



THE RIO NEWS.

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NUMBER 17

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Missing Friends.
 Information wanted at the British Consulate General, No. 2, Rua General Camara, as to the following:
 JOCKYLN, R.—A resident in Rio for some three months past. Information desired as to his whereabouts.
 DUNFORD, John.—Was last heard of about ten years ago, he then being in Saude Hospital. Information required as to his whereabouts.
 APRLEN, Walter.—Was living some time since with Senhor Maurice Haretoff, Fazenda da Bella Aliança, Vargem Alegre, state of Rio. Information required as to his whereabouts.
 MERICCA, Fortunato—Maltese: was lately here on board one of Her Majesty's ships belonging to the Squadron on the S. E. Coast of America. It is stated that he left his ship and was staying at Joseph's lodging-house.
 OGLE, Frederick—Engineer, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, England. Lett home several years ago. His relations hear that he lately died of yellow-fever. Can anyone furnish any information respecting him?
 TULLY, or TULLY, Mathias—Native of Ireland. When last heard of he was engaged in mining in Brazil. Enquiries made about him from Ionia, 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 Itaboraity (opposite Custom House). Petropolis. EDMUND C. H. PHIPPS, Minister.
 AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 56, Rua Theophilus Ottoni. Wm. T. TOWNES, Consul General.
 BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 1, rua Visconde de Itaboraity (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 5th 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 Cattede. English services at 12 m. Sundays. Prayer meeting service Thursday, 7.30 p. m.
 Portuguese services: at 10 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sundays: 7 p. m. Wednesdays.—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. MELLO.
 PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15 Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m., and 7 p. m.; Sundays; and at 7 p. m. Thursdays.
 JAMES B. RODGERS, Pastor.
 Residence: Rua Princesa Imperial 33.
 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.
 Residence: Ladeira do Senado No. 22.
 IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Larga de S. Joaquim, 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 1/2 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 7.00 p. m. FRANKLIN H. NASCIMENTO, Pastor. Primary School in the church building.

Medical Directory
 Dr. William Frederick Eisenlohr, German Physician. Office: 98, Rua General Camara. Consulting hours from 11 to 3 p. m.
 Dr. Ed. Chapot Prevost, professor of Histology, especially of Gynecology, and Surgery in the Faculty of Medicine. Office: 23, Rua da Quitanda; Hours 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.
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 BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.—113 Rua da Assembleia.—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. LUTWY, Missioner. Gifts of books, magazines, papers, etc., also of left-off clothing, will be gratefully received at the Mission or at No. 25, rua Theophilus Ottoni.

WEST COAST ITEMS.
 —A Santiago telegram of the 16th denies that the Chilean government has resolved to increase the regular army.
 3. From the 46th to the 52nd parallels the boundary line to be 72nd meridian.—*Chilian Times*, March 28.
 —A Valparaiso telegram of the 16th says that the minister of war has made a careful inspection of the naval vessels preparatory to putting them on a war footing. Is it business? or bluff?
 —According to Argentine telegrams the Chilean government has ordered five swift torpedo-boat catchers in Europe. They are to be of the *Viper* type and capable of running 25 miles an hour.
 —A cavern has been discovered at Ultima Esperanza gulf, Magellan straits. It is reported to be 200 metres in length and 100 in width, and 30 feet in height, and beautiful stalactites hang from the roof. A perfect human skeleton was found in the cavern.
 The captain of the French ship *Alondral*, which arrived at Iquique from Portland on Saturday, reports that on the 18th ult., at 5 p. m., men about seventy miles west of Valparaiso, he felt a strong earthquake, which severely shook his vessel.—*Chilian Times*, April 1.
 —The Argentine minister to Chili, Dr. Quirno Costa, left Santiago on the 18th on his return to Buenos Aires. It is said that he brings with him the protocol of a treaty in regard to limits, and the final proposals of the Chilean government on that subject.
 —A popular manifestation came off in Santiago on Sunday. It was designed to express the solidarity of the people with the government in maintaining the rights of Chili and resisting all foreign aggression. An enormous multitude was assembled and great enthusiasm prevailed. Now, Buenos Aires, it is your turn!

—At Punta Arenas, Straits of Magellan, says the *Chilian Times*, "the temperature on Feb. 6 was one of the highest on record, being 26° (Cent.) above zero. The mean temperature for the month was 12", which, together with frequent short showers, has produced an unusually luxuriant vegetation. Wheat and barley, sown for forage, have attained an unusual growth, but the grain has not ripened."
 —It is currently reported that the Chilean government has submitted the following propositions to the representative of the Argentine government:
 1. Cession to Argentina of the Puna de Atacama.
 2. The work of delimitation from 27th to the 46th parallels to continue in conformity with existing treaties, the arbitrator who is to decide the questions that may arise to be appointed forthwith.
 —In consequence of the fear of Sunday (29th March) being a very critical day—an earthquake visitation or a tidal wave—many people are either leaving the city for some place in the country or removing to the hills, and it is reported that between 150 and 200 houses are empty of their occupants. Many have gone to Limache, Quilipe, Quilota, and other places at a high sea-level; while some have even gone so far as Los Andes for security. The streets and promenades at night are forsaken, and much consternation reigns amongst the people, and which evidently will continue until after to-morrow.—*Chilian Times*, March 28.
 —We understand that the British government contemplates making another effort to reestablish diplomatic relations with wayward Bolivia, and with this object in view Mr. Alfred St. John has been instructed by his government to proceed to that country and to make a full report. We congratulate Lord Salisbury on the selection he has made, for we do not think that the mission confided to Mr. St. John could have been entrusted to a more competent person. We have consistently advocated for many years past, both in this country and in home journals, the reestablishment of diplomatic relations between Great Britain and Bolivia, and we sincerely hope that Mr. St. John's mission may lead to this very desirable end. Bolivia is rich in natural resources, and offers a field for British enterprise and capital which ought not to be overlooked. Most other countries are represented in Bolivia, and we should be glad to see our country represented there also, provided always that such an arrangement is possible.—*Chilian Times*.

—If we are to judge from the ravings of the Lima press, Peruvians appear to think that Chili's difficulty with Argentina is Peru's opportunity. If we look beneath the surface, however, it will be found that the actual outbreak of Chilophobia in the Lima press, is the result of a preconceived plan to divert the attention of the Peruvian people from their own domestic affairs, which could not well be in a more unsatisfactory condition. Pirola's tenure of office has by the slenderest of threads, and among other precautions of safety, he wears a Dove cuirass, and some people say two.—*Chilian Times*.

THE EARTHQUAKE SCARE.
 Happily Sunday last, Feb's critical day, passed off tranquilly. Even the sea was as calm as a mill pond, presenting anything but the appearance of a tidal wave. Many people in the city experienced a sleepless night and were every year in the streets with strange forebodings of coming danger—what they could not tell. Those who had taken refuge on the hills or in the parks and avenida could not have passed a comfortable night, for the atmosphere was humid and cold. The thousands who had left by train the previous days for Salto, Limache, Quilota, etc., of course made the streets of the city present a most deserted appearance, for everyone who could seemed to have resorted to the country haunts. Throughout the whole of the day streams of people wended their way to Playa Ancha, and this favourite resort was never more patronised than it was on Sunday afternoon.
 On Monday the trains were crowded with people who had been at the adjoining towns returning to their homes, while carts, horses, and donkeys were brought into requisition to fetch the beds and bedding of those who had taken to the hills in the fright. The earthquake shakes, however, were not over, for about two o'clock a slight one was felt in the district and also one shortly after nine o'clock on Tuesday morning. It is sincerely to be hoped that the scare is over and that the inhabitants will now settle down tranquilly to their customary avocations.

PLATINE COMPARISONS.
 The Montevideo correspondent (Stand-by-O'-Gorman) of the *Buenos Aires Standard* draws the following interesting comparisons between Montevideo and Buenos Aires:
 After a few days sojourn in your city one feels a certain satisfaction in returning to the little Mount. Argentines who come to Montevideo-les-bains complain of our habit of eating and drinking gold, though far from the disastrous results which attended King Midas' avaricious-gastro-gastronomic experiences. I find that you Portenians eat, drink, and smoke paper and perform I don't know how many other functions with paper. There is not a restaurant that I found as good as our Charpentier. Excepting the Argentine Pavilion they all reminded me of a mausoleum. On entering them I instinctively looked about for the canquique and the candles. I know that this chilling effect is unavoidable owing to the stupid system of construction of the houses universal in Spanish countries. Everything I eat suggested paper. I make, however, certain exceptions. The fish, shrimps and potatoes from Mar del Plata are better than anything we have here. Also your Quilmes beer is a source of delight, while here our native beer is quite undrinkable. The introduction of Argentine beer is impossible on a large scale, since the bottle of Quilmes, which costs forty cents paper, say twelve cents Oriental gold, costs an additional 20 cents for duties and expenses placed here. On the other hand your ordinary wines and liquors suggest Rosario and the Boca. In Montevideo you can get good American, Irish and Scotch whiskies all over the place. Even vermuth is genuine. In your city it is almost impossible. After much labor I discovered a few places where real Monogram whiskey could be had and I met a Frenchman who supplied me with good Margaux for a table wine, the same we find at Charpentier's. One honorable exception to the general rule is the Empire, an American bar, where they know how to mix Uncle Sam's favorite beverages in a way that we cannot equal in Montevideo. As for smoking, since I finished the cigars which I brought from Havanna, I have been a victim to the cigarette habit. In B. Aires, once I had reached the end of the cigarettes which I had brought from the Mount (and I reached it very soon, as everybody I met begged them of me) I could not find a decent cigarette to smoke. There were lots of cigarettes, and they were cheap but nasty, composed apparently of fine cut potato leaves, steeped in nicotine and gentian, or valerian. I was told that there was one cigarette called "Sin Bombo," made of tobacco, but I never could find it anywhere. Here in Montevideo, changadors smoke better tobacco than Argentine members of congress. You are ahead of us in one respect, however, that is equippage. I have seen several well turned out carriages with horses properly groomed, coachmen and footmen properly shaved and clad and holding themselves as they should. In Montevideo I have never seen a really smart turnout, footmen are unknown and the coachmen all look like *campesinos*. In Buenos Aires there are, perhaps, twenty well turned out stables. We are better paved than you are, and our streets and sidewalks are wider, but now that you are getting the Barber asphalt pavement you will have the best of us. Your women are no better looking, nor better dressed than the Orientals, but they have more of that distinguished air which makes the *femme du grand monde*.

THE British are nicknamed beefeaters not without reason. The annual consumption of meat in Great Britain per head is 124.8 pounds, of which 65.7 is beef, 28.3 mutton, 28.6 pork, 2.2 other kinds.

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. Garmet Brown & Co., GRNOA,

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Established in Hamburg on 16th December 1887 by the "Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft" in Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg," Hamburg.

Capital. . . 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

(Caixa 108.)

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos

(Caixa 530.) (Caixa 185.)

- Draws on:
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From the Pall Mall Gazette, London.
A SEARCH FOR GOLD IN BRITISH GUIANA.

There is nothing new to be said about the geographical or political features of British Guiana, but concerning the daily life of the colonists, especially in the districts newly opened, little is known. A young Englishman, Mr. Leslie T. Le Mare, was one of a party of four who made an extended tour in the Barema district last year, where they prospected, not unsuccessfully, for gold. He is a firm believer in the future of British Guiana, destined, he is convinced, to be some day one of the richest of the crown colonies. The Venezuelan question is sure to be amicably settled, and in ten years the two Anglo-Saxon nations will have forgotten that it ever existed. There are a great many Americans in British Guiana, and they live on most excellent terms with their English neighbours, with whom they are frequently partners in business, and with whom they have occasionally intermarried. The Venezuelan question has, however, rendered the colony a great service. It called the attention of the world to British Guiana, and gave it a lift on the road to prosperity.

I went there in August, 1894, to look after some interest I had acquired in the Barema goldfields. The steamer *Nonpareil*, of Scrutton's Line, carried me there in seventeen days, touching at Funchal. We anchored off Georgetown at five in the morning, and my first view of the city was a

pleasing one, though the luxuriant vegetation hides most of the finest buildings when looked at from the sea. The negro porters made a rush for our luggage, and we were soon comfortably installed at our hotels. Georgetown is fortunate in this respect, the Demerara Ice-house and the Tower Hotel, both owned by Englishmen, leaving little to be desired in the way of accommodation. But I only remained long enough to rest, and after making the necessary purchases I and my three companions, another Englishman, an American, and a Portuguese, together with a hundred negroes we had hired, and our stores and prospecting implements, were embarked on the *Penwortham*, a steamer belonging to Sprootton and Co., timber merchants, one of the vessels that ply between Georgetown and the bush. The little steamer of 240 tons, crowded as she was with passengers, rolled heavily, so that of the whites on board three-fourths were sea-sick. If an accident had happened I do not think the whites would have had much chance for their lives. The swarm of blacks would have made a rush for the two or three boats and the life-preservers, while those who tried to swim to shore would have been devoured by the sharks that are so numerous in the bay and the Demerara river that no one at Georgetown ever attempts sea-bathing. However, we reached Marawana, the government station, situated on a branch of the Demerara river, at nine the next morning, to find Mr. Im-Thurn, C.M.G., who rules the whole of the north-western district, where the gold fields are. He is a very able man, and very popular. He is said to be the best botanist in British Guiana, and lives in a pretty little bachelor residence with a delightful garden, in the centre of a typical South American village.

Our next stopping place was Mount Everard, two hours further on. We passed through some pretty scenery, both banks of the river being hilly and finely wooded with beautiful trees of many varieties. We made fast to the old Dutch wharf the Stelling, when we unloaded our stores, which were then put on board flat boats, and towed upstream by a steam launch. We remained at the fairly good, but rather expensive, hotel for a day. From Mount Everard to Kariaboo is a journey of twenty-four hours, and here we were kindly received by Mr. Jones, the government official in charge, and Mr. Leman, a merchant, who shares his house, where we slung our hammocks in the verandah for the night. The journey from here to Arakaka by water lasted six days. Here we built a magazine on the riverside for our reserve of food, ammunition, and tools. The former consisted of salt fish, dried peas, flour, and rice. We had also a little cloth and medicines.

That six days' journey up the river was a pleasant one. We left forty of the blacks behind to join us in the bush with fresh supplies later on. Our boats were five in number, each manned by twelve negroes. We always started about six in the morning, after an early breakfast, and paddling against the stream until eleven, would haul up against the bank to prepare a second and more substantial breakfast. Then the blacks would ply the paddles again until five in the afternoon, when we landed, cleared away the bush, spread an awning, lighted fires, cooked our dinners, and went into camp for the night. We saw several wild animals, once a jaguar, a beautiful beast, and on another occasion a bush-cow (*maipour*). We saw a good many parrots and macaws, as well as wild fowl in great variety. We were often impeded in our progress up the river by *jacoubas*, fallen trunks of trees that had to be cut away to clear a passage. Sometimes they were too big, or too deep in the water for this, and the boats had to be hauled over them by main strength, when we and the blacks would have to get into the water. The negroes were very skilful with their paddles. At starting they would begin one of their quaint songs, keeping time with the paddles, and continue singing for hours at a time, until we came to a stop. We saw plenty of alligators, but they do not attack you unless you go near their nests. The river teems with fish, *maricut*, perhaps the finest food-fish in the colony, and the curious striped tiger-fish, of which we caught some that weighed more than a hundred pounds.

After building the magazine we started on the three days' journey through the bush to our claim in the Barema. It was a rough experience. There was no road, no

track even, and the bush was so thick that it had often to be hewn down with cutlasses. We had to cross a number of creeks, 40 or 50 feet wide, when a tree was cut down so as to fall across it and make a bridge, which we crossed in Indian file; had enough for us with a drop of 30 or 40 feet on either side, and more dangerous still for the negroes, each of whom carried a load of 100 lbs., but wore no clothing beyond a cloth around the loins. As soon as we arrived at our claims we began prospecting, and it was not long before we found gold. We began washing wherever we saw a chance, using Battell's conical wooden tray wherever we found gravel in the creeks. We confined our operations to alluvial washings in sluices. Had we gone deeper we might have shown better results. As it was, they were satisfactory. We did not extend our operations beyond the limits of our claim of about 500 acres.

After striking gold we built a comfortable wooden house with a roof of "neponit," paper chemically treated to render it waterproof; and *loges* for the blacks. A native, whose services we secured on the way up, walled our garden, in which we grew all English vegetables, which turned out excellently. I attribute our good health during the several months we remained there to our fresh vegetables and to the fresh meat of the wild animals we shot. We visited the estates of the Barema Mining Company, the Barema Development Syndicate, and the Arakaka Gold Mining and Placer Company, in all of which Englishmen and Americans have invested money, and of whom many live in the district. The Barema Gold Mining Company appears to be on a paying basis. Some of the Arakaka's claims have panned out well, and their manager is perhaps the best mining expert in British Guiana.

Of wild animals, we saw, besides the bush-cow, the wild pig and the *labba*, a big animal resembling the hare. Opossum is very common, and so are the baboons, whose flesh is excellent food, although the blacks will not touch it. The male baboon in the forest, where he is usually accompanied by five or six females of the species, makes as much noise as a lion, and can be heard for miles. Wild turkeys and the *powis*, a very similar bird, are very plentiful. The marm, so named on account of its peculiar cry, looks like a big partridge. The flesh of the toucan, called by the negroes the bill-bird, is good food, and its plumage is beautiful. There are swarms of humming-birds and butterflies and lizards of all sizes and colours.

The vegetation in the Barema is luxuriant; palms, ferns, orchids, and the cedar are as common as is the ash with us, besides bloodwood and the cotton-tree. The insects are great pests. The *ble-rouge* is worse than a mosquito, and though it only attacks new comers, and lets you alone after a time, it deprives you of sleep for several nights. Then there are centipedes and forty-legs; and the horrible black scorpions, very poisonous, and big tarantula spiders. There is a curious "six o'clock beetle," who makes a strange humming sound in the woods at that hour. With all these drawbacks we were satisfied with the result of our experience. I am convinced that mining is destined to become the great industry of the colony, and will bring it the prosperity it would have had long ago had it not been for the selfish policy of the sugar-planters, who did all in their power to check it. But their power is on the decline, and will soon be something to be remembered without regret. The output of the mines, which was 240 oz. in 1884, was last year 140,000 oz.

I remained some time in Georgetown before I returned home, and liked it. There is a pleasant Anglo-American society, two good clubs, and a cricket club two miles out, with tennis courts for the English and Americans. There is no theatrical company, but now and then a stray company wanders down "on tour" from the States. Private theatricals are extensively indulged in. There are two race-courses, one two miles from town, the other at a place called Belfield, twenty miles away. The meetings are well attended. The horses are mainly English thoroughbreds, ridden by English jockeys or negro boys. The drives around Georgetown are delightful and the roads good; the one to the Botanical Garden, a perfect paradise reached by a winding way along the banks of the Demerara river, is the pleasantest. Blots on the landscape are the deserted sugar

plantations, whose owners have been ruined by competition with the German beet-root sugar manufacturers. In Georgetown men rise early, usually at six, and after a cup of coffee and an egg, go to business, which is generally transacted before eleven. Then they go home for a substantial meal of *maricú* salmon-trout, (good, but expensive), bad meat (the mutton the worst I ever saw), and excellent curries of salmon, lobster, or prawns. The dish of the country is pepperpot, very highly seasoned.

At present Georgetown can hardly be called a thriving place—due, I believe, to the lack of industrial enterprise, in spite of the fine field for it.

From *The Times*.

THE VENEZUELA QUESTION.

A review of the evidence of maps throws light on the character of the claim of Venezuela respecting the boundary of British Guiana. This claim is fully set forth in the letter from Don Eduardo Calcaño to Mr. Fish dated November 14, 1876, and in the letter from Don Rafael Seijas to Mr. Baker of July 15, 1882.

The claim rests on the fallacy that, by right of an arbitrary Spanish interpretation of the position of the meridian described in the papal bull of 1493, all America belonged to Spain.

Señor Calcaño asserts that the bull of Alexander VI. was decisive at the time, and that the right of Spain to America was always considered indisputable and was sanctioned by the unanimous consent of all nations. The very reverse of this is the truth. The pretension of a profligate and debauched priest, like Rodrigo Borgia, to divide the whole world between his own country and Portugal was revolting to the conscience of the rest of Christendom, and very decided protests were made against it by the other maritime countries—England, France, and afterwards Holland. If England had not taken effective measures against the Spanish claim, the United States would not now exist, for all the territories of the United States are on the Spanish side of the papal meridian. France actively protested by occupying Canada and Louisiana; Holland by the settlement of Guiana.

This fallacy runs through all the Venezuelan arguments derived from it, and vitates them. By the treaty of Munster in 1648 Spain and Holland were to remain in possession of the territories they then enjoyed in the Indies. "Therefore," runs the argument, "from that time it is prohibited to alter the actual state of possession by new advances, because it would violate the treaty." Any one would naturally suppose that, if this deduction is valid, it would apply to both parties to the treaty. "Oh, no! only to the Dutch," says Señor Seijas, "because all America belonged to Spain"—a present from Rodrigo Borgia!

The same fallacy vitates a quotation from Vattel to the effect that "although a nation makes no use of unoccupied lands belonging to it, nevertheless those places belong to it, and it has interests in preserving them for future use, and is not responsible to any person for the manner in which it makes use of its property." This, of course, begs the question, which is, to whom do the lands referred to belong? They certainly did not belong to Spain if her only title was her own arbitrary placing of Rodrigo Borgia's imaginary meridian; consequently, they do not belong to Venezuela.

A doctrine is put forward by Señor Seijas that the Indians have no rights in the territory they occupy. In the basin of the Essequibo the Caribs had taken refuge, under Dutch protection, from the horrible cruelties of the Spaniards, the true relation of which is revolting. Accused of cannibalism, the Spanish government decreed that they were to be sold into slavery or exterminated. But the dry old chronicler Castellanos truthfully remarked that the cruel edict was issued—

No p' riq'ue comian carne humana,
Mas porque defendian bien su casa.
(Not because they ate human flesh,
But because they bravely defended their homes.)

These Caribs did defend their homes. They were ever the friends and allies of the Dutch, and where they maintained their rights against the Spaniard throughout the basin of the Essequibo, there the rightful sphere of Dutch influence extended. The Caribs, Arawaks, and other tribes of the Essequibo basin are equally the friends, allies, and subjects of the English, who are bound to protect them.

These Venezuelan fallacies based on the papal bull have been exploded, the claim is reduced to its proper dimensions. As encroaching squatters the Venezuelans may put forward a claim to what they have occupied in the Yuruari and Curumu valleys, and this seems a fitting subject for arbitration; but neither Spaniards nor Venezuelans ever extended their occupation beyond the Cuyuni or into the valley of the Barima. Señor Seijas, indeed, pretends that "Sir Walter Raleigh wrote that the Spaniards occupied the rivers Barima, Moroko, and Pomaran, and that their dominion extended to the Essequibo." Raleigh wrote nothing of the kind. What he wrote was that "those Spaniards used in canoes to pass to the rivers of Barema, Pawroma, and Dissequibe, and there buy women and children," which is a very different thing from effective occupation and the establishment of dominion.

A peculiarity of the Venezuelan claim is the contention that the Dutch Essequibo colony or "establishment" means the river and nothing more, instead of the basin, including the river and its tributaries. Yet the latter meaning is the correct one, unless in cases where the river is explicitly referred to as a boundary. This is, indeed, obvious, and it is the meaning adopted by every authoritative geographer from D'Anville to our own time. The "establishments" of Demerara and Berbice mean the basins of those rivers including their tributaries, as the Venezuelan claimants would probably admit. The "establishment" of Essequibo, of course, means the same. These colonies were called "establishments" in the treaty of August 13, 1814, which ceded them to Great Britain. A convention between Spain and Portugal, signed at Aranjuez on June 23, 1791, for the mutual surrender of deserters, is cited by the Venezuelans because it mentions one locality where deserters may take refuge as "especially between the Orinoco and Essequibo." This is seized upon as a proof that the Dutch dominion ceased at the main stream of the Essequibo. It is quite overlooked that this fallacious argument cuts both ways, and that, if so, the Spanish dominion equally ceased at the main stream of the Orinoco.

The Dutch dominion, either by discovery, by effective occupation, by occasional commercial voyages, or through friendship and alliance with the rightful owners of the soil—the Indians—extended over the whole of the basins of the Essequibo and the Barima. The Dutch discovered the course of the Essequibo as far as the falls of the Ourapocari, and the English completed the discovery to its source. The Spanish dominion extended over the basin of the Orinoco. The Dutch had exactly the same right to their dominions as the Spaniards had to theirs—namely, the rights of first exploration, of occupancy, and of legitimate influence. Latterly some Spanish religious missions were established within the Essequibo basin, in the valley of the Yuruari, but they were broken up by the Columbian government. The extreme point ever reached by Spaniards is shown by Humboldt, and is on the left bank of the Cuyuni. The Dutch always strongly protested against any attempted encroachment by the Spaniards; and it is understood that proofs will be forthcoming of the Spanish government, in various ways, having shown their acquiescence in the right of the Dutch to the Essequibo basin.

Great Britain became possessed of the Essequibo basin by cession from the Dutch. The Venezuelans have since made encroachments down the valleys of the Yuruari and the Curumu, but neither Spaniards nor Venezuelans have ever established effective occupancy beyond the Cuyuni or in the Barima valley. The just solution of the question is therefore clear. It is to fix a boundary so as to give all places now occupied by Venezuela to that republic, and all places occupied by the English to Great Britain. The river Cuyuni forms such a boundary line. The basins of the Barima and Pomaran should remain to Great Britain as the inheritor of Holland, the Dutch having held the Barima and effectively occupied the Pomaran for more than two centuries. It may be observed that in 1877 Don José María Rojas, the minister from Venezuela, was willing to give up any claim on the basin of the Pomaran and on the left bank of the Essequibo. Now his countrymen have become much more unreasonable.

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THE TRUE DOCTRINE.

The concluding periods of Senator Wolcott's famous speech in the United States senate in opposition to the action of President Cleveland in the Guiana-Venezuela boundary dispute, contains the germs of what ought to be the true "Monroe doctrine," or, better still, the true English doctrine of all the English-speaking nations and colonies of the world. It is a doctrine that can not be repeated too often. In concluding Senator Wolcott said:—

France is a sister republic, and although most of her colonies, commended in the resolution of the senator from Alabama, have fewer rights than Cuba, she is yet entitled to our consideration and sympathy because of her form of government. Germany has furnished us hundreds of thousands of worthy citizens, who are a credit to the republic. Russia was our friendly ally in the late war. And yet, Mr. President, when I read that all these powerful governments—France, Germany, and Russia—had allied themselves together against Great Britain, and that the people of those little islands "compassed by the private sea" in defense of what they deemed their rights, were marshalling their armies and assembling their navies, ready, undaunted, to face a world in arms, unyielding and unafraid, I thanked God I was of the race! There is no drop of blood in me, Mr. President, that is not of English origin, and I have no ancestor on my side since 1650 who was not born on the soil of New England; but my heart beats when I recall the glorious deeds of Clive, and Lawrence, and Napier, and Wellington,—

"England's greatest son: He that gazed a hundred fights, And never lost an English gun;"

of Drake and Hawkins, who fought the Spaniard and swept the Spanish Main, and of the incomparable Nelson; and my pulse quickens when I realize that the splendor of their achievements is part of our glorious heritage, and that the language of Burke and Chatham is our mother tongue! Mr. President, we will protect our country and our country's interests with our lives, but we wage no war of conquest, or of hate. This republic stands facing the dawn, secure in its liberties, conscious of its high destiny. Wherever in all the world the hand of the oppressed or the downtrodden is reached out to us, we meet it in friendly clasp. In the old world, where unspeakable crimes even now are committed, the cities, the Orient, where old dynasties have been crumbling for a thousand years and still hang together, strong in the accumulation of infamies; in South America, where as yet the forms of free institutions hold only the spirit of cruelty and oppression; everywhere upon the earth it is our mission to ameliorate, to civilize, to christianize, to loosen the bonds of captivity, and to point the way to nobler heights. What ever of advancement and of progress the centuries shall bring us must largely come through the spread of the religion of Christ and the dominance of the English-speaking peoples; and wherever you find both you find communities where freedom exists and law is obeyed. Blood is thicker than water, and until some just quarrel divides us, we will never forbid, may these two great nations of the same speech and lineage and traditions stand as brothers, shoulder to shoulder, in the interest of humanity, by their union compelling peace and awaiting the coming of the day when "nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn any more."

From the Buenos Aires Herald. WE HAVE NO NAVY.

It is no blindness to deceive a friend in any matter of his important interests are concerned. It would be pleasant and polite to say that Argentina is building up an efficient navy. We should like to be able to say this, but we cannot do so for the reason that it is not true either in fact or in promise. We have not even laid the foundation of an efficient navy, for that can only be laid on discipline, and this is what we have shown sign even under sailing, and much less of adopting. We have discipline nowhere from highest to lowest. We have none in the war office, where the minister sometimes mistakes brutality for firmness and inactivity for determination, where officers are called up and rebuked without trial as if they were schoolboys, where illegal arrests and dismissals are made and where ignorance is not compensated by good will. There is no discipline at all. There is no discipline because officers who cannot govern themselves cannot govern their men, and the officers do not always govern themselves, for they are often brutal and seldom considerate for their men, who are in too many cases treated more like dogs than men, and as a result they desert by scores whenever they get a chance, after any real service is called for. We have seen what the ideal of the navy is when a ship and crew are deserted by every officer and left to be engulfed in angry seas, an act which a most solemn court martial fully justified. We have seen this when a squadron deserts its post because a few men fall ill of a fever and carnival is at hand. We see it in the shuffling of officers, in the fuss and fury shown in emergencies, in the bad management of ships and in the dense ignorance of not a few officers who are well belted with gold braid. We see the inefficiency in the fact and as a result of the fact that mere merit stands a poor chance while family and political influence control everything. We have good ships, but good ships must have good men or they are not worth anything. We are increasing the number of our ships but are doing little to improve the personnel of the service. This is a serious matter which should be attended to without delay, but it is perfectly safe to say that it will not be heeded until we have had a drastic lesson.

Transcribed by request.

LOYD BRAZILEIRO.

It seems incredible that Brazilians cannot work honestly and earn the fruit of their labor in their own country.

It is a fact that a large number of firemen contracted for the Lloyd Brazileiro have arrived from

Europe for the purpose of taking the places now occupied by Brazilian workmen.

This is an absurdity that almost reaches the bounds of an outrage.

Can it be possible that foreigners are brought from Europe to take the bread out of the mouths of hard working and honest Brazilians?

Where is the patriotism of the board of directors of the Lloyd Brazileiro?

How wretched is our lot in our own country!

How much we miss our beloved Marshal Floriano Peixoto!

If he were alive, I am sure that such things would not occur and that Brazil would soon belong to the Brazilians.

The directors of the Lloyd Brazileiro are not friends to their own countrymen and are Brazilians only in name.

They may persecute us, but of one thing they may be certain. This will not last long and the day of reckoning is coming.

Federal Capital, April 13, 1896.

For the Firemen of the Lloyd Brazileiro, ANTONIO JOSÉ DOS SANTOS MACIEL.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS

—It is reported that three electric tram lines are projected in Buenos Aires.

—Six more batteries of artillery from Europe are shortly expected at Buenos Aires.

—The Argentine national guards have gone into camp at Cumurálan. Drilling began yesterday.

—The Italians of Argentina sent home £40,000 on the 19th inst. to the families of soldiers killed in Africa.

—The March receipts of the Montevideo custom-house amounted to \$988,270.42, an increase on the receipts for March of last year.

—The press of Buenos Aires is complaining of the large number of mendicants which are exercising their profession in the streets of that city.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 18th says that the Argentine government is considering a new emission of paper money to the extent of ten millions of dollars.

—The report that the Paraguayan government intended to issue more currency at once and to raise the price of gold. Twenty-five points in one day were registered—and this on an existing price of over 600!

—According to a Buenos Aires telegram of the 18th the two ironclads purchased in Italy cost Garibaldi 17,500,000 francs; Varese 16,750,000 francs. These prices are justified by the fact of a sudden war and that Chili would purchase them.

—In calling attention to the steady decrease in the population of Montevideo the Times of that city says the decrease amounts to 1,540 persons during the last six months, or an average of some 250 persons a month. Misgovernment is producing its proper fruit in Montevideo, without a doubt!

—A school for nurses will be established in the Caridad Hospital next month. This will fill a long-felt want, for the nurses in this hospital, sisters of charity, are for the most part more distinguished for their piety than their skill. Piety is an excellent thing in its proper place, but is of little use in setting broken bones or nursing fever patients.—Montevideo Times.

—Argentina just now is in no mood to make concessions to Chile, and the proposition of the latter will be declined, and yet arbitration is the true solution of all such questions. True we made a bad show in the Missions question but that was because Brazil carefully prepared and skillfully presented its side of the case and Argentina did neither. Even in war we should have to show some energy, skill and energy in order to any show of success.—Buenos Aires Herald.

—From the 1st of March, 1895 to the same time in 1896 the Cuyo provinces exported 312,675 bottles of wine, as follows: San Luis 1,515 bottles, Mendoza 224,255 do, San Juan 86,905 do. The stock on the 1st of March belonging to 1895 vintage was 35,000 bottles, of which 20,000 bottles, belonged to Mendoza. Including the consumption in the above provinces the production was 325,000 bottles, representing \$20,000,000 m/n. The production in Mendoza this year is estimated at 300,000 bottles.

—Sr. Juan A. Alsina of the immigration department has sent us the following very satisfactory immigration returns from the month of March:—From Europe and the United States 470 passengers arrived and 222 left. From Montevideo 2,037 arrived, 1,167 sailed. The immigrants from Europe numbered 5,383 and only 1,853 left for other countries. Immigrants from Montevideo during the month 2,482, sailed for that port 1,771. Total arrivals 10,572. Total departures 4,968. Net gain 5,604.—Southern Cross, Buenos Aires.

—The town of San Juan has been visited again by scarlatina. Only a few months ago this disease had given a great deal of trouble and doctors as well as medical disbelievers had to be sent for. It was thought that the illness had disappeared or at least ceased to become dangerous. But this new outbreak shows that the superficial means employed to put a stop to it are of no use and that the disease is permanently caused by the bad sanitary conditions of the town. This will have to be remedied if the disease is to disappear.—Times, Buenos Aires.

—According to telegrams from Buenos Aires during the past week a great scandal has come to light in the purchase of the new ironclads Garibaldi and Varese. Engineer Cremona, who made the purchases, seems to have swindled his own government as thoroughly as Celman himself could have done. Some of the newspapers have denounced the swindle, and to check them the government has prosecuted the Times of Argentina for its disclosures and comments. It is exceedingly strange that an Argentine can not handle public money, even for patriotic or charitable purposes, without attempting to steal a part of it. How can a country ever become great and prosperous, whose citizens are so dishonest and unfaithful?

THE RIO NEWS PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, APRIL 21ST, 1896.

The statement made by the director of the Central railway a few days since that the proof that the public is satisfied with his management is to be found in the fact that not a single complaint has been recorded in the book provided for that purpose, requires a little disinterested consideration. The question we wish to ask is: Is this conclusion correct? Is it true that a failure to register complaints proves that no complaints exist? The officials concerned may perhaps draw this conclusion, and if they are careless of the reputation and efficiency of the service they may conclude that nothing further is required from them. But, in spite of all this, is the director right in his conclusion? Almost daily we hear of accidents and complaints in regard to the Central railway. The guards at crossings are negligent and permit incautious people on the tracks, to be run over and killed. Pointsmen are careless in setting their switches, and destructive collisions occur. The machinists and other employes are negligent in examining the locomotives and rolling stock under their care, and disastrous accidents follow. The station-masters and freight officials of the line are negligent of the care of the merchandise and produce entrusted to their care, they are exposed to sun and rain, often for days, and serious losses result. These are of almost daily occurrence. Are we to inter, then, that they do not exist simply because they have not been recorded in a complaint book at the Central station? Most certainly not! And now, may we ask, of what use is such a complaint book? It serves to inform all the employes of the road who it is that is complaining. As the shipper well knows, this will place him at a serious disadvantage in all future transactions with the road. In all probability his complaint will not be attended to, or the employé complained of will not be punished. The only result of the complaint will be inattention and prejudice for himself. The officials and employes will seek to punish him for complaining, and in view of the lax discipline enforced they will have their own way about it. Merchants and shippers are well aware of this, so they submit as far as it is possible without complaining. It is the same thing in the custom-house, and in the postoffice, and in the treasury, and, in fact, in all public departments. They submit to the abuse of to-day, hoping to avoid another one to-morrow. And until the government enforces real discipline in its departments, they will go on doing the same thing. It would be better, in our opinion, if they complained, if they refused to submit to even the slightest imposition, for there will never be any substantial reform until they do. But capital and trade are sensitive and timid, as a rule, and they submit to almost everything, even to a wrong conclusion drawn from their silence.

Some of our colleagues on this coast have taken the position that the United States government ought to grant belligerent rights to the Cuban revolutionists because of the cruelties and misgovernment of the Spanish. In this they are permitting their sympathies to override their judgment. Were they to say that the United States should interfere because of these cruelties and this notorious misgovernment, then we might agree with them. The issue would be clearly defined and intelligible, the mo-

ture would be humane, and the method direct and responsible. Any nation can adopt such a resolution without violating international law, for it is a sovereign act. To grant belligerent rights, however, is a different thing. It has been established by competent authorities and repeated precedents that insurgents are not entitled to belligerent rights until they have secured some of the principal characteristics of an independent state. They must have a definite political organization, must be in possession of certain territory, and must be prepared to levy taxes, administer justice, defend their rights, meet their financial obligations and maintain a proper and responsible diplomatic intercourse with foreign nations. That the Cuban insurgents are not prepared to do all this is evident to everyone. They have a large force of men under arms, but they are broken up into small bands. They do not possess a single large town or city. They have neither ports, nor war vessels. Their government is only a revolutionary junta. Their revenues are dependent upon contributions from the outside. Sympathize with them as we certainly do, we are obliged to admit that they have not a single claim to belligerent rights. In our opinion, however, the United States might with all reason say to Spain that the war must end. Not only could such a step be justified for humane reasons, but also for high political reasons. The territory of the United States, because of its contiguity, is a refuge for the Cuban revolutionist. The great majority of the people of the United States are in thorough sympathy with Cuba, and will continue to give money and assistance to every revolutionary outbreak. The extended coast line of the United States renders it impossible to keep an effective watch over the movements of such sympathizers. It becomes evident, therefore, that these repeated revolutions, caused by the failure of the Spanish government to rule that island in the best interests of the Cuban people, are a source of continual disturbance, disquiet and expense to the United States. The United States can not undertake to assist Spain in repressing these insurrections, nor can its civil and military forces be constantly employed during a term of years in pursuing Cuban sympathizers. The last war continued for a period of ten years, and the present one may continue even longer. In the interests of humanity, of peace and of normal intercourse as neighbors, the United States desires to have the war terminate. If Spain will grant home rule to Cuba, the United States might induce the Cubans to accept. If Spain refuses, then material assistance should be given to the revolutionists at once so that they might win their full independence. The peace of the world is of far more importance than the rights of any crown over a discontented colony, and this will justify a long step in the direction of forcible interference. Spain long since forfeited all claim upon the sympathy of the civilized world by her cruel injustice and rapacious administration in Cuba. Let her now pay the penalty!

THE COFFEE EXPORT TAX. Rio de Janeiro, 18th April, 1895. The Editor of the "Rio News."

Sir.—If you will be so good as to specify the exact points on which you have doubts as to the feasibility of the project, with which I am connected, for solving the question of the coffee duties, I shall gladly endeavor to give you a satisfactory explanation, with the hope of obtaining your support. Even if the project be as good as its authors, and several very competent authorities, believe it to be, it will require the support of all well-intentioned persons if it is to make way against the various interests it offends.

You are perfectly justified in calling the present system "complicated and unsound," but, as yet, no practicable and satisfactory means have been found of dispensing with the double exaction of the duty. The payment only by the exporters, with free entry, would, of course, be entirely satisfactory to the planters, but the state governments, after much trying, have decided that this system cannot be worked so as to insure the equitable division among them of the total duties collected.

On the other hand, the payment only by the planters, or the commissaries, with free shipment, if it is not actually (as I believe it to be) unfavorable to the planters, is, at all

events, so firmly believed by them to be unfavorable that no prudent government will again even propose it.

The plan with which I am connected will secure at once very substantial advantages to the planters, without altering in the least the position of the state governments.

It presents also the incidental advantage of simplifying matters considerably for exporters and relieving them from some risks which they run at present.

If you can suggest a practicable plan that will be fair and entirely satisfactory to all the interests concerned, you will render a considerable service to the coffee interests, and get the applause of all those who know the difficulties of the case.

I am, &c., W. NEWLANDS, Jr.

Without doubt the scheme proposed by Messrs. Newlands and Sampaio will be an improvement on the cumbersome and burdensome system now employed. But, will it meet all the difficulties? In our opinion, it will not, and for these reasons.

It simply modifies the collection of an irrational tax. Taxes on agricultural products destined for exportation are always collected with difficulty, whether on wheat as in Argentina, or coffee as in Brazil. The effort to shift the tax upon the exporter, or upon the consumer, is not only immoral, but it is generally impossible. If the exporter pays the tax, and the cost is raised above the price consumers are willing to pay, he refuses to buy except at lower rates. If the producer yields, then he pays the tax. If the exporter fails to maintain his position, then the consumer pays the tax. When the crop is at or above the average, the consuming markets may be said to fix the price, therefore the exporter will be able to maintain his offer and the producer will pay the tax. The purpose then to shift the tax from the producer to the exporter, is not only misleading, but it is a waste of effort.

In practice the scheme proposed by Messrs. Newlands and Sampaio seeks to reduce the number of intermediaries, which is desirable, and to insure the payment of the full amount of the tax by the exporter, which is unnecessary, the state having already collected the tax from the producer, or his representative, on the issue of the *guia*. The reform, then, is simply a diminution of the error, which is causing so much harm. In doing this, however, the new scheme introduces another evil, in a modified form perhaps, which ought to be carefully excluded from every government—the evil of farming out the taxes. Of course, these gentlemen do not propose to purchase this tax, but they propose to collect it on a ten per cent. commission. They would exclude all competition, and secure this monopoly for themselves exclusively. This in principle is wrong. It is simply substituting one trust, or monopoly, for several small speculators, or groups of speculators, who now work the *guia* market.

It is of course difficult to discuss a scheme which is based on an unsound system of economics. It may be much better than the practice it would supplant, and yet be radically and inherently wrong. And it is equally difficult to suggest a remedy. The tax on agricultural products exported being unsound, the first remedy is that of abolishing it altogether. If that is impossible, then the only suggestion to be made is that it should be made as simple and straightforward as possible. Every intermediate step removed is an improvement. To this end, in our opinion, the simplest method is that of collecting the tax on the occasion of exportation. It could be done by the national customs officials with little expense, and the tax could be divided among the states according to the shipments to the ports for exportation. The railways must or should keep records of the produce carried and delivered, which will serve as a basis for the division. That there will be errors we admit—but there are errors in all these complicated and guarded schemes. Let the errors counterbalance each other, and let the expense saved by the simpler method counterbalance the loss by local consumption, etc. And let there be less distrust shown in the transaction. If Brazilians can not trust each other in such matters, then no system will ever please them. And let them always remember that it is very poor economy and worse administration to spend a pound to save a penny.

—Mr. J. B. Hatcher and O. A. Peterson, special scientific explorers, sent out by Princeton College, United States, to observe and collect specimens and photograph existing species of animals in the far south, have already arrived in this city. They have already obtained free passes on the next government boat to the south. They are anxious to visit the La Plata museum before going south, because they are under the impression that there they will find the finest collection of fossils in South America. Working all the time, our men. Wait till our congress opens!—Southern Cross, Buenos Aires.

—The title of the "with-it" insurance companies is not by any means extinct in England. But we doubt if the company promoter in England could ever expect to manipulate with materials so scanty as those of the lately unearthed "insurance company" in Rosario. This concern had no directorate, no capital, and it issued no policies. The confiding assured paid a fixed premium of eight dollars per annum, in return for which he got, we presume, a receipt, and enjoyed an easy mind until such time as fire actually visited his property, when, we suppose, he started to look for the insurance company, and found it as invisible as the proverbial policeman. It is pleasing to know that the police are on the track of the ingenious gentleman who devised this little game.—Review, Buenos Aires.

—An Italian count, who was sent out to these latitudes by Cistri made an ass of himself last Sunday night at the Argentine Pavilion, where a bazaar was being held for the relief of the widows and orphans of the Italian soldiers slain in Africa. At one of the raff-tables there was a lady presiding, who was treated to ungenial language by the count because he found that a scarf-pin which he had donated to the bazaar was minus his card. The lady explained that no names were given to the public in this manner. The count went on objecting. The lady's husband then sent her a set of seconds for the purpose of arranging a fight. The nobleman held out of a duel on the ground that he was a diplomat. The committee of the bazaar then met and returned him his scarf-pin. Trot out the next count, please.—Southern Cross, Buenos Aires, April 3.

—Dr. Beazley, chief of police, is getting on very well in his new post. He has sent a circular to the city commissaries calling upon them to see that the policemen use civil language when dealing with the public. As a rule a cartman in difficulties slings the policeman if all he is worth; and the policeman, in order to show the public that he, too, has been educated, slings back. In this way ladies are often forced to listen on our streets to the very vilest of language. Dr. Beazley deserves praise for trying to put a stop to it. His idea is that a policeman should merely confine himself to his duty. If, in the discharge thereof, he finds it necessary to make an arrest, he should do so without noise or obscene language. Quite so. One important police regulation is still, however, unpublished. There is no law by which a policeman is obliged to club the head of the cad who insults a woman on the streets. But we are coming to something of the kind.—Southern Cross, Buenos Aires.

—When a man enters the political arena in this country and becomes a "caudillo," or is elected to a committee, it would appear that his honorable instincts leave him, and his time is chiefly employed in falsifying registers, and cheating his opponents at elections so openly that it is hard to imagine that he recognises the dishonesty of his conduct. Amongst his countrymen and in business, if he condescends to turn his attention to such trivial affairs, he is in all probability as honorable in his transactions as anyone else. His political weakness is certainly peculiar, almost amounting to disease, and a political Professor Knehl, who should invent a lymph for the inoculation of South American politicians against the microbe of electoral fraud, would be an undoubted acquisition to the Argentine medical faculty. Honesty may be the best policy in business, but the political parties throughout the country are decidedly of the opinion that it has no place in politics. When the leopard changes its spots, then may honesty and South American politics walk hand in hand.—Review, Buenos Aires.

—While we are busily arranging for a war that is not likely to come, and scrambling together money for a navy that is of no use to us, or to anyone else except the shipbuilders in the meantime, the primary want is of course the last one that occurs to our rules. Santiago has had one or two revolutions, which have no doubt cost it something; it has a fine government house, and an electric light installation, for which it finds difficulty in paying, in the provincial capital; but the schoolmasters and mistresses have to wait long enough for their pay. Through the beneficence of a paternal national government a further sum has been sent to Santiago, which will be sufficient to pay the salaries for the first quarter of 1894. For this all that is required is the paltry sum of \$15,000; and yet our teachers are left two full years in arrears, while we spend millions on the purchase of new and expensive and correspondingly useless ironclads. The province of Santa Fé, which is naturally one of the richest in the country, although it is in a temporary state of depression owing to crop failures, has nothing better to do with its money than maintain what is probably the worst and most corrupt of all the Argentine provincial governments. We fear that very little money voted for seed will find its way to the proper destination. We know that the electioneering manoeuvres, which include the most disgraceful tampering with the registers, are not conducted for nothing. The police officials are useful in carrying out these little stratagems, and it would therefore be unwise to leave them too long unpaid, although in times when their support is not needed they too have long enough to wait before their little instalment of provincial bonds, which are virtually a fresh issue of paper, come to hand. In common with the other officials whose aid is valuable, and whose resistance might be awkward, they have been paid. But the unfortunate teachers have again been left out in the cold. And yet this is a progressive country.—Review, Buenos Aires.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—There is said to be a great scarcity of water in Bahia.

—The fever epidemic in Campinas is said to be diminishing.

—The maestro Carlos Gomes is expected to arrive at Par  about the end of the month.

—There were 46 yellow-fever patients in the Santos isolated hospital on the 13th inst.

—A boy who had stolen 35\$000 from his mother, residing in Rio de Janeiro, was arrested on last Thursday in Niteroy.

—In Maranh o Congressman Benedicto Leite has been elected to the senate without opposition, having received 14,733 votes.

—The official counting of the votes cast during the last gubernatorial election, was begun by the S o Paulo legislature on the 16th.

—The coasting steamer *S. Paulo* ran aground at Santos on the 12th but was towed off on the morning of the 13th without suffering damage.

—New cases of yellow fever continue to appear in Campinas. The final extinction of the disease is not expected before cold weather comes.

—The criminal forays of bands are still reported from interior districts of Bahia. It is singular that the authorities can not repress these bands.

—According to a private letter published in an *Alcaldes* paper, gold has been found in the Serra de Caldeir s, municipality of Palmeira, in that state.

—The epidemic of yellow-fever at Cordeiros, a small village near Limeira, S o Paulo, resulted in the death of 42 persons, among them some merchants of the place.

—The cost of preparing the island of Carvalho, recently bought by the state government of Rio de Janeiro, as an immigrant depot is estimated at 43,579\$00.

—Among the nominees for official positions in S o Paulo, whose appointments will be made by Governor Campos Salles, we note the name of Dr. Aristides Salles.

—There were 58 yellow-fever patients under treatment in the various hospitals of Campinas on the 15th inst. The cases under treatment in private houses are not given.

—The municipal chamber of Petropolis has given to the state government of Rio de Janeiro grounds on Praa de S. Pedro for erecting a building for the state legislature.

—Dr. Jo o Francisco Barcellos has resigned the office of secretary of interior and justice for the state of Rio de Janeiro and has been succeeded by Dr. Sebastiao de Lacerda.

—A man telegraphs from Cataguazes that he has discovered perpetual motion. Perhaps he has just learned of Glycerio's method of exchanging governorships for senatorships, and vice versa.

—"Better late than never," says Martins Junior; and he accordingly calls a meeting for Sunday last in Pernambuco for the purpose of "adhering" to the military pronunciamento of March 21st.

—At a meeting held in Pernambuco on the 19th inst. there was adopted a resolution, offered by Dr. Martins Junior, approving the celebrated motion voted at the military club in Rio de Janeiro.

—There was a slight increase in the fever at Rio Claro, S o Paulo, about the middle of the month, caused by arrivals from other places. Probably all danger will not be over until much colder weather has come.

—Of the 6,095 immigrants arriving at Santos in March, 3,699 came at the expense of the national government, 1,243 for that of the state government and 1,150 spontaneously. Of the total, 4,693 were Italians.

—The reports of received the senatorial election held in Pernambuco on the 18th inst. are contradictory; but, no matter what votes were cast, there is no doubt, we presume, that Rosa e Silva is the future senator.

—The S o Paulo Reporter says that Lt. Col. Jos  Piedade, who is no longer spoken of as a future chief of police or aid-de-camp of Governor Campos Salles, is to have a confidential position near the future chief-of-police of that state.

—A Pernambuco telegram of the 15th inst. says that a fair of the Benedictine order in that city has discovered a concealed treasure consisting of gold and silver coins and precious stones, amounting in value some hundreds of contos.

—The hand-infested town of Januaris, Minas Geraes, has congratulated the President on the completion of the telegraph line to that place. We shall now be able to know more about the movements of the bandits who infest that region.

—Still another counterfeit has made its appearance at Santos. The *Tribuna do Povo* says that the police delegate is in possession of information which will lead him to the fountain-head of all these counterfeiters, but he will not act upon it.

—It is thought that the new executive committee of the republican party in S. Paulo will be composed of Congressman Glycerio, ex-President Bernardino de Campos, Dr. Julio Mesquita, Dr. Rubi o Junior and Jos  Baptista de Mello Oliveira.

—The detachment of Minas policeman sent to Bahia for the purpose of capturing the *gajanos* who sacked S. Francisco, has reached Jazeiro, from which place it set out on the 16th inst. for Januaris. An auxiliary force of Bahia police is on its way to join it.

—At Caias, Maranh o, both political parties claim to have carried the municipal election. This election is important, since the municipal chamber of Caias will count the votes cast at the general congressional elections in October in the 2nd district of Maranh o.

—New cases of yellow fever continue to appear in S o Carlos do Pinahal, S o Paulo. At the beginning of the past week, notwithstanding the favorable climatic conditions, the sanitary reports show that the epidemic was again increasing. Six new cases were reported and 4 deaths.

—The situation at Mogy-mirim, S o Paulo, about a week ago is described as very distressing. The deaths from fever numbered from 4 to 5 a day, and the people were leaving the town in alarm. At Mogy-guassu they were received with hesitation because of a fear of infection.

—Advices from S. Carlos do Pinahal of the 16th note a considerable increase in the fever, owing to the return of people to their residences in town. The sanitary authorities advise the people not to return until cold weather comes. On the 15th there were 18 cases of yellow-fever in the isolated hospital.

—On the 13th inst. a dynamite bomb was exploded among some Portuguese laborers on the extension of the Central railway in Minas Geraes, near a place called Passagem. Three men were killed and two were badly mutilated. The crime is charged upon the Italians. There should be stout work made with men who use dynamite in this manner.

—The governor of Piahy has reported on the difficulties encountered with the first consignment of Italian immigrants arriving in that state. According to the Italian commissioner appointed to investigate, the immigrants were disorderly and insubordinate and are solely to blame. They in part returned to settle on the lands set apart for them, and gave much trouble.

—The *Santelmo*, of Frecal, S o Paulo, tells a horrible and incredible story about two Turks at Rio Preto, Barretos, who captured a small boy and took him into the woods where they killed and roasted him. The father is said to have discovered them in the act, and to have shot them. It must be said that the Turks are not cannibals, and that there is something "fishy" about the story.

—The *Estado de Amazonas*, of Manaus, telegraphs to the *Jornal do Commercio* as follows:—"A soldier of the corps of firemen attempted to assassinate Dr. Brito Inglez on the night of the 14th inst. Captured by Alferes Clarindo of the 36th battalion, he confessed the crime, declaring himself to have been sent by the governor of the state and Deputy Regilado."

—According to an official report there were 7,529 births (including 463 stillbirths), 1,227 marriages and 5,654 deaths in the city of S o Paulo last year. The population of the city and its suburbs is estimated to have been 170,000. This shows a death rate of 33 1/4 per thousand. There were 30 deaths from yellow-fever, 22 from small-pox, 124 from violence, 75 from old age, and 157 from unknown causes.

—There is a disputed local election case at Joazeiro, Bahia. The council met and counted the votes and declared the result. One member, belonging to the federal party, protested. After the council had adjourned, the defeated party gained admittance to the municipal chamber, when another count was organized. Of course two municipal councils, intendents, etc., will result, and as the town is back on the frontier where violence is not unknown, we may soon hear of a little fighting.

—On the night of the 30th ult. burglars broke into the palace of the Alag os state government, where the governor, Bar o de Traj m, and his chief-of-police, Arthur Peixoto, reside, and carried off everything from the dining-room but the heavy furniture. If any one is to suffer from the incursions of such thieves it is eminently proper that it should be the officials whose duty it is to suppress crime.

—On the 15th inst. Dr. Bernardino de Campos completed his term of office as governor of the state of S. Paulo and was succeeded by the new vice-governor, Dr. Gomis, who will govern the state until the 1st prox., when the new governor Dr. Campos Salles, will take office. The closing ceremony was largely attended and it is stated that Dr. Bernardino de Campos was accompanied from the government house to his private residence by over 10,000 persons.

—Trouble has arisen at Pyrenopolis, Goyaz, the projected new capital of Brazil, between the government commission and a family of the place named Jayme. It seems that a servant of the treasurer of the commission stole a package of notes, recognized by their numbers, and was protected afterwards by Jos  Jayme Junior. In seeking to recover the stolen notes, the treasurer, Araujo Costa, found himself threatened by the whole Jayme family and their dependents. He then appealed to the authorities of the state, and there the matter stood at latest mail advices.

—The *Municpio* of S o Paulo relates that the recent diligences of the police in regard to counterfeiters have been crowned with success. From their investigations it is found that there were three places in that state where counterfeit money was made: on a Carmelite plantation near Lagadros, six leagues from S. Paulo, and at Ribeir o Preto. The first was subsequently moved to Tatuap , near S. Paulo, and then to the plantation of Jos  Fortin, near the station of Engenheiro Role. Some fifteen or twenty persons are implicated, including the engraver Monin who was arrested at S o Paulo a short time ago.

—A horrible murder occurred at Jundiaby, S o Paulo, on the night of the 12th inst., the victim being Joaquim Queiroz, conductor (*chefe de trem*) and a trusted employ  of the Paulista railway. He was found in his room with his head nearly severed from his body. As he was universally liked, no one could imagine who would commit such a crime. Suspicion first fell upon Manoel Jos  de Azevedo, a post office employ , who had been detected by Queiroz in selling falsified railway tickets. It is believed that he killed Queiroz for denouncing his criminal practices.

—The Uruguaian government has consented to send commissioners to Rivera to assist a Brazilian commission in re-marking the boundary line at that point. Some of the boundary marks have disappeared.

—It is stated that the service of carrying the mails across the country from Uberaba to Goyaz is very irregular and defective. The accumulation of mail bags at Uberaba is very great, and the carriers select their cargoes according to size and weight, and not according to date. Consequently there is great confusion in the dates of papers and letters received at Goyaz. Although the cost has increased from 14,000\$ to 50,000\$ or 60,000\$ for the past year, the service is less efficient and trustworthy. The mails are carried by public officials, who do as they please. It is asked that the service should be let to some contractor, who will do it better and at less expense.

—S o Paulo is an amusing as well as an exciting place, surely. On the 15th a young fellow entered the office of the *Reportar* to pay an advertisement account. He failed to remove his hat. His attention was called to the fault, but he replied rudely. The representative of the press thereupon admonished him. The impatient citizen, oblivious of the majesty and dignity of the press, returned insult for instruction. The press at once threw an ink-pot at the citizen and followed it up with a cane. A police delegate then took charge of the show, soothed the press by saying that he did not intend to carry the citizen to "quomb." How can "N. D." find life so very dull in S. Paulo?

—Regarding the situation in Alag os, the *Orde* of Maceo says:—"Matters are going badly here; the sugar estates (*engenhos*) are completely abandoned, the slaves are invading the private properties, sacking and robbing them. Only a few days ago this occurred on the *engenho* of Dr. Pedro Valera, who would probably have been a victim had he remained here. They threatened to assassinate the manager of the said *engenho*. Manoel Isidoro is continuing badly, and the authorities, instead of making efforts to restore the supremacy of the law, are forming an investigation which is a net to catch the adversaries of the government people here, everybody knowing that they have nothing to do with the proceedings of Manoel Isidoro."

—There was a destructive fire in Santos on the night of the 12th inst., by which three commercial houses were reduced to ashes. Another building, containing a drug-store, was also damaged. The three buildings destroyed were insured for 74,000\$, and the one damaged for 110,000\$. According to subsequent investigations the fire originated in a *venda* belonging to Francisco Gonalves Castalheira, who had disappeared. He was found, however, and finally confessed that he had set fire to his place as revenge on his landlord for a notice to leave. He saturated some bags with kerosene, threw kerosene over the floor, the bed and the walls and then lighted a large candle and placed it among the bags so that when it burned down to a certain point it would ignite them. He then took a considerable sum of money and left town in order to be absent when the fire occurred. Such a man should be kept under restraint for the rest of his life.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

—Commissario Maciel, who has been a refugee in the Ribeiro Plateau, returned to Pelotas, where he received a cordial welcome from his friends. It is said to be his intention to revive the *Nacional*, the organ of the federalists at Pelotas, which was suppressed by Castilhos in 1893. The execution of this intention, however, depends on the cooperation of others, among whom are Bar o de Santa Thelma, Francisco Guerrero and Bar o do Arroio Grande. It is thought that if the *Nacional* is revived, Apolinario Porto Alegre will be the editor-in-chief.

—On the 14th inst., in front of the Caf  America, in Porto Alegre, Col. Antonio Gomes de Cavalho, a prominent Castilhista, assailed Dr. Andrade Neves Netto, district judge. The latter defended himself and came freely used, Carvalho being in place, wounded in his head. Both were arrested and required to give bail. The judge has asked for a month's leave of absence.

—It is reported that in the same city on the previous night two officers of the 30th battalion of infantry were assaulted and robbed by policemen.

—A telegram of the 16th says that Elias Amaro has been arrested by order of Gen. Centurion. The cause of his arrest is not stated, but Elias has committed so many crimes with impunity that it is difficult to conjecture what has finally caused him to fall into the hands of justice.

—Late telegrams from Pelotas show that the bitterness of the quarrel between the warring Castilhista factions at that place has been greatly intensified by events which have recently occurred there. The intendente, Dr. Gervasio Alves Pereira, had prohibited the firing of rockets in the streets of the town. Some days ago the local executive committee of the Castilhista party called on him and requested him to repeal the prohibition. This he declined to do; but, on receiving news that the statutes of the Lyceum had been approved by the federal government, Dr. Py Crespo, director of that school, with the countenance of the executive committee, authorized the firing of rockets.

—When a municipal officer called on Py Crespo to collect the respective fine it was promptly paid and the director of the Lyceum offered to pay in advance another fine for fire-works which he intended to have on the following night.

—Such conduct has outraged Gervasio's feelings and he has gone to Porto Alegre to lay the matter before Jos  de Castilhos, who is "the" placed in a very embarrassing position. If he decides in favor of Gervasio, Piratunio, Py Crespo and the whole executive committee will probably go over to the autonomists. If on the other hand he decides in favor of unlimited fire-works, Gervasio, who is said to have influential connections, will doubtless renounce the dictator and all his works and cause his friends to be likewise.

—Dr. Francisco Travena, has addressed a communication to the *Edca*, expressing the opinion that the celebrated motion voted at the military club in Rio de Janeiro is a very dangerous symptom and that the situation of the republic is critical.

RAILROAD NOTES

—In the state of Minas Geraes there were constructed last year 640 kilometres of railway.

—The station of Ouro Fino on the Sapucahy railway was officially inaugurated on the 12th inst.

—The *Jornal* learns that the capital for the six sections of the prolongation of the Paranagu  to Curitiba railway will be 9,179,855\$00.

—A S. Paulo telegram of the 18th says that improvements in the running time of the Central have resulted from the complaints recently made in that quarter.

—The shippers of cheese from Tapetinga to S o Paulo are complaining of robberies on the Sorocabana line. The *Municpio* of the 11th says that in shipments of 500 cheeses, from 40 to 50 are stolen.

—Freight shipped by Cunha Villaeg & Co. on the 17th ult. to the station of Vargem Alegre on the Central railway, had not, up to the 16th inst. reached its destination. Vargem Alegre is only a few hours' run from Rio de Janeiro.

—A telegram from S. Eduardo of the 18th says that the construction of the Bom Jesus de Itaipava branch was inaugurated that day. This is a small line located in the state of Espirito Santo, and will connect interior districts with the coast.

—Some of the new-papers say that a foreign syndicate has been organized for the purpose of contracting with the government for the lease of the Central railway. This syndicate, they report, has already deposited 400,000\$ for preliminary expenses in one of the banks of this city.

—A local paper of the *Proprio* Ottoni, Minas Geraes, says that Col. Zoroastro Pires has contracted to build the section from S. Paulo to that town, 85 kilometres in length, for 30,000\$ per kilometre, exclusive of stations, shops and other dependencies. This is a section of the Bahia and Minas line.

—The Bahia and San Francisco directors report a small decrease in receipts for the half year ending 31st December last. The receipts, including 63,000 guaranteed interest, were 108,915, and the expenditures 74,282, leaving a balance of 4,682, out of which a 3 per cent dividend was declared.

—A novel legal question here in Brazil has recently been brought before the courts by Dr. Soares Brand o Sobrinho, who prosecutes the administration of the Central railway for selling a ticket to a place with which all communication had been interrupted. The complaint states that this was known to the officials of the road, and indemnification is demanded. Aside from the merits of the case, we are glad to see initiated a practice of prosecuting corporations for any and all abuses of this character. We now want to see someone initiate a process against the custom-house for illegal exactions.

—The superintendent of the Minas and Rio line, in reply to Dr. Moraes Jardim, who complains that this road does not wait for the passenger trains of the Central, or provide a "special" for passengers left at Cruzeta, says that he has for some time been holding his passenger trains for a full hour waiting for the Central trains, though the reciprocal agreement calls for only half an hour's waiting. On the contrary the Central never waits a minute more than the half hour, and never by any means furnishes a "special" for passengers arriving by a belated branch line train. He then asks why these branch lines should be contemplated for not doing what the Central also refuses to do?

—Marshal Moraes Jardim has addressed a communication to the *Jornal do Commercio* defending his administration of the Central railway. He says that when he took office the road was in a wretched state. He had to replace over 600 cross-ties and make other repairs on the line, buy a large quantity of new rolling-stock and cause the old rolling-stock to be repaired and enlarge some of the stations, whose carrying capacity was insufficient. He claims that the service has greatly improved and expresses the hope that the existing irregularities will gradually disappear. As a proof that the public in general is satisfied with the management of the road he points to the fact that not a single complaint has been recorded in the book which is at the disposal of all who wish to make use of it for this purpose.

LOCAL NOTES

—To-day is a political holiday.

—A marine was captured by some citizens on the 17th for attempting highway robbery. He stopped a man in Rua Viscondessa de Pirassununga and demanded his money.

—A society has been organized in this city with the following attractive and euphonious title:—"Associa o de Socorros Mtuos Homemagem ao Heitor Varga Cabral do Amorim."

—The prefect of the federal district has vetoed the bill passed by the municipal council for granting three lotteries of 1,000,000\$ each to the Candelaria brotherhood.

—It is stated that the clerks of the custom-house have organized a beneficent society. This is something that is very much needed in that establishment—for persons who pay duties.

—There were two murders and two or three attempts to kill in this city last week. It is a record worthy of serious consideration, for it will require something different from cafe politics to cure the evil.

—An ingot of silver weighing 16 kilos, which had been stolen from a shop in Niteroy, was discovered by the police on Friday at the shop of Carlos Israel at No. 40, Rua Sete de Setembro, in this city.

—It is said that some thirty odd cafetens, male and female, have been deported from this city and from S o Paulo. The same thing has been done before, but to no purpose. In a few months they are back again.

The recedidos of this city is to receive from the national treasury the sum of 45,309,885 on account of "restoration of duties" paid between 1891 and 1895 by various parties.

The March receipts of the state recedidos of Par  amounted to 539,298,759, of which 2,958,833 were deposits and 127,664,872 municipal revenue. The total receipts for March, 1895, were \$48,225,826. Of the actual revenue, \$187,362,804 of the past month, 297,078,870 were derived from export duties, of which 269,832,203 came from the 21 per cent duty on the export of rubber.

According to a Par  telegram published in the Jornal do Commercio of Saturday the March customs receipts at that port amounted to 582,888,223, against 345,978,305 in the same month of last year. For the quarter the total receipts were 1,427,077,345 this year, against 980,914,882 last year. There is evidently something wrong in this item, for the Par  receipts are much larger. The returns are probably those of the port of Mandos.

COMMERCIAL

Table with exchange rates for Rio de Janeiro, April 20th, 1896. Includes rates for British gold, U.S. coin, and various bank rates.

EXCHANGE.

April 14-The banks all posted 9, on London, and the market was firm during the day. The British and Brazilian Banks and the Banco Nacional, all drawing at 9 1/16, although the foreign banks imposed some conditions as to delivery during the morning, and other paper was also reported at 9 1/16. In the afternoon bills came out at 9 1/16, and business was done, but the banks showed more liberality in furnishing bills at 9 1/16, and the market closed firm, with bank sterling quoted at 9 1/16 and other bills at 9 1/16-9 1/16. There was very little animation during the day, and a good deal of what business was done, is suspected, is of the character of reports, the reported expectations being 9 1/16 for bank and 9 1/16-9 1/16 for other paper, which was cleared at 9 1/16-9 1/16 the day closed. At the Bolsa sovereigns closed with sellers at 268 7/8, no buyers, and nothing was reported on the street.

April 15-The market opened with the banks at 9 and something doing in other sterling, and at 9 1/16-9 1/16 in the morning the London and River Plate Bank posted this latter rate, and the market appeared considerably alarmed, rates advancing to 9 1/16-9 1/16, and 9 1/16-9 1/16 in other sterling were reported. There were a few bills, and this was followed by the appearance of buyers at 9 1/16, but bills at this rate disappeared and at the close bank was quoted at 9 1/16-9 1/16 and other bills at 9 1/16-9 1/16. There was a fair business done, for the advance surprised the market, the cleared exchange being 9 1/16-9 1/16, and 9 1/16-9 1/16 for other sterling. Sovereigns were quoted on the street at 268 4/8, and closed at the Bolsa with buyers at 268 5/8, sellers at 268 3/8.

April 16-The London and River Plate Bank was still officially at 9 1/16, and the other banks, with 9 posted, were drawing at 9 1/16, but there was business done in the morning at 9 1/16 for other sterling, and at 9 1/16-9 1/16 for foreign banks generally were furnishing bills at 9 1/16 and the market advanced steadily until 9 1/16 for bank and 9 1/16 for other sterling, and 9 1/16-9 1/16 for bank and 9 1/16-9 1/16 for other sterling, and 9 1/16-9 1/16 for bank and 9 1/16-9 1/16 for other sterling. The supply of bills was rather astonishing, after so decided assertions that none existed, and offers from Santos of ready sterling, further assisted the general impression that there seemed to be that higher rates are inevitable. A very considerable business was doing at 9 1/16-9 1/16 for bank and 9 1/16-9 1/16 for other sterling, and 9 1/16-9 1/16 for bank and 9 1/16-9 1/16 for other sterling. The cleared exchange, closing with buyers at 268 3/8, sellers at 268 5/8.

April 17-The banks all posted 9 1/16 at opening, and the Banco da Republica was drawing at this rate, with business in other sterling reported at 9 1/16. Let the London & River Plate Bank posted 9 1/16, and was followed, somewhat unwillingly, it was said, by the other banks, and rates then advanced to 9 1/16-9 1/16 for bank and 9 1/16-9 1/16 for other sterling, the market closing still firm with the banks drawing at 9 1/16-9 1/16 and other sterling, quoted at 9 1/16-9 1/16. The cleared exchange, closing with buyers at 268 3/8, sellers at 268 5/8.

April 18-The market opened with all the banks officially at 9 1/16, and no money for other than bank sterling under 9 1/16. Shortly afterwards the London & River Plate Bank posted 9 1/16, and the rates then advanced until 9 1/16 for bank and 9 1/16 for other sterling, and 9 1/16-9 1/16 for bank and 9 1/16-9 1/16 for other sterling. The cleared exchange, closing with buyers at 268 3/8, sellers at 268 5/8.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

Table listing sales of stocks and shares for April 19th, including Apolices, Minas S. Jeron, and various bank shares.

Table listing various stocks and shares, including Minas S. Jeron, Apolices, and bank shares.

Table listing bank shares and other financial instruments, including Commercial, Republica, and Minas S. Jeron.

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Official quotations, per 10 kilos, on Saturday were: Regular 1st... 148775-158660; Ordinary 1st... 148775-158660; Good 2nd... 13411-13938; Ordinary 2nd... 12596-14843.

and brokers' quotations according to New York types and per arroba were the following: April 13... 22800; April 18... 22800; 7... 20 500-208500; 8... 19 600-19 700; 9... 19 000-19 200; 10... 18 800-.

COFFEE EXPORTS FROM BRAZIL IN 1895. We are indebted to Messrs. Rombauer & Co. of this city, for the following figures in regard to the total export of coffee from Brazil in 1895, which we gladly publish. The labor involved in collecting these statistics is frequently beyond a journalist's resources, and this table is the first comprehensive statement of Brazil's export that we have seen. There is also coffee exported from Cear , and we venture to ask that some of our subscribers will favor us with the figures.

Table showing coffee exports from Brazil in 1895, categorized by destination (New York, London, etc.) and type (Regular, Ordinary, etc.).

Table showing United States, Europe and Levant, Africa, and S. America and coastwise coffee exports.

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO. Table with columns for Receipts and Shipments, categorized by type and quantity.

Table showing daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro, including quantities and prices for various types.

MARKET REPORT.

Coffee-The past week has been very quiet, the total sale including only receipts, about 12,000 bags, while shipments have been nearly 25,000 bags, and it is reduced by about 9,000 bags. Quotations have been virtually unchanged, but the sharp advance in exchange has had a depressing effect on business of coffee, which the very small supply has not altogether counteracted, and as dealers generally hold next to no coffee, some of these have apparently been quite as much "choked" as at the expiration of the season.

The market opened on the 17th with N. 7 quoted at 20850 per arroba, and these quotations were continued until the 17th, while the moderate sales reported were said to have been realized at something under 20850. On the 17th the brokers quoted at 20850-20850, and there were riding the market. Exporters however, profess to have ideas of 20800-20820, which are said to be impracticable. With very moderate stocks, and no demand, the position of the market is certainly very peculiar. Some small samples of new washed coffee have appeared and sold at full prices, but exactly what price was paid is not known; rumor fixes this at 20800-36000 per arroba.

Santos has been quiet with weak prices declining from 18800, per 100 kilos, for "dawn" average, to 18350, which was realized at something on Saturday. Receipts during the week were about 13,000 bags, sales 40,000 bags and shipments 21,000 bags for the United States and 17,000 bags for Europe. The stock on Saturday evening was estimated to be about 17,000 bags.

The shipments since our last report have been: 16,574 bags for the United States; 4,098 " " Europe; 3,377 " " Cape of Good Hope; 3,377 " " River Plate, etc.; 592 " " Coastwise; 21,239 bags.

Lard-Receipts nil. Brokers last quoted George's lard at 770-780 rs. per lb., but dealers are still at 800 rs. for this lard, and quote a native at 13000-13150 per kilogramme.

Coffin-The Amazonas brought 95 cases. Norwegian market is very quiet, and stocks on the 15th were estimated to be 13,000 packages. Dealers are now quoting a national tin at 47000-48000 and Norwegian cases at 58000-57800.

Rice-Receipts nil. Brokers quote Indian rice at 13000-16500, and dealers at about the same. Native rice is quoted at 20800-20800, nominal.

White Pine-The Normandy brought 472,682 feet from New York, which was sold to arrive. Brokers are now quoting at about 210 rs. per foot.

Surpinette-Brokers last quoted at 800-840 rs. per kilogramme. There have been no receipts.

Indian Corn-Receipts nil. Brokers last quoted River Plate at 68500-78000 per bag, but dealers have advanced rates to 70000-73000. There is still no native corn in the market.

Coal-Receipts since our last report have been: 1,752 tons per month of Yara, from Greenock; 2,041 " " Deptford, from Newport; 3,120 " " Harbottle, do; 814 " " Yarnon, from Cardiff; 1,220 " " Argyle, from Leith; 801 " " Salsburgh, from Swansea; 4,171 " " North Star, from Norfolk.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. Table listing arrivals of foreign vessels, including ship names, origins, and arrival dates.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS. Table listing departures of foreign vessels, including ship names, destinations, and departure dates.

VESSLS AFLOAT & CHARTERED FOR RIO. Table listing vessels afloat and chartered for Rio, including ship names, origins, and destinations.

Imports. The movement in the markets is still limited, while prices are generally lower again, owing no doubt to the advance in exchange, which will enable importers now paying for their goods to undersell their competitors who settled at the low rates in March. Flour has ruled quiet and weak; the supply in the pine markets the only change is a slight drop in demand for foreign flour still appears to be very moderate.

Lard and pork are about unchanged; both dull, and there have been no receipts of either. Quotations for Canadian codfish are materially lower, and the demand is light. No rice has arrived, and retailers are about unchanged in their ideas.

White pine, of which a considerable shipment has been broken from New York, Keweenaw is rather higher, but brokers have been unable to get any business. There are advanced quotations for the same, but these are not likely to be realized. The market is selling ahead in anticipation of large transactions in coffee later on, past experience of such operations will probably be repeated, but prohibitions on the Rio exchange market are dangerous.

Flour-The only receipts are 1,500 bags, or 750 bbls, per Arroba from Buenos Aires. Prices are lower again, but the market is quiet, and there have been about 9,500 bbls, and brokers report the market quiet and weak, at the following quotations:

Table showing import prices for various goods, including Flour, Rice, Lard, etc., with columns for quantity and price.

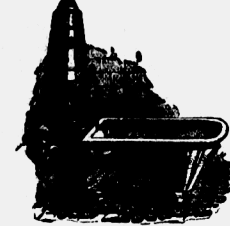
Table of ship arrivals from various ports including Glasgow, London, and others, listing ship names and arrival dates.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, APRIL 19th, 1906.

Main table listing foreign sailing vessels with columns for Name, Port of Origin, Arrival Date, and Consignees.

The Académie de Médecine of France has placed 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 economy? 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...

In stock: Gasoline machines, especially adapted for the use of planters, important coffee machines, suitable for Hotels and Restaurants. Also Agent for the Detroit Bath Co., and the Diamond and Ruby Water Filter Co.

Thomas Price, 50, Rua Gonçalves Dias.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table listing arrivals of foreign steamers with columns for Date, Name, From, and Consigned To.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table listing departures of foreign steamers with columns for Date, Name, Where To, and Cargo.

Last Quotations of Stocks and Bonds -- Apr. 20th.

Large table of stock and bond quotations, organized by category: Circulation, Public Funds, Capital, Banks, Railways, Tramways, and Mills.

Advertisement for Château Lalugyay featuring a crest logo and the text "Ask for Château Lalugyay".

Sole importers: ROMBAUER & Co. 78, RUA DO GENERAL CAMARA, RIO DE JANEIRO.

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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.

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These wonderful pills, so useful and beneficial in all affections of the stomach and intestines, are obtainable in all places where a post-office exists...

Orders carefully attended to and the quality of every article is guaranteed. Alfredo Mendes & Marques Ouidor No. 34.

Companhia Servigos de Portos Office: No. 64, Rua do General Camara. Landing of goods, heavy machinery and live cattle. Floating Steam Crane for lifting up to 30 Tons weight.

Champagne Piper Heidsick
From the old firm Heidsick
ESTABLISHED IN 1785

Carte Blanche,
Sec,
Brut Extra.

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Furnishers for several public
Departments, Banks, Companies,
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IMPORTERS OF

Clocks for towers and public buildings also
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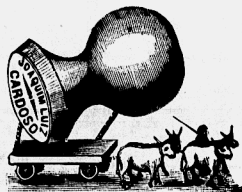
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INDIA - RUBBER STAMPS
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Zincography, Electrotyping and Stereotyping.



Agents are accepted in all localities.

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PENSION AND RESTAURANT

RUA DO AQUEDUCTO, 65

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
most safe place for foreigners, tourists and new arrivals.
The hotel is surrounded by beautiful parks, walks and a
large forest.
The restaurant and kitchen are first class.

**Lambary and Cambuqira 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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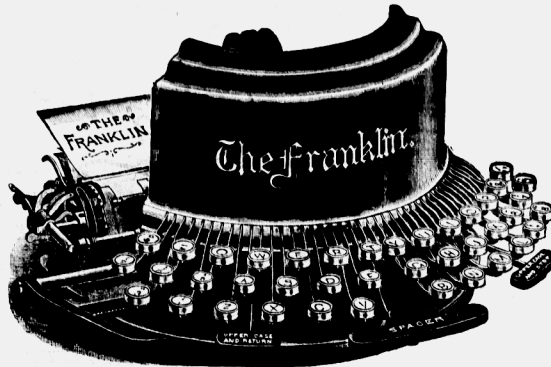
P. O. B. 1175. Telephone, 161

To travellers on Land or Sea.

No traveller should forget to take with
him a box of pills or a bottle of Tincture
of Nectandra Amara, which might come
very handy in cases of sudden nausea or
any other disarrangement of the stomach
for intestines, so frequent during travels
This marvellous remedy is accompanied
by a prospectus in three languages, viz:
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its use among natives and foreigners. For
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"GUARANTEED THE BEST"



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-
derstand and operate it.

Durability.—All metal, except the key-
tops, platen, and feed-rolls. Constructed
of the best material, by the most skilled
workmen.

Alignment.—The type-bars are guided,
thus ensuring exact and permanent align-
ment.

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
in sight. Corrections are thus easily
made, and context verified.

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direct, and powerful, making it the most
perfect manifolder and mimeographer on
the market.

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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
charging parts.

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

Ribbon Changing.—No soiling of hands
or loss of time in changing ribbons, the
latter being reeled from the spool on
which it is purchased to the machine
spool.

Keyboard.—Has the standard keyboard,
with capital shift, locking shift, and
celluloid keys—the latter being black
and white, as recommended by eminent
oculists.

A Time Saver.—Owing to its automatic
paper shift ribbon changing device, ease
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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
handsomest typewriter made, beautifully
nickel and japanned—an ornament as
well as an article of necessity.

Work.—Its work is clean, clear cut, and
beautiful in appearance. Samples che-
rfully furnished upon application.

Price: \$90 with Table.

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RIO DE JANEIRO

GABRIEL KRATZ

Boot and Shoe store

33, RUA DE SÃO JOSÉ, 33

For Men:
Shoes, Russian leather..... \$8000
and calf..... 75000
Idem, French calf, pointed..... 98 and 105000
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For Ladies:
Borzeguins, kid-leather..... 125000
Boots, with elastics..... 65000
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Slippers, cat-head..... 45000
Shoes for children..... 35 and 35005

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A LARGE ASSORTMENT LATELY RECEIVED OF
SQUARE COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES
from superior calendared papers of various colors;
American Commercial Envelopes,
made from the best white and tinted papers;

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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Nobel's Explosives Co., Ltd.

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Manufacturers of
No. 1 DYNAMITE, GELIGNITE
and **GELATINE DYNAMITE,**
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Packed in cases of 50 lbs. each, nett weight.

Works: ARDEER, Ayrshire } Scotland
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Stocks of above goods always on hand in Rio magazines,
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The only preventive of Yellow fever, Small Pox, Cholera
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It does not damage the decks.

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**ROYAL MAIL
STEAM PACKET COMPANY.**

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TABLE OF DEPARTURES,

1866

Date	Steamer	Destination
1866		
Apr. 22	Nile.....	Southampton and Cherbourg, calling at Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, and Vigo.
May 3	Trent....	Santos.
" 4	Magdalena	Montevideo and Buenos-Ayres.
" 20	Elbe.....	Southampton and Cherbourg calling at Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon and Vigo.

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Taking 1st and 2nd class passengers at moderate rates.

Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

The voyage is much quicker than by way of England and without the inconveniences of transfer.

Weekly cargo steamers to NEW YORK:

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58, Rua 1^a de Março

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Orellana..... May 13th

Orellana does not take 2nd class passengers.

These popular steamers are fitted with the electric light and all modern conveniences. Insurance policies may be taken out at the agency on merchandise, baggage and values.

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NEW ZEALAND AND LONDON.

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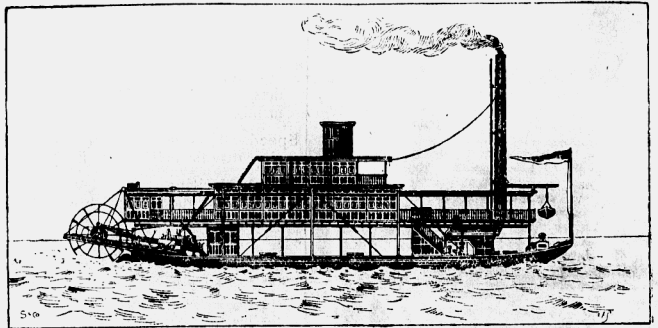
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