brings \$5 a barrel, or about 8 cents a pound. Not many years ago it brought from 40 to 60 cents. This high price led many into the business, and, like most West Indian industries, this has been overdone, with the usual result.

Our voyage to the southward was drawing towards its end. We steamed from St. Vincent past the Grenadines, which are a group of long, low islands varying from mere rocks to islands having an area of eight or ten thousand acres. Most of them are inhabited by a contented and fairly prosperous population. Bequia is the largest and nearest to St. Vincent. It is six miles long and a mile wide, and its highest hill is nearly a thousand feet above the sea. Balliceaux, Battowia, Mustique, Canonau, Carriacou and Union island are some among many owned perhaps by one person or firm. Cattle and sheep are raised on these islands, but the only communication between them and the larger islands is by boats. Granada is the farthest south of the Caribbees, and is one of the most beautiful of the chain. It is eighteen miles long and seven broad, with lofty and extinct volcanic craters and a picturesque lake more than two miles in circumference and 2,000 feet above the sea. We were sorry not to visit its capital, Georgetown (also called St. George's), with its fine harbor, walled fort, pretty red-roofed houses on the hillside, and churches with tapering spires. There are monkeys enough in the mountains of Granada, and great is said to be the sport of hunting them, and there is also agreeable human society in the town. But we were bound for Barbados, and all night long we rolled, steaming easterly against a head wind and sea, to the temporary discomfort of some of the passengers. Morning found us at anchor in front of Bridgetown among a crowd of vessels, with the green and white island of Barbados densely dotted with little cabins among sugar-cane fields, extending as far as the eye could reach.—"Augustus," in *New York Observer*.

FOUR French scientists have made a wonderful model of the earth. It is a sphere forty-two feet in diameter, and has painted upon its outside all details of the earth's geography. At Paris, where the task of the earth's geography, an iron and glass globe world is being exhibited, an iron and glass dome has been erected over the globe. The building is eight-sided, and is well provided with elevators and stairways, which makes it an easy task for the visitor to examine "all parts of the world." The globe weighs tons, but is so nicely balanced that it can easily be rotated by a small hand-wheel. The entire surface area is 525 feet.

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EUROPE'S FUTURE GRANARY.

The adherents of Malthus' theory,—that with the population increasing at its present rate there must come a time when it will be impossible to produce the food necessary to the people,—need not be alarmed. From all over the world we are told about increasing crops; and the very low prices of grain do not bear witness of a starvation period near at hand. Even if Europe has been brought under cultivation to its utmost capacity there are immense lands in America, Africa and Australia only waiting for the plow for yielding excellent crops; and now the distinguished scientist and explorer, Baron Nordenskjold, has uttered as his opinion that the granary of the coming century will not be in any of the said divisions of the world but in Siberia.

Perhaps, last of all, would such abundance of wheat be expected from this Asiatic country, whose name alone is sufficient to produce a chill; but Nordenskjold gives important reasons for his opinions, which are the more entitled to respect because they are founded on observations he has made himself through his travels in these vast regions.

The natural qualities of Siberia he says are essentially the same as those of America. In the north the country is covered by immense deserts, without forests, where it is so cold as to forever exclude cultivation. South of these deserts,—about on 60 deg. lat,—there is an enormous belt of forests, the greatest in the world, reaching with few interruptions from the Ural mountains to the coast of the Pacific ocean, a length of 2,800 miles, with a width of about 65 miles. South of this forest belt, up to about 50 deg. lat., are the great Siberian plains, in the summer covered with a splendor of flowers, a flora with some of the most magnificent varieties that can be imagined, many of them the pride of the hot-houses in the west. These flowers grow in a black soil of unsurpassed fertility. At comparatively

small expense, this soil, one year after another, could produce immense crops of maize, rice and wheat, the export of which can be effected through the great waterways of the rivers Irtysh, Ob, Jenessey, Lena and Amur, with their numerous branches, which through canals built by the Russian government are brought in connection with each other.

Nordenskjold calls attention to Port Dickson, a harbor at the mouth of Jenessey in the Siberian sea, discovered by him. The way from this port to the Atlantic ocean north of Norway has frequently been navigated without considerable difficulty, and would be still more available when Port Dickson has come in telegraphic connection with the coast stations, where the sailors could be informed about the frequently changing ice conditions in the Siberian sea. The Russian government is doing everything possible for this route, and has each summer sent out vessels for measuring and investigating the depths, taking maps, &c.

Besides these waterways, which will be useful for exports only in the summer time, the Russian government is building a railroad across Siberia. When finished, that road will cover the distance from the Ural mountains to Vladivostock at the Pacific ocean, 3,940 miles, the costs of which are estimated at 480,000,000 rubles. The road will pass through the above-named fertile plains, touching there all points of importance, as Omsk, Marinsk, Atchinsk, Krasnojarsk, Tomsk, Irkutsk, &c.; and, as coal is found in plenty and the road will be operated principally "for the good of the country," the freight rates will be fixed at a very low scale, thereby enabling the Siberian products to take up competition on the European markets. The road, in its full length, is expected to be finished in the beginning of next century, and at the same time the canalization is expected to be sufficiently completed.

Nordenskjold has the opinion that Siberia will already in the next century play the same role for Europe as has America held for nearly one century and a half.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

SÃO PAULO BONDSMEN.

"And the wise, knowing that there are three things whose effect upon himself no man can foretell, namely, desire of woman, the dice-box, and the drinking of ardent spirits—find total abstinence from them the best of rates. Yet, after all, if there is no cow we must milk the bull."

Table of Hindu Deities.—BENEFIC.

'Aburrido'! which is, in the vulgar, I am bored to death. Man delights me not, nor woman either. As for the Mermaid, I am tired of her;—yea, tired and sick also. You never came.

"In vain she wept,
And dressed the gold drips of her hair."
She was lonely, and I pitied her. *Que voulez vous?* And now I feel like a fish out of water.

To fall into this frame of mind is, in any place, a "parlous" thing; but in São Paulo it is fatal. Life here is dulness, only saved from utter stagnation and made more bearable by diversified petty miseries. Where else can you show me such mind, such "bonds," such bad cookery, such a climate, such mosquitoes? As for the last, goaded to despair, for the second time in life I 'drop into poetry.' I call it

"SWEET, SWEET!"

BY A SÃO PAULO CANARY.

"Sweet is the chime of the vesper bell
To the tired worker's ear,
And sweet the pipe of Philomel
In the moonlight soft and clear.
Sweet, too, no doubt, is our Editor's pipe
When he's fixed up his weekly "News,"
More sweet than the talk where the lovers walk
In the shade of the tall bamboos.
Sweet, in this heat, is the rush of rain—
Provided you don't get wet—
But sweetest of all, to me and you,
Is the song of the wily Mos-kee-too,
As he warbles on what—from his point of view—
Is the wrong side of the net!"

In vain I turn for solace to the newspapers; for I cannot undertake to be always interested in the telegrams despatched from Rio at the "ultima hora," which flash forth such thrilling tidings as that the post-master at Burroguassú has received leave of absence to treat of his health, or that the ministro de fazenda has requested the manager of the "Longdong Bank," as a personal favor, to raise the rate of exchange to 27 pence, and let us all be happy. Neither can I every day at 4 p. m. throw myself into a state of excitement when they inform me that my beloved country is going to fight all the nations on earth, "one down,

'other come on,' or all together, at catch weights, or any way they like, all day long and every day of the week, Sundays included.

Then the advertisement columns are hardly more satisfactory. True, am glad to read, under the head of "Registro do Bem," that a gentleman with some fifteen names, all of which he publishes in full, has sent 1\$720 to the editor, for distribution among the deserving poor, in memory of his mother, deceased; while another column tells me that a *casal* offers itself for service in a family of distinction, the man, as *cozinheiro*, to stew *feijão* and beef to rags, throw cigarette stumps about the house, and drink coffee at half hourly intervals; the woman, to play skittles with the crockery, when not engaged in waiting on her lord and master.

Engommadadeiras too, one sees, offer themselves by the score at reasonable prices, and *meças italianas*, with such *abundante leite* that one wonders where they get it all from, are to be had on application to the editor.

But all these announcements are stereotyped and wearisome.

Nevertheless there is one subject, seldom touched on in the papers, but often in conversation, any reference to which rouses the most lethargic Paulista to fury. It is that of the "bonds." There are even those who go about declaring that our "bond" service is the worst in the world!

Perhaps so; but it is certainly the best managed. It is the cleverest attempt to get a quart of beer out of a pint pot that I have ever seen. None can fail to recognise, with gratitude, the efforts which have been made by the Sr. Dr. M. D. *gerente* of the company with the view of improving it; but the evil is apparently beyond the reach of medical skill.

The problem the managers have to solve is how to meet a steadily increasing traffic with a diminishing number of mules. Obviously there are two courses open to them: 1), to buy more mules, and, 2), to take more work out of the mules on hand. The latter alternative has been adopted as being the more economical, the added expense in whips being comparatively trifling, and the drivers doing the extra swearing for nothing. *En passant*, I understand, though I do not vouch for the truth of the statement, that a machine was privately tried at the company's *officinas* by means of which—the bond wheels supplying the motive power—the mules were to be made to do their own whipping; but it was not a success, as those long-suffering, long-eared animals, more intelligent than their masters, having discovered that when the bond stopped the whipping stopped also, flatly refused to budge.

However, a new *horario* was issued, and its effects exceeded the most sanguine expectations. São Paulo became quite lively, or at least "deadly lively." Hygienopolis was hopeful, as it heard there were to be three bonds thither each hour of the day.

The air straightway resounded with thwacks and shouts, "bonds!" ran off the rails at every turn, people stood about in groups staring at the *horario* and consulting their watches. The three Hygienopolis bonds came together at the switch; one promptly went off the rails, and the other two faced one another on the same line, till, after a prolonged and acrimonious discussion in the Italian language, a conductor conceived the brilliant idea of a "*balço* de *passageiros*."

Similar scenes were enacted at every street corner, and energy was the order of the day. Still, even this state of things was not considered quite satisfactory; and the C. V. P., in its zeal and anxiety to serve the public, went a step further. It being out of the question to increase the number of mules by purchase, or to extract any more drawing power from them by the stimulative treatment before alluded to, only one resource remained, namely, to reduce the number of passengers. This, I rejoice to say, has been done, and with the best results. Each bond has now its appointed *lotação*, and, when full, carries a *taboleta* bearing the magic word "*completo*," to announce the fact. "Achieved is the glorious work," and everybody is, or ought to be, satisfied. The passengers in the "bond" are pleased to think that their triumphal path is strewn with the disappointed hopes of those who tried to get seats and were unsuccessful, while the latter have the satisfaction of arriving at their destinations more speedily and comfortably, on foot, than if they had invoked the aid of the company.

In the meantime the worthy *gerente* goes sailing round, in a special bond of special construction—a sort of palanquin on wheels—and surveys the scene of his labors, smiling amiably through Pickwickian spectacles—probably rose colored—and receiving the homage of his bondsmen as he goes; while the conductors—as to each of whom it may be truly said that his word is as good as his bond—enter into financial transactions with their passengers, giving promises to pay at short dates—in lieu of cash—for change, and rising rapidly by this simple means to social rank and affluence.

Well, as Mr. Croaker says, "Heaven send we be all alive and well this day six months." I trust, at least, we may never hear the roar of a furious Paulista mob, chaunting the chorus "Let us break their bonds in sunder," as they proceed to wreak their blind fury on those frail vehicles; but "Such things have been," says Farmer Green; "They have," says Farmer Brown."

S. Paulo, April 4th, 1896. N. D.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 11th says that many foreign naval officers residing in Argentina have offered their services to the government.

—It is telegraphed from Montevideo that Dr. Ladislao Terra will succeed Dr. Carlos de Castro as Uruguayan minister to Brazil, and that he will bring secret instructions.

—The Spanish government has presented President Urriburu with the cross of military merit. But, what military role has Dr. Urriburu ever played to win such a distinction?

—Buenos Aires telegrams of the 8th inst. state that the Argentine government is expecting 62 Krupp guns within a few days. They are of diverse calibers and consist of field and siege guns. The number of war has also purchased 55,000 tons of coal in England for the navy.

—The intendant has submitted to the municipal council a proposal presented by Carlos Heynemann & Co. for establishing and working a network of tramways, with traction by electric power, which will unite the extreme point of the municipality and the neighboring villages and towns of the province of Buenos Aires. The reports of the technical offices are favorable to the proposal.—*Buenos Aires Herald*.

—The U. S. S. *Albatross* with Admiral Norton and his gallant officers and crew, sailed for the States early on Saturday morning, a day sooner than was expected. Captain Stirling of the *Lucafter* is now in command of the station. The *Lucafter* and *Cadiz* will go to Buenos Aires in May, and, by desire of Minister Buchanan, a squad will be invited to take part in the patriotic celebrations of the 25th.—*Montevideo Times*, March 31.

—The typhoid fever and the smallpox have suddenly broken out with violent characteristics in Curitiba. The waters of the reservoir used for the city are blamed for the plague, and were said to be in a bad hygienic condition long ago. The local *assistencia* and police have been put in motion to prevent the spread of the disease, and the former has published bulletins of warning, and with instructions to the people. We hope the epidemic will be quickly stopped.—*Times*, Buenos Aires.

—We ought to hear of an unpleasant adventure in which Mr. T. F. Watson, general superintendent of the Equitable Insurance Company, was the unwilling hero. Mr. Watson, while riding on his bicycle in Palermo Park on Sunday evening, was knocked down by a runaway horse and became senseless for a time. While in this state he was robbed of his gold watch and chain by some living Samaritan. Mr. Watson is, we are pleased to hear, quite well again. We congratulate him on his escape.—*Southern Cross*, Buenos Aires, March 27.

—Mr. Abraham Wilkes has obtained from the Tucuman government the exclusive privilege to establish cotton factories for a term of 6 years free of provincial and municipal taxes, on condition that the cotton goods requirements of the provincial government are supplied at a reduction of 25 per cent on market prices, and that the capital to be invested in those factories amounts to £100,000. Mr. Wilkes has effected the deposit of \$10,000 in guarantee of the fulfillment of the contract, and we understand that he has made arrangements to raise the necessary capital in England.—*Times*, Buenos Aires.

—Belief in witchery is so common here that even the courts have to listen to long lucubrations on supposed cases. A married gentleman has just appeared before Judge Bustamante relating a long story of how a certain friend of his had come to his house and exerted a charm upon his wife by means of a bouquet of flowers. As soon as the wife of the said gentleman smelt it she was so bewitched that she eloped with the traitorous friend. But two days later a strong attack of fever dispelled the charm and she returned to her husband in a rather penitent mood. The judge ordered his secretary to write down that he had heard the story.—*Times*, Buenos Aires.

—Another case of yellow fever has occurred in the infected block of houses at Belgrano. This has upset the theories of the sanitary doctors, who supposed that all danger disappeared at the end of ten days from the last death, but we doubt whether the danger disappears at all so long as any contaminated article of clothing, etc., remains in existence, unless it has been exposed in every part to a very high degree of temperature. Another case occurred in San Martin 1787, Belgrano, which proved fatal. The body was sent to the *casa de atrilamiento* for the autopsy and cremation. Three persons who were living in the same house were removed from it and sent to Martin Garcia.—*Buenos Aires Herald*.

—Conferences between the minister of foreign affairs and the Brazilian minister on the question of the Argentine convention are to be resumed next week, and it is thought that this time a practical result will be attained, no further difficulties being expected. The joke of the matter is that this season we have got on very well indeed without any convention at all, and in fact far better than when the convention existed. The secret lies, we venture to say, in the exercise of a little common-sense and moderation on the part of the sanitary authorities, more than in adherence to any formal and unelastic conditions. The former convention was a nuisance, for it practically compelled a declaration of quarantine in cases where there was no necessity for it.—*Montevideo Times*, March 28.

—We see that the hateful *oncharo* laws are still in existence in the Cuyo provinces. Recently in Tucuman a question arose between the national recruiting depot and some local magistrates whose workmen had enlisted. By the famous and iniquitous *oncharo* laws the *poor* is simply a serf and even the national government cannot liberate him. Like laws exist in Catamarca, and if we mistake not, in Rioja and Jujuy. Surely it is time for the Argentine republic to abolish feudalism. We see that the Tucuman senate has resolved to stand by this slave law because, of course, the senators are sugar planters, and the serfs are useful to them. Nevertheless the national government should intervene and crush this barbarous revival of the old viceregalities.—*Southern Cross*, Buenos Aires.

—There was a sort of mutiny a few days ago in the naval school, and according to the reports in the papers the punishment applied was a sort which would fill an English schoolboy with disgust at its apparent injustice. Instead of seizing the ringleaders and giving them a most salutary flogging, four boys have been expelled, lots being cast to select the victims. It is most probable that by this means the innocent have been made to suffer for the guilty, while expulsion is surely too severe a punishment for an act of insubordination, which a flogging would repress quite as effectually. As far as we can judge from the little we see of the Argentine schoolboy, and from what we read in the papers of his constant wranglings with his masters, the prohibition of corporal punishment in the schools of this country has the worst possible effect. We believe that nowhere in the world is the average boy so precocious, mischievous, insolent, and utterly wanting in manners and deference to his elders, as in Buenos Aires, and we attribute it entirely to the fact that the absurd shibboleth, *la dignidad del hombre*, prevents his receiving the salutary thrashings that would take the nonsense out of him and put him on his proper boyish level, instead of his fancying himself a man at 14 and at 17, and threatening the health and lives which, in many cases, run him in health and character at an early age.—*Review*, Buenos Aires.

—An afternoon contemporary recently told a story too good not to be re-told. The scene was the *Aguaada*, and the principal actors an over-gallant young man and a girl much his inferior in social position. The youth had been making hot love to her, but had succeeded in persuading her to fly with him without waiting for parents' consent, priest's blessing or judge's license, which, we need hardly say, was decidedly reprehensible. A night was appointed on which the amorous couple were to meet at a certain quiet spot far from the girl's home, and thence proceed in a hired coach to a lodging. Now, the gallant knew the girl well enough, but had heard nothing of her family, and consequently did not know that she had a brother who was a hackney coachman. As good (or ill) luck would have it, the very coach hired by him for the elopement was the one driven by the brother. The hour came, the coach was in readiness, the gallant all impatience, and finally the girl appeared on the scene. She entered the vehicle and her lover was about to follow, when the coachman-brother, who had suddenly arrived at a perception of what was passing, seized him, knocked him down, gave him a good thrashing with his whip, and then drove the astonished girl alone, not to the nest of love, but to her parents' house. The gallant was left lamenting, but did not inform the police of the assault committed upon him. The coachman took a fare, but saved a sister.—*Montevideo Times*.

—The public has been treated to a few very unpleasant sensations during the week in regard to the Chilean boundary question. We had the news that all negotiations had been broken off and that our minister in Chili, Dr. Quiroga Costa, had asked for his recall in view of the uncompromising attitude adopted by our neighbors. This was published on Saturday afternoon by the *Tribuna* and the *Times*. On Sunday morning it was daily contradicted. We were also informed that Chili had obtained from Japan a battleship of over 12,000 tons, which was being finished in the yards of Armstrong and Co., in England. This was also contradicted in due course by the statement that the Japanese government had made no such concession to Chili, and that the ship in question was merely an 800-ton armored cruiser in course of construction for our neighbors, the dimensions, armaments and speed of which we knew all about four or five months ago. On Tuesday and Wednesday there were rumors of concessions made by the Argentine government to Chilean claims, all of which vanished into thin air in a few hours. The real truth of the business, according to our information, is that the Chilean government is anxious to arrive at a friendly settlement, but that it is desirous of getting a strong mandate in that sense from congress before approaching the final agreement with our foreign office. The Chilean congress is called for the 5th of April, and after that date we shall have to hear something satisfactory and definite. Meanwhile, it is the duty of every sensible person to protest in the strongest terms against the exploitation of public opinion by unscrupulous newspapers. Happily, the lying telegrams in question have had very little effect for the simple reason that the papers which published them have lied so often upon this subject that their readers equally as often take their own people very seriously. Still this scandalous position of journalism is a crime, as well as a shame, and should be punished as it deserves.—*The Southern Cross*, March 27.

THE RIO NEWS
PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, APRIL 14th, 1896.

AMONG the projects advocated at the Pan-American congress at Washington some years ago was that of an international American bank. We believe there was some kind of an agreement in regard to the desirability of such an institution, but as the Latin Americans expected their Anglo-Saxon neighbor to furnish the article, together with the necessary capital to run it, the project did not materialize at the time. For practical bankers the scheme did not present any exceptional attractions, and as the Americans have had but slight experience with investments of that description in foreign countries the capital was not provided. Since that time there have been changes and agitations of various descriptions which have served to prevent a re-consideration of the question, and it is only within the last three or four months, under the interest in American affairs aroused by the Guiana-Venezuela boundary dispute, that it has been again brought into prominence. From what we can learn through our exchanges, the project is now before Congress in the shape of a bill granting a special charter, the banking laws of the United States making no provisions for an institution of its character. In all probability the bill will be passed and the bank will be organized. It will then seek to establish its branches, or agencies, in all the principal cities of Latin America, which will of course consume much time and negotiation. Without doubt its promoters intend to secure for it some semi-official character, and this will involve jealousies, opposition and obstruction at every step. And then, when it is all done, what is the bank to do? A bank can materially assist merchants and others where trade and industry have already prepared the way, but how is a bank to develop a trade which does not exist? The great bulk of Brazilian trade, including all financial operations, is with Europe. The United States is a very large buyer of coffee, sugar and rubber, but against these only about an eighth is sent to Brazil in merchandise. The balance must be paid either in gold, or through credit exchanges with Europe. The latter is of course the more convenient, consequently American purchases in Brazil are paid for with British credits. This implies that the business will be transacted through British banks. Of course there is no patriotic sentiment wasted in these matters. The coffee buyer is obliged to use a large capital, and as the margin of profit is apparently small and the risks caused by exchange fluctuations are very great, he is compelled to consider the best terms. The one thirty-second of a penny will get his custom every time, other conditions being equal. He would give the business to a Chinese bank in order to save that thirty-second part of a penny. This being the case, an American bank will be obliged to have a London connection and be prepared to execute exactly the same kind of a business that the British banks do, otherwise it will find its field of operations very much restricted.

The sudden and undignified termination of the Anglo-Chilian tribunal for the settlement of claims arising from the recent civil war, is worthy of serious consideration. It will not discredit the principle of international arbitration, although it will tend to make such tribunals less trustworthy until some

better plan is adopted for their organization. The tribunal in question was composed of a British and Chilian representative, who were advocates quite as much as judges. The third member and president of the tribunal was M. Camille Janssen, who was chosen by the king of Belgium at the request of the two governments. M. Janssen was therefore the sole judge, or arbitrator, in the cases presented for consideration. On his arrival in Chili, he spent some time in travelling about the country, accepted Chilian hospitality and flattery in all directions, and is charged with even accepting various favors placed in his way by the Chilian government. If the charges made against him are true, he seriously compromised himself to Chili before the tribunal was opened, and the British representative should therefore have declined to sit on the tribunal with him. As the British representative remained silent, however, the charges against him must be dismissed and his decisions must be accepted. As anticipated the British and Chilian members of the tribunal invariably decided for and against the claims as advocates of the two opposing parties, and not as judges. M. Janssen's decision, therefore, determined whether the claim should be allowed, or not. From the outset he seems to have stubbornly disregarded all evidence showing that the destruction of property was wanton and unnecessary, and his decisions were almost wholly in favor of Chili. The recent tendency among civilized nations to hold a government responsible for the deliberate destruction of a non-combatant's property was entirely ignored, even in cases where evidence was offered to prove that the destruction was caused by malevolent feelings and without the slightest military necessity. As long as these decisions were given, the path of M. Janssen was strewn with roses, and his praises were loudly sung in all the Chilian newspapers. Toward the end, however, he seems to have relented somewhat in his opposition to the British claims, and a dozen decisions, running almost continuously in their favor, were given. This seems to have so surprised the Chilian member that he forgot the dignified course pursued by his British colleague, and he sought to render a separate decision instead of recording his protest. A sharp controversy followed and then the tribunal broke up, M. Janssen hastily leaving the country in a bad temper. How this will influence the settlement of these claims, we do not know, but it will help not only to render such tribunals unpopular, but also to discredit a country which will not submit gracefully to a few adverse decisions among many that are suspiciously favorable. And it will probably lead to a more favorable consideration of a fixed international tribunal for the settlement of such disputes instead of the unsatisfactory ones thus far employed.

WITHIN a very brief time we shall have another congressional session upon us, with all its uncertainties and empty pretensions and miserable failures. This congress, however, is the medium provided by the constitution and chosen by the people to enact laws for the well-being of the country. The country must therefore either be satisfied with its work, or seek to influence its action. As the first is impossible, the second must be chosen, and we trust that it will be used persistently and urgently. Brazil is clearly in a bad way, not from war or other calamity, but simply from misgovernment. Production has increased, and the revenues have been enormously augmented. Thousands of foreign laborers have been imported and are now at work on the plantations. New industries have been initiated, and commerce has everywhere expanded. But still the revenues are insufficient, the national debt has been enormously increased, the states and many municipalities have both increased their expenses and their debts, the currency of the country has depreciated to less than one-third of its nominal value, rents, prices, interest and all other costs of business and living have been largely augmented, the duties on imports and the expenses of dispatching goods have been increased, and the present state of trade is now worse than ever before. It would be apparent to even the most superficial observer that there is something radically wrong in the direction of the country's business affairs, or these unfavorable conditions would not appear. The question arises, then, how can the situation be improved? It is worth the serious considera-

tion of every Brazilian, for it involves a choice between prosperity, on the one side, and bankruptcy, on the other. It is the duty of the press to discuss every question bearing on the subject, and to enforce its opinions upon congress. And it must compel the legislator to understand that he is making laws for the country, and not for his own amusement. We are burdened with an excessive and depreciated currency; let it be reformed. We are cursed with a burdensome customs taxation and vexatious customs regulations; let them be reduced and simplified. We are importing colonists when all the public lands belong to the states; let it be stopped. We are paying subsidies to parasitic corporations who make no return for the sacrifice; let that be stopped. We are supporting non-reproductive enterprises, like the Central railway, which cause infinite trouble and give no return; let them be sold. We are still trying to support an extravagant class through the issue of loan certificates (*bonitas*) and without any other result than an increase in public indebtedness; let that be ended likewise. In short, let us get back to the simple duties of government, shorn of all those costly and complicated accessories involved in banking, protection, subventions, assistance to planters, railway and telegraph ownership, etc. The people may manage these things badly, but the state is doing infinitely worse. At any rate, until we have more experience, knowledge and self-control, let us keep the government within the narrowest bounds.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—In the state of S. Paulo there are 102 district courts.
 —There have recently arrived at Par  130 Spanish immigrants.
 —It is reported that a branch of the Rio de Janeiro military club is to be established at Par .
 —There were 28 fever cases under treatment in the isolated hospital at Santos on the 10th inst.
 —The governor-elect of Bahia, Dr. Luiz Vianna, took formal possession of that office on the 6th inst.
 —There were 282 immigrants introduced into the state of Rio de Janeiro during the month of March.
 —The inauguration of Dr. Corr  de Araujo, the new governor of Pernambuco, took place on the 7th inst.
 —It is stated that the number of murders reported in the state of Minas Geraes in the last 40 years is 2,265.
 —A S. Paulo telegram states that on the 9th inst. there were many copies of the counterfeit *Liberdade* sold in that city.
 —Our conjecture that Gov. Lauro Sodr  would be a candidate in the state of Par  for the federal senate proves to be correct.
 —The state legislature of S  Paulo was formally opened on the 7th inst. One of its duties will be to count the votes for governor.
 —The sanitary condition of Limeira, S  Paulo, is said to be steadily improving. The cool weather has contributed largely to this end.
 —During the quarter ending the 31st ult. there were 20 marriages, 150 births and 158 deaths in the municipality of Ytu, S  Paulo.
 —A telegram of the 11th inst. from Bahia reports that peaceful and law-abiding citizens at Valenga have been assaulted by policemen.
 —During the past month there were 411 deaths, 43 births and 11 marriages in Campinas, S  Paulo. It is not a hopeful record, surely.
 —In Bahia Barro de Camargo on being elected president of the senate, immediately resigned and Dr. Aquino Tanajura was elected in his stead.
 —The Pernambuco assembly created by ex-Gov. Barbosa Lima has given him a complimentary vote. It could not well have done otherwise.
 —Dr. Henrique Goretti says that during the 15 years in which he resided at Ouro Preto he only heard of two or three thefts committed in that city.
 —The formal counting of the votes cast in the recent Bahia municipal election, gives Dr. Freire Carvalho 2,849 and Dr. Paula Guimarães 2,810.
 —In S  Paulo a number of *coffens* have been arrested and imprisoned and the courts have refused to issue writs of habeas corpus in their favor.
 —Several cases of yellow-fever have occurred at Maranh  and one death has been reported on board the Argentine bark *Progresso* lying in that port.
 —From the 28th ult. to the 3rd inst. inclusive there were 49 interments in the Marahy cemetery at Nieheroy. Of these 8 were caused by yellow-fever.
 —A S  Paulo paper of the 10th publishes a telegram from Rio stating that two members of the President's cabinet will resign as soon as congress opens.
 —The municipal council of S  Paulo has prohibited the barbarous method of killing fish by the use of dynamite bombs. Notwithstanding this, bombs are still used.
 —Among the recent deaths from yellow-fever in Santos is the wife of Gen. Laurentino Pinto, of Rio Grande, who had arrived from the south only a few days previously.
 —The epidemic of small-pox in Par  appeared to be steadily increasing at our latest mail addresses, notwithstanding the efforts of the sanitary authorities to isolate the disease.
 —The superior court of the state of Rio de Janeiro has decided that the municipal chamber of Nieheroy was not legally elected. One of the aldermen, Alcides Leite, in view of this decision, has tendered his resignation. Another has resigned on the plea of illness; but the majority seem disposed to attempt to hold their offices.

—S  Paulo has been agitated during the past week over the discovery of a headless body in the Travessa do Gazometer. It is thought that the police know who the assassin is.
 —"Serzedello," says the *Journal do Commercio's* correspondent in Par , "is one of the future representatives of this state in the federal congress." This is exactly what everyone had suspected.
 —A Mandu telegram from the *Journal do Commercio* of the 11th inst. says that the results of the gubernatorial election in Amazonas as far as known are: Senator Machado 1,714; Fileto Pires 968; Peirosa 645.
 —Fortaleza, Cear , telegrams of the 11th state that the gubernatorial election there had transpired without disturbance. The federal candidate, Dr. Antonio Pinto Nogueira Accioly, received 799 votes in that city.
 —The chief of police of the state of Rio de Janeiro has ordered the punishment of the police detachments at Rezende and S. Jo  da Barra for indiscreet conduct toward the police authorities of those localities.
 —Dr. Corr  de Araujo, the new governor of Pernambuco, in his telegram informing the President of his inauguration, promises to contribute as long as he can to the defence of the republic and the constitution. The governor is cautious.
 —In Pernambuco it was reported some days ago that ex-Governor Barbosa Lima had informed the present governor that his life is in danger and had asked for a police force to watch over him and protect him. The report has been contradicted.
 —A man said to be 145 years old recently died at Maca , Par , and another said to be 125 years old, at Mazag , in the same state. These stories should be taken with a grain of salt, however, as they are generally based on vague conjectures.
 —The gubernatorial elections in Par y on the 7th inst. resulted in the election of the federal candidates, Dr. Raymundo Athur de Vasconcelos as governor and Col. Joaquim Dias de Sant' Anna as vice-governor. The opposition obtained four votes.
 —The retiring governor of S  Paulo, Dr. Bernardino de Campos, retires from office on the 15th inst., but his successor, Dr. Campos Salles, will not take charge until the 1st prox. The president of the senate will act as governor during the interval.
 —The *Commercio de S  Paulo* of the 12th inst. says that the police delegate who has been up country in search of counterfeiters, has apprehended an enormous quantity of counterfeit notes, all the machinery with which they were made, and some of the criminals. Good!
 —At Bahia, on the 9th inst., Macedonio Cardoso, who to avenge wrongs that he had suffered, killed Jos  Ayres Le , was tried and acquitted. The court-room was crowded with spectators who received the verdict of the jury with significant demonstrations of approval.
 —Apropos to the celebrated motion voted at the military club, the municipal chamber of Camu  S  Paulo, state that the epidemic there is again increasing in violence. On March 29 there were five deaths from yellow-fever without having had medical advice, from which it will be seen that the situation is far from satisfactory.
 —A S  Paulo telegram of the 6th says that the license granted to the "Centro Athletico Paulista"—an athletic society—had been revoked because of the discovery that the society was engaged in the scandalous gambling. It will be very difficult to find any club or association which is not.
 —In S  Paulo the police have inaugurated an active campaign against the "cafetins." It is commendable, of course, to use every effort against the shameful traffic in which these persons are engaged, but will it succeed as long as the demand exists? Why not go to the root of the evil?
 —On the 10th inst. 65 men and 2 officers of the Minas Geraes state police embarked on the Lloyd's steamer *Brasil* for Bahia, where they will go to Joazeiro by rail and then up the S. Francisco by boat to Januaria. They are after the bandits who are terrorizing that region. The detachment lost five men in Rio from various causes.
 —It is stated Col. Jos  Piedade, who is said to have been one of the original owners of the monarchist journal *Brasil*, will be aide-de-camp of Campos Salles when the latter takes office as governor of the state of S. Paulo. His record as a Jacobin and monarchist ought to be of great service both to himself and to his chief.
 —The municipal authorities of Rio Claro, S  Paulo, have rented a house in the outskirts of that town for the reception of travellers from infected places who have been unable to find shelter in any of the hotels or restaurants of that town. A few days ago two strangers were compelled to pass the night in the open street because no one would admit them.
 —The sanitary state of S. Carlos do Pinahal, S  Paulo, continues unfavorable. The new cases of fever are nearly all fatal. On the 1st inst. there were 21 cases under treatment in the isolated hospital. During the past month there were 73 deaths from yellow-fever in that town, against 92 from all other causes. Later advices report the epidemic as declining.
 —It is reported that yellow-fever has appeared at Dores do Pirahy, state of Rio de Janeiro, with so much intensity that 20 deaths from it were registered in the short space of three days. For a small village, this implies a virulent epidemic. The village has no doctor, and the patients are left to die without medical advice of any description beyond what the local druggist is able to do for them.
 —Manoel Isidoro, who is classified by the state government of Alagoas as a bandit, is said to be a man that was driven to desperation by the injustice of the authorities. His house was burnt, his life threatened, his family driven to the woods, one of his sons wounded and his son-in-law killed. He has since taken a terrible revenge and has become so formidable that the governor of Alagoas has telegraphed to President Prudente de Moraes for assistance, alleging that the police force of the state is unable to cope with him.

—A letter written last month from Lenqoes, in the state of Bahia, says that at that time there were 400 men under arms in the city and surrounding districts on account of local quarrels. Col. Polycarpo Ferreira Campos, however, had been named by Councilor Luiz Vianna to pacify the belligerents and induce them to sign an agreement to lay down their arms. It was hoped that this measure would produce the desired effect.
 —According to the official report there were 718 cases of yellow-fever reported by the physicians in Campinas during the month of March, of which 351 died and 145 were under treatment on March 31st. Of the deaths 103 occurred in the isolated hospital and 248 in the city. (The *Commercio* of the 9th credits the foregoing figures to S. Carlos do Pinahal, but we have a different report for that town, apparently more correct, we leave the report as first written.)
 —The Hospital Samaritano of S  Paulo, which is maintained principally by the foreign colonies of that city, is expecting a German certificated nurse at the beginning of next month. The Hamburg line of steamers are giving free passage to Brazil, the Bremen line also offering to do the same. It is the design of the directors of this institution to employ English, French, German and Brazilian trained nurses, so that they may be able to speak all the languages required in the hospital.
 —The *Provincia* of the 11th ult. says it was reported that a fight had occurred at Antunary, Amazonas, between friends of Manuel Felicio Masciel and the military detachment stationed there. A group of the former, numbering 14 men, attacked the quarter where to soldiers were quartered, and killed every one of them. They also burned the houses, three children perishing in the flames. Of the attacking party, 8 were killed in the fight, making 21 lives lost in the affair.
 —The *Tribuna* of Santos relates that on the evening of the 2nd inst. two mounted policemen fell upon a poor Portuguese boy, named Joaquim Moreira da Silva, at Paqueta, and without pretext gave him a brutal beating with their swords. They then took him to the police station, where he remained a prisoner until the morning of the 4th, when he was released, it being reported that the Portuguese consul had applied for habeas corpus. No complaint was made against the boys, nor was any excuse given when he was released. If there were any respect for law in this country, these ruffians would now be under arrest, and the officials would be under prosecution for false imprisonment.
 —A Campinas paper relates that on the 10th a poor man sent for a physician to see his wife who complained of illness. Instead of first visiting the patient the physician sent the whole staff of assistants and a cart to remove her to the isolated hospital. The poor woman was horrified, flatly refused to go to the hospital, and actually ran away, taking refuge in the house of a friend. In compensation, the sanitary authorities arrested the husband and took him to jail. Another physician was then called to see the woman and found that her illness was trifling, only some slight disorder of the bowels. Whether the unfortunate husband was then released, or not, our exchange does not say. It must be said, in this connection, that it is idiotic abuses like this that the sanitary authorities owe their unpopularity among poor people.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

Judge Alcides Lima has been notified of the charge against him and informed that within 15 days he must prepare his defence in writing. He is said to be accused of the crimes of rebellion and sedition.
 —The autonomist party continues to display considerable activity. It has organized a local executive committee at Rio Grande, S. Jo  do Norte and Itaquay, and Dr. Homero Baptista has gone to Jaguar  and other places in the interior for the purpose of perfecting the organization of his party.
 —The first number of *A Restaurac *, a monarchist journal, made its appearance at Lavramento on the 6th inst. One of its carriers was arrested by a custom-official, who seized his papers and caused them to be burnt.
 —It is stated that at Rio Grande the Castilhos will establish a paper to take the place of that which went over to the opposition.
 —Gen. Cantuaria is reported to have withdrawn the tender of his resignation.
 —It is said that the commander of the 28th battalion of infantry has been arrested and will be tried by court martial. The charge against him is not stated.
 —It is again reported that the 16th battalion of infantry will be withdrawn from the state, and it is even said that it is the government's intention to withdraw all the troops that were sent there after the commencement of the war.
 —At Passo Fundo there have been arrested several persons accused of having murdered Col. Chieus in 1892. The *Commercio* is said to consider them unassailable political prisoners and to have consequently asked for their release.
 —Returns from the custom-houses for the present month show a considerable decline in the receipts. At Porto Alegre, up to the 9th inst., only 31,720\$-446 had been collected.
 —According to the official count the number of votes cast for Dr. Moys s Vianna, sole candidate for the seat in congress vacated by Dr. Fernando Albot, was 12,444.

—The director of the Central railway has been authorized by the government to accept the proposal of Messrs. Haupt & Behm for furnishing rails.
 —It is stated that the Paulista company has decided to order 3,500 Westinghouse and vacuum brakes for its freight trains at an estimated cost of £ 150,000.
 —The new electric locomotive constructed by the Baldwin and Westinghouse companies is said to be a great success. It promises to completely revolutionize railway work.
 —Our S  Paulo exchanges relate that the tram company of that city is refusing to redeem the coupons issued, apparently for change. That company is evidently careless of its reputation.
 —The Companhia Sorocabana-Itana has contracted with Messrs. Lupton & Co. for 4,000 tons of rails for the line between It  and Santos, the shipments to be made in May, June and July.
 —During the month of March the Gamba station of the Central railway received 306,879 packages of merchandise, weighing 3,244,480 metric tons. The receipts for the month were 539,362\$83.
 —We are glad to note that the Itana-Garlen tram company has furnished its electric trams with transparent signs to indicate their destination and route. This will be a great convenience to passengers at night.
 —One of the three stations to be opened this year on the Sul de Espirito Santo railway is to be distinguished with the name of "Marcelo Floriano." The other two should be called "Mando" and "Carne".
 —A laker at Campinho complains that 400 bags of flour recently shipped to him on the Central railway were left exposed to the rain for five days at the S. Diego station. He estimates his loss at over 1,200\$000.
 —From Govaz a petition is to be sent to the government asking for measures for accelerating the completion of the Mogyana line to Catral , so that the locomotive may reach the state capital before the end of the century.
 —A telegram of the 9th inst. from S. Paulo says that the state government has decided in favor of the Companhia Paulista the question between that company and the Mogyana in regard to the right of way to Agua Vermelha.
 —It is said that the special coach provided the diplomatic corps when they come down from Petropolis on Tuesdays and Fridays is so bad that the rain comes through the roof, and the diplomats have to put up their umbrellas.
 —The Central railway people are now apparently smashing up those Brooks locomotives as rapidly as possible, and there seems to be a disposition to find fault with them on account of the difficulties encountered in using them. This is altogether wrong and unjust. The locomotives are not only good ones, but they have a high reputation among practical railway men. The fault lies wholly with the men who ordered locomotives much too heavy for the permanent way. The rails are light and worn and the sleepers rotten, and for these reasons alone the Brooks locomotives are un-usable.

LOCAL NOTES

—A fountain, ennobled with the name "Aristides," was opened in Tijuca on the 11th inst.
 —On last Tuesday Manoel Pedro, a Turk, was robbed of 5,600\$ by means of the confidence game.
 —It is reported that when congress meets three of the cabinet ministers will tender their resignations.
 —Capt. Pereira Pinto, ex-political prisoner, has been appointed commander of the cruiser *Princesa de Marjao*.
 —On Friday night the launch *Lucy* stranded on the Pedriceras rocks, where it remained till 2 o'clock a. m. on Saturday.
 —Marshal Estev o Bezaz has asked to return to active service, from which, he says, he was arbitrarily retired by the government of Marshal Floriano Peixoto.
 —The Brazilian minister at Montevideo will now return to take his seat in congress. This is one of the conveniences of permitting men to hold two offices at once.
 —The *Barral Official* of yesterday contains over 400 names of persons who are requested to call at the 4th section of the post office for the purpose of making explanations.
 —The new French minister, M. Stephan Pichon, arrived here on the French packet *Chili* on the 7th inst. He will present his credentials to the President on Thursday next.
 —The counterfeit revenue stamps in circulation are said to differ from the genuine only in not being separated by perforations. They are supposed to have been stolen from the mint.
 —If Brazil was justified in declining arbitration on the Trindade case because her claim was strong and indisputable, then what must we infer from her willingness to accept arbitration on the Amapa dispute?
 —It is said that all the military corps in Rio Grande do Sul sent there on account of the civil war, are to be at once withdrawn. This will of course weaken Castilhos, but unless he is restrained it will not help the federalists.
 —On the morning of the 11th burglars broke into the school of the Immaculate Conception where, in the private office of the sister superior, they stole 1,000\$ in money, 12 silver watches, 1 gold watch, and various other objects.
 —In the municipal council of this city a bill has been introduced for granting three lotteries of 1,000,000\$ to the Candelaria brotherhood. It will be remembered that a bill to this effect was voted by congress and vetoed by the President.
 —A conference to promote international arbitration, particularly between Great Britain and the United States, will be held in Washington on the 22nd inst. The Jingo elements will not favor the scheme, of course, as it will spoil their fireworks.
 —The soldiers at Itamaraty palace seem to have been in a bad humor on Sunday. It appears that on that day they arrested and beat a man who was taking to the railway station the copies of the *Journal do Brasil* to be posted to subscribers in the interior, and also assaulted a milkman who shortly afterwards passed with his cart. The President should see that his own guard is free from these aggressive freaks.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The Paulista company was to have signed the contract yesterday for the Agua Vermelha branch recently authorized.
 —The plans for the projected new stations of the S. Paulo railway have been sent in to the minister of industry for approval.
 —The Sorocabana railway company has been fined 1,005\$ by the state government of Rio de Janeiro for irregularities on the Gr o-Par  line.
 —On the 8th inst. the director of the Central railway received a telegram informing him that near the station of Espirito Santo there had been a large landslide embracing some 25,000 cubic metres of earth and obstructing the road for a distance of 80 metres.

—On last Tuesday police-delegate Luiz Bartolomeo searched the shops of several stamp collectors for the purpose of finding counterfeit revenue stamps. The search proved to be entirely fruitless, none but genuine stamps having been found.

—It is said that the engines of the *Almirante Tamandare* are nearly ready, and that the trial will soon take place. This phenomenal speed is really deserving of all praise. We may now expect to see this cruiser ready for sea sometime about the year 1900.

—The *Commercio de São Paulo* is convinced, on good and sufficient grounds, that if Latin America is not on its guard it will be absorbed by the Saxon republic of North America. Should that ever happen, colleague, there will be a bad case of indigestion immediately afterwards.

—The *Pais* of the 10th relates how a young Paulista took revenge on a blackmailer for publishing a vile attack on his family. The blackmailer publishes a paper and uses it for the purpose of attacking those who do not make a satisfactory arrangement. Of course the *Pais* denounces the shameful speculation; it could not well do otherwise. And yet our neighbor has not a word to say when its political colleague, *O Nacional*, grossly maligns the character of a political adversary. Where does the *Pais* draw the vaccination institute announces that the service of that municipal department, at 197 Rua do Gattete, is free, and that it is ready to attend to all applicants. He advises the immediate vaccination of all children, and notifies the public that a failure to attend to this requirement is punishable with a fine of from \$58 to 100\$.

—How about those counterfeiters who were released in this city a few days ago because the prosecuting attorney had failed to prepare indictments within the legal time? Have they returned to their criminal traffic, or not? And what has been done to the said attorney for his inexcusable neglect?

—Capt. Emilio Campello has been removed from the command of the cruiser *Paranaguá* to that of the corvette *Trajano*, which is stationed at Bahia. Evidently Capt. Campello's praiseworthy conduct in regard to the military motion made him obnoxious to the commander of the naval division to which he belonged.

—We are glad to see a slight tendency towards economy in the telegrams sent by Corrêa de Araujo and Barbosa Lima to the President apopos to the former's inauguration. Corrêa de Araujo says "Saude," but dispenses with "Fraternalidade," and Barbosa Lima exclaims "Viva a republica," but omits "Ponte de verde."

—Considerable anxiety was caused in this city on the 7th inst. by the injudicious announcement by a morning paper that the *Duinde* had not been heard from and that it was feared something had happened. As the *Duinde* was not due in Lisbon until the morning of the 8th, the notice was of course wholly without excuse.

—It is worthy of note that the jacobins, who call themselves the *partido nacional*, have elected the following directory: Admiral Jeronymo Gonçalves, Maj. Annibal Mascarenhas, Maj. Alfredo de Moraes Rego, Maj. Antonio de Moraes Rego, Dr. Martiniano Francisco, Padre José Maria da Tindade, Julia da Silveira Lobo, Dr. Pedro Ferreira Vianna and Dr. Carlos Costa.

—The *Pais* in an article on the cost of tyranny proceeds to show what the Cubans will have to pay if the revolutionists are conquered by the Spaniards. It might have found its illustration nearer home, for, although it has never been ascertained how much the tyrannical government of Marshal Floriano Peixoto cost the Brazilians, enough is known to show that the cost was enormous.

—According to the daily burial reports there were 981 deaths from yellow-fever in this city during the month of March, an average of something over 31½ a day. This month the mortality has considerably decreased in the city though it has increased on the bay. From the 1st to the 12th inclusive the total number of deaths, including those at the S. Sebastião Hospital, has been reported as 252, or an average of 21 a day. It must be said, however, that some yellow fever deaths are reported under other names.

—Dr. Cavalcanti Mello denounces an attempt made by the police authorities to suppress his paper, the *Rio de Janeiro*, on the pretext that he has no licence for his printing office. On Friday he published a copy of his licence.

—The director-general of the post-office thinks that his department has not a sufficient number of employees. The post-office clerks are worked beyond their strength. What consumption of cigarettes and how much betting on *bichos* will it take to satisfy the director-general?

—Thursday, on Rua do Ovidor, a law student from S. Paulo horsewhipped a man for brutally insulting his mother and sisters in the *Correio*. He was arrested, but as soon as the matter was explained was set at liberty. We learn that this student is Astivaldo Lemos, one of the editors of the *Antorcha*, a monarchist paper published by some of the S. Paulo students.

—A man employed at a shoe factory on Rua Barão de S. Felix found, on leaving the Misericórdia hospital some days ago, that during his absence his death had been reported and all his property sold for the payment of a debt of 41\$000 to the factory. He has applied to the police to assist him in recovering his property, which he values at 500\$000.

—The senatorial election in this capital to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Aristides Lobo, has been fixed for May 13th. It is said that Gycio's federal party will support Barbosa Lima, the ex-governor of Pernambuco. Other prominent candidates mentioned are Deputy Thomaz Delphino, Marshal Evertton Quadros, of Paraíba fame, and Dr. Rangel Festraro, whose patriotic readiness to accept any office is well known.

—It appears that the government's authorization to purchase the Fribergo palace is derived from art. 8, § 6, of the last general appropriation law, which empowers the government to receive from the Banco da Republica buildings in payment of the bank's indebtedness to the treasury. It moreover appears that the building is really sold by Congressman Mayrink and that the transaction is made through the Banco da Republica in order that the government may avail itself of the said authorization.

—It is to be noted that in a notice of the arrest of a woman on the 11th for *colfennina*, the *Jornal do Brazil* speaks of the affair as a "commerce in virgins," and of this loyal and heroic city as a "new Babylon." This should be remembered by the chauvinists.

—The Italian cruiser *Lombardia* left for Italy on the 8th inst. It was considered very risky for the new commandant to take up his quarters on board before further disinfection and painting, but the orders from home were peremptory. It is to be hoped that the unfortunate cruiser may be spared any further disaster.

—It is said that through the interposition of Vice-President Manoel Victorino, Gen. Solon has been induced to withdraw his resignation of the command of the 3rd military district (Bahia). Explanations were given him as to the reasons inducing the President to appoint Gen. Argollo as adjutant-general, and also as to the President's desire that he should retain his command. Under these circumstances, he concluded to follow Gen. Canturina's example, and withdrew his resignation. The jacobin conspiracy may cause inconvenience, but it is not altogether successful.

—According to the *Jornal do Brazil* the sub-prefect of the 3rd pretoria of this city has been illegally sentencing minors to the reform establishment recently opened. It is claimed that he has no right to impose such sentences, and especially in an arbitrary manner. Recently a young married man, 22 years of age, and employed as a driver, was arrested by the police as a vagabond minor and placed at the disposition of this sub-prefect. His wife tried to secure his liberation but was repulsed, and it was only after four days' imprisonment and a personal inquiry by the police delegate that he obtained his liberty. These abuses are a shame to the whole country.

—On Tuesday at 4 o'clock a. m. burglars entered the house of Gabriel Filgueiras on Rua Duque de Saxe and stole 400\$000 in money, a gold watch and chain valued at 400\$, a suit of clothes, some valuable papers and a considerable quantity of jewelry, valued at over 7,000\$000. They took pains to separate the genuine jewelry from the imitation, which they left broken on the floor. They were seen by one of the young ladies, but she was too much frightened to give the alarm until after they had stolen all these articles. When the owner of the house made his appearance with a revolver, the burglars ran away, carrying off the spoil. A house in the vicinity has recently been visited by burglars three times.

—The inspector of customs recently revoked the order prohibiting the export of merchandise from the custom-house and its vicinity after 6 p. m. He failed, however, to communicate this to the police, which since the order went into force has been instructed to execute it. Consequently some days ago a squad of policemen, seeing some persons engaged in removing merchandise, proceeded to put a stop to it. These persons, however, applied for regular troops stationed at the caixa de armamento. The assistance was granted and the policemen were forced to retire. They reported to Col. Travassos, commander of the police brigade, who in the act of investigating the matter was insulted by the ensign. The incident gave rise to alarming reports of a fight between soldiers and policemen at the custom-house. The ensign was arrested, and the difficulty has since been arranged.

—A family residing at a tenement house on Rua do Ypiranga had been in the habit of taking arseniate of soda in a diluted form as a preventive fever. On last Tuesday the head of this family caused his customary prescription to be filled by Druggist Bastos of the firm of Bastos & Martins. On Thursday, before going to his work, he took a dose, leaving the bottle for his wife and child to do likewise. At 1 o'clock p. m. feeling somewhat unwell he returned home and there found his wife writing in agony. Suspecting that a mistake had been made in filling the prescription, he took the bottle with him to the drug store and there communicated the suspicion to the partner Martins.

The latter, however, ridiculed the idea and unsuspectingly swallowed a large spoonful of the liquid. There was some difficulty in obtaining a physician and at 3 o'clock a. m. on the following day the poor woman died. An order was issued for the arrest of the partner Bastos, who, however, could not be found. The bottle which contained the liquid has also disappeared. Martins' theory is that the woman took an overdose, while fasting, to which she attributes the fatal result. It is stated, however, that even he, though not at first affected by the dose which he had taken, showed, later in the day, alarming symptoms and resorted to antidotes, which were also applied to the child and its father. Since the foregoing facts were made public, additional details are said to have come to light. It is related, for instance, that Bastos, acknowledging his mistake in filling the prescription, had appeared overwhelmed with sorrow at the bed-side of the dead woman and implored forgiveness.

BIRTH.

At Petropolis on the 7th April, the wife of Gustavo Gudgeon, of a son.

DEATH.

KEARON.—In this city on the 8th inst., of yellow fever, CHARLES KEARON, of Bolton, England.

MARRIED.

COUSANS—NEWSON.—On the 6th inst., at Rio de Janeiro, by the Rev. Henry Mosley, British chaplain, HENRY EDWARD COUSANS, of The Greenstones, Lincoln, and Santos, Brazil, to BEATRICE CATHERINE, daughter of the late Thomas Newson, Marlowe House, Kingston-on-Thames.

COFFEE NOTES

—The *Diario Popular* of São Paulo has had two coffee branches on exhibition lately coming from the plantation of Major Sebastião Cosme Pedroso, municipality of S. Pedro. The branches are from trees four years old planted in a sandy soil. One of them contains 20 clusters, the other 18. This, it is claimed, shows the superiority of S. Pedro. It also shows, in our opinion, the prospects of the coming crop.

—The governor of S. Paulo estimates the coffee crop of that state for 1895-96 at 3,000,000 bags and for 1896-97 at 4,500,000.

—Mr. William Newlands Jr. and Dr. Miguel Pires Sayão Pereira de Sampaio have proposed to the state government of Rio de Janeiro, Minas Geraes, S. Paulo and Espírito Santo to purchase through a responsible bank in this city all the coffee *gizias* in the market at 90% of their face value, provided those governments shall issue orders that no coffee shall be shipped from this port without *gizias* furnished by said bank. After the reimbursement of the capital employed in the purchase of these *gizias* the bank will proceed to purchase said paper at 95% of its face value. It is not quite certain, in our opinion, that this scheme will meet the difficulties caused by the present complicated and unsound system.

—The municipal council of Maché is calling for tenders for the projected water-works of that city.

—The Banco de Crédito Urbano has obtained permission to change its name to the Sociedade de Crédito Urbano.

—The *Jornal do Brazil* celebrated its sixth anniversary on the 8th inst. Our compliments. The *Jornal* is a fine, healthy youngster.

—It is stated that in the month of March there were sold 2,000 tons of coal from the S. Jeronymo mines at the average price of 26\$000 per ton.

—The following rates are charged on the new Amazon cable: from Pará to Gurupá 400 reis per word, to Santarem 800 reis, and to Manaus 2\$000.

—The French steamer *Provence* was towed into Pernambuco on the 11th with a broken shaft. She is being towed to Rio de Janeiro by the British steamer *Flaxman*.

—The minister of industry has requisitioned 30 more soldiers for the protection of the telegraph line now constructing a line across country to Cuyabá, Mato Grosso.

—There have recently arrived at Pará for the Amazon Steam Navigation Company three new steamers, which have been named *Antonio Olynthos*, *Lauro Sadi* and *Paes de Carvalho*.

—The vice-director of public works of the state of Espírito Santo has contracted with Mr. Mitchell for an electric light plant for the theatre at Victoria, which will be lighted with 400 lamps.

—On Wednesday importers of kerosene called on the minister of finance and handed him a petition memorializing him on the subject of the exorbitant duties collected by the custom-house on this article.

—A New York press telegram of March 15th says:—A despatch from Havana states that the total sugar crop of Cuba for 1896 is estimated at 126,590 tons, against an estimated crop of 1,000,000 tons in 1895.

—A New York telegram of the 10th inst. states that the L. & H. steamer *Bellatrix*, which had been stranded through collision in that harbor, had been successfully floated, after having been discharged.

—The dividends of the Amazonia insurance company of Pará last year amounted to 27 ½ per cent on its realized capital. It is not strange that new companies are being organized for the same business in Pará.

—A São Paulo telegram of the 8th announced the disappearance of Sr. Sylvio Jeronymo, partner in the firm of E. Millock & Co., leaving a defalcation of about 30,000\$. The matter had been placed in the hands of the police.

—The sanitary inspector at Santos is prosecuting an active campaign against falsified liquors, etc. There is much need of it, for it has become most difficult to find anything genuine outside the limits of the three or four principal ports of the country.

—The Amazon Navigation Co. has recently celebrated a contract with the state government of Pará for a semi-monthly service from Pará to Itaituba and a monthly service to Faro. The subvention will be 60,000\$ a year and the contract is for a period of ten years.

—The Companhia Industrial e Commercio de Papéis Pintados (wall paper company) opened its new deposit and salesroom on the Rua do Ovidor on the 11th inst. The company possesses two factories in this city, which produce from 400,000 to 500,000 rolls per annum.

—The *Município*, of São Paulo, of the 1st inst., says that Drs. Diniz Bueno, Antonio Maria and Ismael Dias da Silva had purchased of the Companhia Rural de S. Paulo, a large plantation in the Serra do Dourado, Ribeirão Bonito, São Paulo, for the sum of 1,300,000\$ cash down.

—Director Gaffêe of the Santos dock company had an interview on Saturday with the minister of finance in regard to the question between that company and the S. Paulo custom-house. It is said that his proposals will be the subject of further study on the part of the government.

—The civil chamber of the civil and criminal court of this city has decided that the Villa Isabel tramway company must pay for the race-horse "Kekent," which was killed from a woman caused by a car of that company. The owner of the horse claims the sum of 60,000\$, but the court decided that the amount to be paid shall be fixed by appraisers.

—The inspector of public lands and colonization has purchased two hand fire engines for the immigrant depots of Iha das Flores and Pinheiro. It is to be hoped that the inspector will not now suspend his exercises in favor of the immigrant. Fare water for drinking purposes, better sanitary arrangements, a few scrubbing brushes, disinfectants, etc., are still wanted.

—It is announced that the large unfinished building, No. 39 Rua da Quitana, has been purchased at auction by a well-known manufacturer of this city for account of the Associação Christá de Moços (Young Men's Christian Association). It is estimated that the price paid and the cost of finishing the building will together amount to 120,000\$. The association is to be congratulated on the acquisition of so desirable and valuable a property.

—The shipments of rubber from Pará amounted in March to 2,210,044 kilos, against 2,000,259 kilos in the corresponding month of 1895. Of these shipments 1,489,199 were for the United States and 720,845 for Europe. These figures include 820,577 kilos received at Pará from Manaus.

—The municipal government of S. Paulo has accepted the proposal of Antonio Felício Guedet de Vasconcelos for supplying the city with beef of the maximum price of 600 reis and minimum of 500 reis per kilo. The price will vary between these two extremes according to the fluctuations of exchange. Butcher shops in serving the public will be permitted to add 200 reis per kilo to these prices.

—The telegraph officials in São Paulo have adopted a novel interpretation of the regulation providing for 50 per cent abatements on press telegrams. They state that the regulation covers only telegrams from one newspaper to another. The correspondent of a newspaper sending press telegrams must therefore pay full rates. The use of common-sense in official circles seems to be extremely rare.

—The minister of finance has requested the committee of importers to inform him what changes are desirable in the custom-house tariff. In his report he intends making some suggestions on the subject. The committee on last Tuesday called on the minister and promised to consult importers and lay before him a written account of the result. Sub-committees representing various branches of the importing trade have been appointed.

—The government of the state of Minas Geraes has taken over the Caldas mineral springs with the object of managing them in future as a state property. The intention is to make extensive improvements in the place at once, consequently the measure is a very popular one. It will be a great surprise, however, if the undertaking proves successful. The gross mismanagement of all public properties does not afford much hope for the future success of the Caldas springs.

—The municipal council of São Paulo is considering a project for the acquisition of the Chá viaduct in that city, issuing 6 per cent apolices redeneable in 33 years for the same. According to the *Pais* correspondent this project will cost the city 2,000,000\$, while the viaduct can now be bought at the current price of its shares for 750,000\$. There seems to be the usual financial ability displayed in this transaction which is rapidly bringing Brazil into grave difficulties.

—The cost of licences for the sale of Brazilian alcoholic liquors under the new regulations is as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Location and License Cost. Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, etc. License costs range from 200\$000 to 80\$000.

—On the 9th inst. the newspapers published the result of a police inquiry into the disappearance of John P. Lawson. It is stated that he was a broker of coffee *gizias*, in which occupation he enjoyed general confidence. On March 7th he obtained *gizias* valued at 34,000\$ representing 200,000 kilos of coffee from Srs. Alvaro Guimarães & Co., and also others valued at 18,683\$000, representing 157,000 kilos, from Sr. José Alvaro Gonçalves. Later in the day Lawson paid the first-mentioned 22,000\$, and then disappeared, owing that firm 12,000\$ and Gonçalves 18,683\$. The police report states that he secretly left for Europe. But, why should he have paid that 22,000\$ if he intended to leave?

—The *Times* of Argentina makes the following severe comment on the voluminous but unreliable telegrams published by some of the newspapers in Buenos Aires and Montevideo:—"The columns of telegrams published in the afternoon have been defined by a humorist, probably rightly, as containing 5 per cent of news, 45 per cent of comments on telegrams previously published, and 50 per cent of national manufacture or local industry. The news under the heading of telegrams is becoming so abused that it is positively assuming the character of an insult to the public. If the telegrams published were telegrams received, the whole revenue of most journals would not cover the expenditure. It is permissible to extend telegrams received in order to place them before the public in a comprehensible form; but certain expansions are too glaring, while 'imaginary' telegrams are often ridiculous."

—The people of São Paulo are asking the government to call in the 100,000 notes of the Banco da Republica on account of the counterfeiters in circulation.

—Several men well-known in financial and benevolent circles at New York have formed a corporation under the name of the Reliable Legal Exchange Company. The objects of the society are to furnish legal advice and assistance to the public at a very small office fee, to give advice to worthy wage-earners as to where to deposit to the best advantage and with absolute safety.—*Exchange*.

—The following returns of customs receipts in the month of March are reported:

Table with 2 columns: Location and Customs Receipts. Bahia, Paranaquá, Rio Grande do Sul, etc. Receipts range from 1,459,153\$597 to 7,934\$321.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—Counterfeit nickel coins are now worrying the good people of São Paulo.

—In March the state revenue collected at the city of Pará amounted to 539,298\$229, against 848,205\$826 in March 1895.

—Last month the customs receipts at Santos Catharina amounted to 164,340\$428, at Pelotas to 282,830\$169, and at Maranhão to 432,298\$514.

—The people of São Paulo are asking the government to call in the 100,000 notes of the Banco da Republica on account of the counterfeiters in circulation.

Table with 2 columns: Location and Financial Data. Bahia, Paranaquá, Rio Grande do Norte, etc. Data includes various financial figures.

Normandy	New York	10 Feb.
Oberon	Hamburg	
Peregrina	Glasgow	14 March
Reber	Newport	
Robertson	London	7 March
Royal George	Leith	11 March
Sarabá	Pensacola	
Sora	Castellon	3 Feb.
Svevia	Oporto	2 March
Sulamerica	Swansea	21 Feb.
S. de Parma	Marseilles	18 Feb.
Sunderberg	Hamburg	
Tromador	Cardiff	11 March
Victoria	Hamburg	11 March
W. Wood	Mobile	21 Dec.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS

DATE	NAME	FROM	CONSIGNEE TO
Apr 6	Chili Fr	Bordeaux 16d	Mes. Maritimes
6	Tagus Br	Southport 24	Royal Mail
6	Sinaloa Br	London 3rd	Norton, M. & C
6	William Br	Cardiff 2nd	Wilson Sons & C
6	Harbour Gr	Rosario 13d	H. Stolz & C
8	Thames Br	River Plate 4d	Royal Mail
8	Saier Gr	Buenos 25d	H. Stolz & C
8	Lammermoor Br	La Plata 2d	W. Santos & C
8	Rip. a City Br	Buenos Aires 6d	C. Hue
9	V. de Rosano Fr	Havre 25d	ChargeursRéunis
9	Alacra Br	Genoa 24d	A. Fionta & C
9	Polana Br	Cardiff 13d	Lage Imãos
10	Bellaisa Br	Glasgow 24d	Norton, M. & C
10	Portugal Fr	River Plate 3d	Mes. Maritimes
10	St. de Santa Br	Buenos Aires 6d	Fias Hermanos
10	Campanas Gr	Santos 17h	E. Johnston & C
10	Hullon Br	do 20h	Norton, M. & C
11	Isparica Gr	Hamburg 23d	E. Johnston & C
11	Sempione It	Genoa 24d	Fionta & De V.
11	Stella Nor	Buenos Aires 3d	To order
11	Las Palmas It	Santos 17h	La Velice
12	Tagus Br	do 18h	Royal Mail
12	Vale Mau/deo Fr	Havre*	ChargeursRéunis
12	Deputat Br	Newport 24d	Lage Imãos
12	Mar. Kali Gik	do*	do.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS

DATE	NAME	WHERE TO	CARGO
Apr 6	Kingsland Br	Antwerp	Sundries
6	Nile Br	River Plate	do
6	Vina Arg	Victoria	do
7	Harzburg Gr	do	do
7	Chili Fr	River Plate	do
7	Julia Park Br	Buenos Aires	Ballast
7	Ango Nor	Montevideo	do
7	Tagus Br	Santos	do
7	Deleaula Gr	do	do
7	Paralyha Fr	do	do
7	Bonan Nor	do	do
8	B. Aires Gr	do	do
8	Queensland Br	do	do
8	Kry. Fr. W. India	do	do
8	Flames Br	Southampton*	do
8	Gelivara Br	Buenos Aires	Ballast
8	S. of Mag. Br	do	Sundries
9	Lammermoor Br	Antwerp	Sundries
9	Centurion Br	Buenos Aires	Ballast
9	Strala Br	Santos	Sundries
9	Portugal Fr	Bordeaux*	do
10	Ripon City Br	Buenos Aires	Ballast
10	Campinas Gr	Hamburg*	Sundries
11	Alacra It	Genoa*	do
11	Bellaisa Br	Pacific ports	do
11	Co. Dery Br	Santos	do
12	V. de Rosano Fr	do	do
12	Hullon Br	New York	Coffee
12	Las Palmas It	Genoa*	Sundries
12	St. de Santa Br	Buenos Aires	Ballast
12	Northgate Br	La Plata	do
12	Mowee Gr	Rio Grande*	Sundries

* Touching at intermediate ports.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, APRIL 14th, 1896.

NAME	T	ARRIVED	FROM	CONSIGNEES
American				
Ing M. B. Tower	665	Feb. 4	Macão	Wilson & C.
Ing God News	679	Apr. 1	Baltimore	Wilson & C.
bk Julia K. Ilius	570	7	Baltimore	Watson R. & C.
Argentine				
Ing Alberto Cunha	142	Mar 23	P. Alegre	To order
Austrian				
bk Emma	365	Feb. 11	Marseilles	To order
British				
sp Z. Ring	1297	Feb. 19	Hull	Gas Co.
sp M. L. Harill	1241	Mar. 4	Pensacola	Geral de C. & I.
Ing White Wings	425	5	New York	F. P. Passos
bk Amosson	1361	5	Pensacola	W. V. Guim. & C.
bk Tanjore	838	12	Cardiff	Azevedo, B. P. & C.
bk Cambria	1251	10	Pensacola	Geral de C. & I.
sp James Kerr	2481	16	Pensacola	Geral de C. & I.
bk Grenada	432	16	Cardiff	Blair, Coal Co.
bk Gwyn's Ste	778	16	Liverpool	Geral de C. & I.
bg L. G. Crosby	298	17	Alossora	John Moore & C.
sp Nile	2975	18	Leith	Gas Co.
sp Alex. Veats	1476	19	Cardiff	B. Rodrigues & C.
bk Rolfe	378	25	Shields	Theilum, R. & C.
sp Falls of Dee	544	29	Cardiff	Blair, Coal Co.
bk Cathay	792	29	Swateland	Wilson Sons & C.
bk Antiga	815	31	Brunswick	F. P. Passos
Ing White Wings	395	Apr. 3	B. Aires	To order
Ing Cypher	291	8	Swansea	B. Rodrigues & C.
Ing S. of Jura	1022	12	Greenock	B. Rodrigues & C.
Danish				
Ing Haabet	107	Jan. 21	Alcoa	To order
Ing More Sophie	254	Mar. 21	Hamburg	C. Schmitzplan
Ing Syblie	149	21	Mossoró	A. O. Mau
Dutch				
bg Vlaanderen	467	Sept. 13	Hamburg	C. Heckscher & C
German				
bk Frieda Muhm	1297	Feb. 11	Antwerp	A. Avenir & C.
Ing Joachim	279	Apr. 5	Centrais	C. F. Keller & C.
Italian				
bk Alpha	515	Feb. 19	Marseilles	E. Ott & C.
bk Rosa	630	13	Pensacola	Edificadora Co.
bk Giuseppe	630	13	Mobile	W. V. Guim. & C.
bk Com. Zou	975	23	Pensacola	Geral de C. & I.
sp Indus	1111	Apr. 8	Marseilles	To order
Norwegian				
bk O. Trygvason	820	Mar. 5	Pensacola	Geral de C. & I.
bk Fira	505	27	Ryth	To order
bk Ref. Indus	700	Apr. 1	Cardiff	Blair Coal Co.
bk Elada	737	3	Greenock	B. Rodrigues & C.
Portuguese				
bk Bella Form'sa	560	Mar. 18	Oporto	Veiga Pinto & C.
bk Quiteria	374	18	Oporto	To order
bk Alagardina	367	Apr. 6	Marseilles	Costa Leitão & C.
Spanish				
bk Concepcion	555	Mar 31	Montevideo	G. Gudgeon & C.
Swedish				
bk Erik	387	Feb 25	London	Walter, C. & C
bk Heidi	415	Mar 23	Gothenburg	Geral de C. & I
bk Nensjerrum	602	31	Cadix	To order

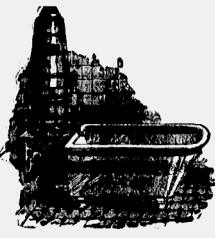
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Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS"

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

WONDERFUL INVENTION.



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

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

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

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

Duplex machines for coffee and tea.

Special machines for laundry work.

The public is cordially invited to visit the agent,

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Sole importers:

ROMBAUER & Co.

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This new establishment has always in stock a large assortment of English, American, French, Portuguese and Brazilian Preserves, Wines, Liqueurs and Grains.

These wonderful pills, so useful and beneficial in all affections of the stomach and intestines, are obtainable in all places where a post-office exists; the manufacturer will forward by registered mail and to any given address, if accompanied by money: 1 box for 2500, 1/2 dozen boxes for 12500 and One dozen boxes for 20500. Address: JOAQUIM BUENO DE MIRANDA, No. 72, Rua de S. Pedro, 1st floor, Rio de Janeiro.

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Ovidor No. 34.

Powerful steam pumps. Drag boats. Stone ballast supplied to ships. Slip way and work shops at Toque-Toque, (Armação, near Nictheroy).

Last Quotations of Stocks and Bonds --- Apr. 13th.

Circulation	Public Funds	
462,055,800\$	Stock 5% currency (apollinaris).....	966\$000 - 968\$000
155,000,000	Bonds 4% (2000), converted.....	955\$000 - 959,000
24,642,000	Gold Loan, 1868, 6%.....	1,319,000 - 1,322,000
18,541,500	Do do 1879, 4 1/2 %.....	-----
24,765,500	Do do 1889, 4%.....	-----
16,868,500	State of Espirito Santo.....	-----
17,500,000	do of Minas Geraes, 5%.....	-----
7,379,000	do of Rio de Janeiro, 6%.....	-----
4,000,000		

Capital	Banks	Par	Last div.	
20,000,000\$	Commercial.....	200\$	8\$00 - Jan. 06	2,850,000 - 2,900\$00
20,000,000	Commercio.....	200	3 000 - Jan. 06	4,600,000 - 200,000
80,000,000	Constructor.....	80	3 200 - Jan. 06	20 500
17,000,000	Credito Movel.....	200	7 000 - Jan. 06	10 500
20,000,000	Lavoura e Comercio.....	200	6 000 - Jan. 06	145 000
10,000,000	do 2nd series.....	200	10 000 - Jan. 06	65 500
156,700,000	Nacional Brasileiro.....	100	3 000 - Jan. 06	223 000 - 225 000
20,000,000	Republica do Brazil.....	200	6 000 - Jan. 06	145 000 - 151 000
20,000,000	do do 2nd series.....	200	3 000 - Jan. 06	67 500 - 68 000
20,000,000	Rural e Hypotecaria.....	200	9 000 - Jan. 06	230 000
.....	do do 2nd series.....	200	4 500 - Jan. 06	115 000 - 119 000

Capital	Railways	Par	Last div.	
40,000,000\$	Bahia & Minas.....	400\$	-----	-----
10,000,000	Mariquinhu.....	100	-----	-----
60,000,000	Oeste de Minas.....	200	-----	-----
74,000,000	do do 2nd series.....	200	-----	137,000
70,000,000	S. Paulo-Rio Grande.....	200	-----	73,000
.....	União Sorocabana-Itambé.....	200	-----	21 000
.....	do do 2nd series.....	200	-----	-----

Capital	Tramways	Par	Last div.	
14,000,000\$	Jardim Botânico.....	200\$	----- Jan. 06	117,000 - 125\$000
12,000,000	S. Christovão.....	800	----- Jan. 06	145 000

Capital	Mills	Par	Last div.	
10,000,000\$	Alliança.....	700\$	----- Feb. 06	----- 260\$000
6,000,000	Brazil Industrial.....	700	----- Feb. 06	-----
3,000,000	Carroça.....	200	----- Jan. 06	-----
6,000,000	Confiança Industrial.....	200	----- Jan. 06	-----
5,000,000	D. Isabel.....	200	40 000 - Jan. 06	----- 20 300
1,000,000	Industrial Mineira.....	200	10 000 - Feb. 06	-----
1,500,000	Manufatura Fluminense.....	200	6% p. a - Aug. 95	-----
4,000,000	Petropolitana.....	200	6 000 - Aug. 95	-----
7,000,000	S. Pedro de Alcantara.....	200	----- Jan. 97	-----
300,000	Santa Luzia.....	200	6 000 - Jan. 96	215\$000 - 225 000

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From the old firm Heidsick
ESTABLISHED IN 1785

Carte Blanche,
Sec,
Brut Extra.

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Relojoaria da Bolsa
F. KRÜSSMANN & Co.
Furnishers for several public
Departments, Banks, Companies,
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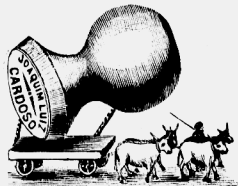
IMPORTERS OF

Clocks for towers and public buildings also
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Jewelry.

Repair all kinds of watches and clocks.

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RIO DE JANEIRO.

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On the line of Silvestre tramway, SANTA THEREZA.
To be reached in 30 minutes from town.

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

**Lambary and Cambuquira Mineral
Waters.**

These natural mineral waters are well known
in all parts of Brazil and have produced admirable
results in treatment of gastric, intestinal and
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They are also the best table waters.

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To travellers on Land or Sea.

No traveller should forget to take with
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very handy in cases of sudden nausea or
any other disarrangement of the stomach
for intestines, so frequent during travels
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SOME DISTINCTIVE FEATURES

Simplicity—Has fewer by six hundred
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thus reducing liability of getting out of
order. Any intelligent person can un-
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Durability—All metal, except the key-
tops, platen, and feed-rolls. Constructed
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Alignment—The type-bars are guided,
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Speed—The expertness of the operator is
absolutely the only limit to its speed.

Visible Writing—Every letter is shown
as soon as struck, and the work remains
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Manifolding—The stroke is downward,
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Repairs—Owing to every part being in-
terchangeable, purchasers can almost in-
variably make what few repairs may be
needed themselves, thus saving cost of
repairer. The machine is therefore ex-
tremely economical

Arranged for writing Portuguese, French, Italian, Spanish and German, without
changing parts.

Type Cleaning—The types are cleaned
in five seconds time, without touching
with hands.

Ribbon Changing—No soiling of hands
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latter being reeled from the spool on
which it is purchased to the machine
spool.

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with capital shift, locking shift, and
celluloid keys—the latter being black
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oculists.

A Time Saver—Owing to its automatic
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cleaning, and the fact that the work is
always in sight, it is the greatest time-
saving writer manufactured.

Appearance—Without exception, the
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nickel and japanned—an ornament as
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Price: \$90 with Table.

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For Men:

Shoes, Russian leather..... 8\$000
and calf..... 7\$000
Idem, French calf, pointed..... 9\$ and 10\$000
Idem, Milliet and Carnot top..... 14\$000

For Ladies:

Borzeguins, kid-leather..... 12\$000
Boots, with elastics..... 6\$000
Idem, pointed..... 7\$000
Borzeguins for girls..... 6\$500
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Slippers, cat-head..... 4\$500
Shoes for children..... 3\$ and 3\$005

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American Commercial Envelopes,

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LINEN ENVELOPES,

made from the best qualities of linen papers known in the

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These envelopes are superior in both quality and make.

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The non-Poisonous Antiseptic and Disinfectant
Non-Caustic, Non-Corrosive.

The only preventive of Yellow fever, Small Pox, Cholera
and all contagious diseases. Used with marvellous results
during the last epidemic season here.

For Veterinary and Agricultural purposes Izal may be re-
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It does not damage the decks.

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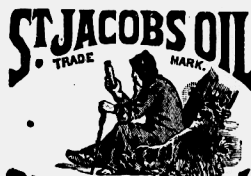
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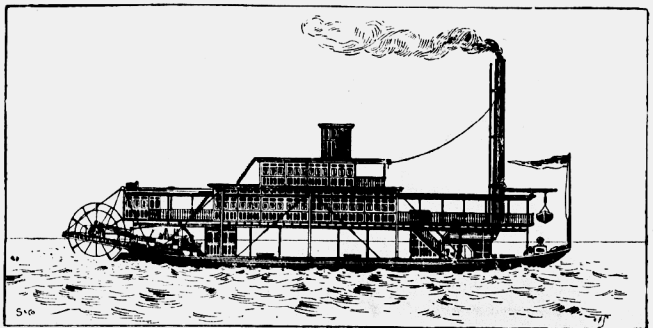


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