

THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY

Vol. XXII.

RIO DE JANEIRO, APRIL 28TH, 1896.

NUMBER 18

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 Applicants for admission should present themselves between
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 cian (Dr. Bandeira) before going there, in order to secure
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 The visiting hours are, for the present, 8 to 9 in the morn-
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 to 6 p. m. for the nursing staff.

SITUATION WANTED.
 A young man, speaking English, Portuguese, German and
 Scandinavian, seeks employment on or after the 1st of May,
 in a commercial house where the knowledge of the above
 named languages may be useful.
 Address "Interpreter," c/o this office.

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 To let a splendid house with large chalcara beautiful view,
 suitable for 4 or 5 gentlemen or family, buying the furniture.
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 large Veranda; abundant supply of Water; Shower Bath;
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 Apply 15, Ladeira da Gloria.

Missing Friends.
 Information wanted at the British Consulate General,
 No. 5, Rua General Camara, as to the following:
JOEVELL, R.—A resident in Rio for some three months
 past. Information desired as to his whereabouts.
DENFORD, John.—Was last heard of about ten years ago,
 he then being in Saude Hospital. Information required as to
 his whereabouts.
APFELN, Walter.—Was living some time since with
 Senhor Maurice Harstoff, Fazenda da Bella Allianca, Vargem
 Alegre, state of Rio. Information required as to his where-
 abouts.
MERCECA, 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.
ODLE, Frederick.—Engineer, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, Eng-
 land. Left home several years ago. His relations hear that
 he lately died of yellow-fever. Can anyone furnish any in-
 formation respecting him?
TILLEY, or TULLY, Mathias.—Native of Ireland. When
 last heard of he was engaged in mining in Brazil. Enquiries
 made about him from Lonia, Mich. Will hear very good
 news on calling at the Consulate-General.
 Rio de Janeiro, March 25th, 1896.

JOHN SHERRINGTON,
 Mechanical Engineer,
 (Engenheiro Mechanico).
 For 20 years Manager of the Lidgewood Manufacturing
 Co., Ltd., lately Manager of the São Paulo branch.
 Correspondence solicited.
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 The first ball of the season of the above
 Club will take place on Tuesday 12th
 May. Members requiring invitations should
 apply to the Secretary.
 Rio de Janeiro, 25th April 1896.

H. W. Stacey,
 Hon. Sec.
Official Directory

U.S. LEGATION.—Petropolis. THOMAS L. THOMPSON
 Minister.
BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 7, Rua Visconde de Itaboraiti
 (opposite Custom House). Petropolis. EDMUND C. H.
 PHIPPS, Minister.
AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 56, Rua
 Theophilo Ottoni. Wm. T. TOWNES, Consul General.
BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—N. 1, rua Vis-
 conde de Itaboraiti [opposite Custom House.] WILLIAM
 G. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.

Church Directory

CHURCH CHRIST.—Rua do Evaristo da Veiga. Hours
 of service will 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 arrange-
 ment.
HENRY MOSLEY, M.A. British Chaplain.
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do
 Catete. 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.: 2.
 Fabrica Carica, Sundays, 11 a. m. and 4 p. m. Rev
 A. J. MELLO.
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—N. 15 Travessa da Barreira.
 Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m., and 7
 p. m., Sundays; and at 7 p. m. Thursdays.
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 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.
 Residence: Ladeira do Senado No. 22.

Medical Directory
 Dr. William Frederick Eisenlohr, German Physi-
 cian, Office: 75, Rua General Camara. Consulting hours
 from 12 to 3 p. m.
 Dr. Ed. Chapot Prevost, professor of Histology, espec-
 ially of Gynecology, and Surgery in the Faculty of Medicine.
 Office: 25, Rua da Quitanda; Hours from 2-4 p. m. Resi-
 dence 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 AG-
 ENCY.**—Rua Sete de Setembro No. 71.—On sale, the
 Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German,
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 clothing, will be gratefully received at the Mission or at
 No. 25, rua Theophilo Ottoni.

WEST COAST ITEMS.
 —The president of Chili, Admiral Montt, cele-
 brated his 51st birthday anniversary on the 23rd
 inst.
 —In Chili as well as in Argentina the war feeling
 is declining. It is believed that an agreement has
 been reached.
 —A Valparaiso telegram of the 24th says that the
 forts under construction along the coast will be
 completed next month.
 —A Santiago telegram of the 21st announces the
 liquidation of the Banco Commercial. This has
 created a great panic, and depositors are with-
 drawing their money from the banks. A general
 bank crisis is feared.
 —A Lima telegram of the 21st says that General
 Mas, one of ex-President Caceres warmest ad-
 herents, is organizing a revolution against Presi-
 dent Piérola. Poor Peru is having a hard time of
 it surely. With a revolution every year, the future
 of that country is anything but hopeful.

—According to a telegram the Chilean govern-
 ment is now contemplating a state bank. Failures
 elsewhere seem to have made no impression.
 —Telegraphic advices of the 25th from Lima
 state that a ministerial crisis is imminent. It is
 expected that the discussions in congress will
 compel the ministers to retire.

—A Santiago telegram of the 24th inst. says
 that a bill will be voted in the congress which
 opened yesterday obliging all foreign banks estab-
 lished in Chili to have a paid up capital of not
 less than \$2,000,000 gold. This is quite nonsense.
 Why can not the political blacksmiths let the banks
 alone?

—A Valparaiso telegram of the 25th says that
 the finance commission which has been studying
 the causes of the recent business crisis, attributes
 it to a fear that the government will return to an
 issue of paper money. The government has resolved
 to give every assurance that such a measure
 will not be resorted to.

—A Santiago telegram of the 24th says that a
 disagreement between the minister of war and
 General Körner had led to the resignation of the
 latter as chief of staff. A great popular tumult
 followed, the people showing themselves favorable to
 Gen. Körner. This compelled the government to
 deny the reported resignation and to request its
 withdrawal. There was also much excitement in
 Valparaiso over the report. This incident indicates
 a new and most serious danger for Chili.

—With reference to the suspension of the Ecu-
 ador debt service, we are informed that at a meet-
 ing of the committee of bondholders, acting in con-
 junction with the council of foreign bondholders,
 held at the council house yesterday, it was re-
 solved: "That the committee decline to entertain
 any further proposals for a suspension of interest
 on the debt, and request the council of foreign
 bondholders to maintain the rights of the bond-
 holders."—*Financial News*, March 31.

—Another candidate for the presidency has ap-
 peared on the scene. At a convention held in San-
 tiago on the 5th inst. Mr. Federico Errazuriz,
 son of the late President Errazuriz, was nomi-
 nated by a large majority. The liberal elements are
 now completely split up, one portion being pledged
 to support Mr. Reyes, and the other Mr. Errazu-
 riz. Under these circumstances, it is not sur-
 prising that the conservatives should talk of bring-
 ing forward a candidate.—*Chilian Times*.

—About two o'clock, on the afternoon of the 1st
 inst. an hour after her arrival from Valparaiso,
 a terrific explosion occurred on board the Chilean
 man-of-war *Huascar*. It is one of those catas-
 trophes which is shrouded in mystery, because
 some of the principal witnesses who could have
 given evidence as to the cause of the affair have
 since died. It appears that the vessel steamed
 from Talcahuano without any incident of note and
 when she had been anchored and the usual orders
 given to draw the fires, the commander came
 ashore to report his arrival to the authorities.
 Shortly after this, about two o'clock, a terrific ex-
 plosion took place on board; but it was not par-
 ticularly noticed ashore, as at the time guns were
 being fired from the *Cochrane*. A great volume
 of steam and smoke was observed to rise above the
Huascar, followed shortly afterwards by the
 sound of the alarm bell. From all the men-of-
 war and other steamers in the bay many boats
 with willing crews proceeded to render assistance.
 Amongst these were the chief officers ashore and
 about, including Commander Villarreal. On these
 gentlemen going on board it was found that one of
 the boilers of the *Huascar* had exploded, causing
 deadly havoc amongst things and men who were
 below at the time. Eight men were killed outright,
 and five have since succumbed to their injuries.
 An inquiry into the cause of the accident is being
 held.—*Chilian Times*, April 15.

THE HAT TRADE IN BRAZIL.
 Imports of hats in Brazil form an annually
 decreasing amount, and the French consul general
 at Rio de Janeiro attributes this state of things to
 three causes: (1) the progress made by native
 factories, worked by sufficiently capable Portu-
 guese, Spanish, and Italian hands with some
 "black" apprentices, the works in the South
 having been installed by German workers; (2) the
 employment of special machine tools angusting
 the output in considerable proportions and simplifying
 labor; and (3) the constant increase of import
 duties and surtaxes on hats of European make,
 which, if not constituting a prohibition at least
 accord protection with which it becomes difficult to
 compete. Silk hats are made by hand, but the
 most important branch of the industry is that given
 up to the production of felt hats. Among these
 are to be noted; Pernambuco, 1 factory producing
 250 to 300 hats daily; Bahia, 1 factory producing
 2,500 to 2,800 hats daily; Rio de Janeiro, 8 fac-
 tories producing 4,000 to 5,000 hats daily; São
 Paulo, 4 factories producing 2,000 to 2,500 hats
 daily; Campinas, 1 factory producing 200 to 300
 hats daily; Sorocaba, 3 factories producing 1,000
 to 1,500 hats daily; Rio Grande do Sul, 2 fac-
 tories, and at Pelotas, 3 factories producing 500 to 1,000
 hats daily. Brazil therefore produces from 12,000
 to 14,000 hats per day, of which about two-thirds
 are of hair-felt, and one-third of woollen felt.
 England sends in most of the hats of hair-felt;
 these are the consul general states that France
 strongly competes in America, as in Europe. The
 English article is not of superior quality to the
 French, but thanks to the almost complete substi-
 tution of the machine for hand labor, English makers
 save in hand labour alone (which, in France, rep-
 represents one-third of the market value), some 30
 to 35 per cent. Austria and Germany are begin-
 ning to send both kinds of hats, but their plants
 are less complete than the English. The finest
 machine tools for hat making were supplied by
 France, but during the last decade many practical
 inventions have been introduced from the United
 States. France takes first place for straw hats,
 "comme qualité et nouveauté." England copies
 the French models, and her articles recommend
 themselves by their cheapness. Italian factories
 are developing rapidly, and they supply very com-
 mon qualities at a low price. A similar remark
 applying to Germany.—*London Chronicler of Com-
 merce and Trade* for March.

Banks.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

Capital..... £ 1,500,000
Capital paid up..... " 750,000
Reserve fund..... " 600,000

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,
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.....	Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg.
.....	M. A. von Rothschild & Söhne, Frankfurt a. M.
England.....	N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London, Manchester and Liverpool District Banking Company, Limited, London, Union Bank of London, Limited, London (Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., London), Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches, Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Paris.
France.....	Heine & Co., Paris, Lazard Frères & Co., Paris, André Neuhäuser & Co., Paris.
Spain.....	Crédit Lyonnais, Madrid, Barcelona and correspondents.
Belgium.....	Banque d'Anvers, Antwerp, H. Albert de Bary & Co., Antwerp.
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No. 20, Rua da Alfandega.

Authorized by Decree No. 591, of 17th October, 1891.

Subscribed capital. £1,500,000
Realized do " 900,000
Reserve fund " 950,000

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Idem paid up..... " 500,000
Reserve fund..... " 350,000

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RODENBURG & Co. " "

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77, RUA VISCONDE DE INHAUMA

From *Kuller's German Trade Review*, April 1
VENEZUELAN TRADE

Commercial interests in Venezuela are suffering from the by no means uncommon, but none the less unpleasant, experience of reaction after a period of industrial boom, this latter resulting from large amounts of foreign capital being drawn into the country for the construction of railways and other public works, the bait held out was the one well-known to European investors—a government guarantee of a certain rate of interest, in this case 7 per cent, being agreed upon. The total value of the capital so obtained and invested in Venezuela during the eleven years from 1883 to 1894 is stated to exceed £11,000,000 sterling.

Commercial business is, however, on a fairly sound footing in Venezuela. The currency is on a sound basis, gold coin being the standard of the country, and the two principal banks being managed on a sound business lines, and are in a perfectly solvent condition. The very high rate of interest undoubtedly checks the progress of the country, and the only plausible explanation is the constant fear of revolution and the want of confidence in the administration.

As regards the trade of Venezuela with the outside world, the value of English goods is greater than that from any other country. Next comes that of the United States, then Germany, France and Spain in the order named. England supplies cottons, woollens and general merchandise; the United States breadstuffs, oils and provisions; Germany cutlery and general merchandise; France silks and fancy goods, Spain and Cuba wines and tobacco. As traders throughout Venezuela, the Germans are certainly first in importance and numbers.

The value of the produce exported shows the balance of trade to be slightly in favor of Venezuela. The following is an approximate list of the exports in 1894 and values at the port of shipment:

Product	Amount	Value
Coffee, tons.....	46,000	£ 3,680,000
Cocoa, tons.....	7,000	60,000
Hides, tons.....	170,000	90,000
Gold, ounces.....	59,000	180,000
Other products...	—	100,000
Total.....	—	4,110,000

The economic condition of Venezuela is less happy than the commercial. Men with no knowledge of government obtain control of all political offices, and the country suffers from their ignorance and propensity to make use of power for their personal advantage. The better class of Venezuelans hold aloof from political life, asserting that to enter politics at once throws upon them the suspicion of doubtful morality, and possibly deserve the reproof administered by Plato when he says that the fate of people who refuse to take part in the government of their country is to be governed by worse men than themselves.

In 1881 the population of Venezuela was stated to be 2,075,245; in 1891 3,323,527, of whom 326,000 were of pure Indian blood; these Indians again were classified as 66,000 independent, 20,000 conquered and 240,000 civilized. In the principal cities and towns some attempt is made to educate the poorer classes, but this is only supported by the authorities in a most half-hearted manner. In the country districts the educational question is entirely neglected. Even amongst the Venezuelans who have been educated in Europe there is no idea of the necessity for the education of the peasant classes.

Another fact militating against rapid economic development in Venezuela is the gregarious nature of the Venezuelans. Their habit is to flock into the cities and towns rather than to devote themselves to the cultivation of coffee or cocoa estates or agricultural pursuits. Life in the cities has, to some extent, added a surface veneer to the raw material, but little beyond this. Amongst the Venezuelans I do not find that steadfastness of purpose which is so marked a feature with the Chilians, nor is there that polish of manner so frequently met with in Argentina. As to the possibility of Venezuela in the future producing men capable of administering the affairs of the country in an effective and strong manner, I can only quote the opinion of a well-informed Venezuelan on the matter. His words were: "Venezuela must come under the immediate influence of the United States or

some other strong nation, for the reason that no satisfactory administration will be obtained by herself. I have watched government after government for forty years past, and the class of men you see at the head of affairs now is typical of what has gone before and what may be expected in the future."

Coffee is the main staple of Venezuelan wealth, but many drawbacks exist to deter Europeans from embarking in the enterprise. A revolution breaks out, and male laborers are requisitioned to serve as soldiers on one side or the other.

All these dangers are equally present to the growth of cocoa, and, indeed, to any undertaking necessitating the employment of large numbers of laborers. The sugar industry only survives in Venezuela owing to the fact that the importation of foreign sugars is absolutely prohibited. The result of the extreme form of protection is that a pound of coarse brown sugar costs from 8d. to 1rd. Of other branches of agriculture the most important are the cultivation of Indian corn, beans, and the ordinary tropical fruits and vegetables for local consumption. The number of cattle in the country is estimated at between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000; they are mostly long-horned, small-bodied animals of no great value except for their hides.

The mining industry shows a very great falling off. In 1890 the value of gold exported was £349,230, as compared to £180,000 in 1894; in 1890 the copper ores shipped were worth £97,990, while in 1894 no copper was exported. Gold is found chiefly to the south of the Orinoco and in the Andine states, in the western section of Venezuela. In the former district is the once famous Callao mine, which paid fabulous dividends for a time. Most of the gold is alluvial, and is, as a rule, "pockety" so far as experience has yet gone. It is known, however, that payable quartz exists, as in the case of the Callao, in several districts, and only requires cheaper transport to allow of working at a profit. The principal copper mine was situated not far from Puerto Cabello, but the mineral completely gave out after some years of working. Coal is found near Barcelona, but as yet its exploration has not proved profitable.

An approximate estimate of the number of laborers employed in the industries which I have mentioned is as follows:

Industry.	Average daily wage	Number employed	Total yearly earnings
Coffee, cocoa and sugar plantations	3s.	41,000	£1,845,000
Gold mining.....	6s.	1,500	135,000
Cattle ranches.....	£2 10s. per month and food	8,000	240,000
Other farming.....	3s.	10,000	450,000
Total.....	—	60,500	2,670,000

At first sight the rate of wages may appear high to Europeans, but when the cost of living is considered the value earned is by no means too great. The necessities of life are costly to purchase on account of the high protective tariff, the duty on flour being over 10s. per 100 pounds for the ordinary and additional custom house charges.

One great hindrance to the speedy settlement and development of Venezuela lies in the physical features of the country. The great mountain ranges, beginning close to the seashore and extending some hundreds of miles inland, makes all transport a long and tedious matter, and to overcome those difficulties by extending the existing railway system is beyond the present means of Venezuela. To-day the patient and hardy donkey is the sole medium of carrying merchandise from the fringe of the coast-line tapped by the railways to supply the needs of the inhabitants in the far interior.

In all there are eleven separate railway companies, six of these being English, three native, one German and one French. In most cases the government subscribe a portion of the capital for construction, and to seven of the companies further guaranteed 7 per cent. annually on a capital not to exceed £10,000 per mile of railway built. This guarantee interest is now a bone of contention between the government and the companies, the former alleging the inability of the country to meet such heavy obligations, and the latter being unable to pay dividends to their shareholders unless the government fulfills the terms of its contract.

Grande Hotel Metropole

181, RUA DAS LARANGEIRAS, 181

This popular Hotel has been completely and thoroughly restored and has been provided with sanitary improvement, of every description, including a hygienic system of sewerages, flushing tanks and ventilating pipes.
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The most comfortable Hotel

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Telephone No. 8,051

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Grande Hotel dos Estrangeiros

PRAÇA FERREIRA VIANNA

(Cattete)

Telephone No. 5,008

This hotel, which has been completely restored, is situated in the best part of the city, receiving air and light from all four sides, close to the elegant beach of the city, surrounded by a large garden; has large, comfortable rooms newly and well furnished, good shower and warm baths, disinfectants in the water-closets, drinking water filtered by the Passour system, good table-service, and is, therefore, to be considered the first hotel of this capital.

Possesses also a sumptuous saloon and splendid table-service for banquets.

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J. & E. Atkinson, London.

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Biscuits.

Champagne Extra Dry, Brandy, Wines, Liqueurs, etc.

From the Southern Cross, Buenos Aires, April 3.

"CLEARING."

This verb to clear enfolds a paradox.

It is on the one hand a regular verb, because it forms certain participles by annexing the letter *d*. On the other hand, and to use a reflexive idiom, it conjugates itself here in Buenos Aires by annexing portable property in a most lawless manner and disappearing therewith to parts unknown. Wherefore the paradox.

I suppose I may as well say that I am alluding to that interesting culmination known as "clearing out." I am alluding, in point of fact, to the people who disappear from our midst with much secrecy and celerity, carrying with them everything they can lay hold of but their good name—people who are missed, who are mourned for, who are cursed at and after, who leave their mark upon the exchequers of confiding neighbours, who conjugate the verb to clear in a highly practical but woefully irregular manner. These are the people who seem to have invited or claimed my poor attention to-day. Let us talk about them.

We, my brethren, are thoroughly moral folk; we are honest, and scrupulous; our regard for our reputation is only to be equalled by our devotion to appearances. We are not Pharisees, you know. It is only that we take our stand by morality; and we are respectable. Away in the dim and distant days of childhood we received maternal quillings for appropriating sugar and other treasures of the pantry. Nay, it is on record that the paternal hand was often lifted to register upon our tender persons a protest against our ambition to own the ripest and reddest of the neighbour's apples. The traditional birch of the local school-house more than once remonstrated with our truant tendencies; and the lesson thus expounded sank deep into our hearts and—hides. With Lindley Murray and book-keeping by double entry came our fluency to sermonize and our ability to strike a cash balance. With matrimony came our patent of respectability. With prosperity came the crystallization of our ethics. And—*præsto!* we grew up, we paragons, well groomed, soft-handed, shedding morality as we walk, plausible, comfortable, edifying with a firm belief that God is good and that there are one hundred cents to the dollar. Oh yes! we are a moral crowd, we are. Let us moralize.

It is desolation in number 540, or 542, or any other number of any street in any quarter of Buenos Aires. The cashier is missing. When last heard of he was seen walking down to the Central station. There is a rumour current that he took an affectionate leave on that occasion of the faithful waiter who for years had distilled the particular alcoholic poison which he affected and patronized. His last cocktail, according to this waiter, was served to him on Saturday afternoon. It is now Tuesday. His house is empty—young wife and three children disappeared. There is a man on the premises representing himself to be the local butcher, who alleges that the missing person has cheated him out of two months' credit. There is a man of defective Castilian at the door, who in the vehement curse words of Naples signifies to all whom it may concern that he has, in his professional capacity as costermonger, been defrauded by the late tenant to the amount of three dollars and seventeen cents. A policeman then arrives and takes down everybody's name and address, and asks everybody if they have any clues. At the office the safe is broken open, and is found to contain a cash deficit of \$4,001.99 paper and \$2 gold. It is also found that the tailor has been forgotten, and that the duncasticated "changador" is a claimant upon the assets to the extent of \$15, advanced as a loan two weeks ago. There are then grave consultations. The interested parties glance sorrowfully at each other, and, sighing like furnaces, with a woe-filled ballad made to their absent friend's eyebrow, exclaim in the classic cadence of Dido, when she mourned for her Eneas by the shores of Carthage:

Here's a How do you do!

Here's a state of a case!

Gone to the Deuce knows who—

—CLEARED from the bleed'n' place!

When men meet that day at the restaurants, or at the bank counter, or at the Bolsa, or in the evening train or tramcar, they allude to that cashier in the past tense. One man says to the other:—

"He never took my fancy—always considered him a fraud."

"What did he do?—suicide?"

"No—cleared out!"

We are all highly shocked, and, of course, we have a perfect right to be so. We tell them all about it when we go home with many shakes of the head and many protestations that:

"It is difficult to know whom to trust to-day in Buenos Aires!"

We say this because we heard some one else say it—some financial or mercantile gun of long range told us that such was his opinion. It is the same story down town, the same in the trains and trams, the same at the Criterion and Sportsman.

"Our clerks are all going to the dogs—solemn fact!"

"Cosa barbara!"

"Most difficult thing in the world to get a young man of confidence to-day in Buenos Aires."

"Fearfully dishonest hole!"

"Worst of it is, too, don't chew know, a lot of English-speaking fellows, associating with the fellows from here, fall into the way of the other fellows, don't chew know."

"Most extraordinary thing you ever saw in your life!"

"Can't trust them—not even with a box of matches."

"All the fault of the blawsted government—you know!"

"Beastly country altogether!"

And then we mentally resolve to distrust every youngster who applies for a situation, and to consider him a thief and a swindler until he has proved that he is as honest as the sun—proved it by not shooting us for our inquisitorial solemnity—proved it by accepting and trying to live on starvation wages—proved it by refusing tempting offers of commissions and bribes to play us false—proved it by keeping a decent girl waiting to marry him until he shall have enough to keep the poor thing's body and soul together in a life of martyrdom—proved it by selling a watch or some of the sick wife's trinkets to pay a doctor's bill—proved it by burying little children at the Chacarita who died from want of proper nourishment—proved it by asking for next month's salary in advance in order to buy a few articles of clothing in which to mock his misery by appearing at the amateur opera which we have organized, and at which, of course, we expect him to form part of the appreciative audience.

But this is not all. We send him out to collect accounts, knowing that for hours he will be walking about Buenos Aires with thousands of our dollars upon his person. He has not one dollar of his own money in his pocket, but he has thousands of ours. He is passing restaurants from which come tempting odours of solid beefsteaks. He is passing a shoe-shop, the windows of which remind him of his wife's and children's cobbled and recobbled feet-ware. He is passing lottery agencies, in the windows of which he reads that certain big prize-tickets were recently sold there. He is passing a betting mill which reminds him that somebody gave him "the straight tip" for next Sunday's races. Nothing could be easier than to eat, or bet, or buy at your expense. He knows that he can for three or four weeks keep back this or that account and mark it as unpaid until the money taken from his collections shall have been replaced. He knows your slipshod method of keeping your books and vouchers checked. He knows that he is miserable, that his flesh and blood at home are miserable, that poverty is forcing them into the grave; and that you are rich, that you pay a poor salary, that honesty is squalor and that fraud would give him and his at least material comforts. He knows all this, and much more. Yet the poor devil's instincts of self-respect and the good name which belongs to others besides himself, keeps him from turning crooked. He limps back to your office a tired, tempted, miserable, but honest man. In battling with this lower nature—in the preoccupation of his fight against the temptations which strewed his path around the city—he has received in payment of one of your accounts a false ten dollar bill. This sum he has to make good out of his next month's wages. And thus do you reward his honesty! This is your laurel wreath for the brows of the man who is, by Heaven, as immeasurably your superior as you are immeasurably mean!

Away with our word play. Away with our glibly jesting over human souls that are being tried here in this country by the very fires of hell. Let us talk like men.

I know well there are frauds here—sanctimonious humbugs whose virtues only last as long as the lack of opportunities to kick them overboard. I know there are cases here where well-paid men break trust. It is also scarcely necessary to admit that some men are so innately dishonest that they could not keep in the straight path of honor to save their souls. But I know also, and so do you, or at least, so ought you, and you, and you, that there are terrible temptations here for those who handle other people's money; that our commercial routine lends itself to fraud; that very few men really watch their business as they should; that a great many men leave their affairs, to a great extent, in the hands of men who are not paid according to their responsibilities nor according to their temptations.

Very few there are who are entirely honest; yet also, there are very few who pass all at once across the bridge of opportunity from honor to dishonor. Just as there are lower impulses in every man, there are higher impulses also, which retard his lapse from manliness. Trust me, the thief who repented on this very day by the side of the dying God-man on Calvary so many hundred years ago, neither took his vices from above nor his remorse from below. If man is in great part the child of circumstances—the creature of his surroundings—then a thief is in great part but the child of his temptations and opportunities. Theology stands on one hand, human nature on the other, the human soul between the two. Whither shall she turn?

That is the problem.

To me it seems that a man in a general way will be as honest as he possibly can. But do not put too great a strain on him. Honesty is very holy and noble, but it isn't good at standing strains. Honesty is a very symmetrical and flexible noun, but you can never pull it out long enough to make it stretch between the two possessive pronouns, *mine* and *thine*. It will break before you can get it more than half way across.

Pay according to the work that is done for you, not according to your opportunities of sweating the worker. This is not being done to-day, neither in town nor camp. If it were, this sketch would never have been "cleared out" of my sadly disordered portfolio—nor would it ever have got in there.

CHE BUONO.

HOW PROTECTION WORKS.

The *New York Journal of Commerce* of the 23rd ult. has the following eloquent remark to make on the absurd protective laws of the United States which forbid a citizen to buy a foreign-built vessel and sail it under the American flag:

"The Nicaragua merchant marine has received a very large accession in the shape of a four-masted steel ship, built in England and owned by citizens of the United States. The new owners did not care to keep the British flag on their property, and the laws of their own country forbade their putting our flag on her, so they compromised by registering her in a small Central American state whose flag will probably not be recognized without reference to an index to the flags of all nations in any port she will enter. If the laws of the United States prevented Flint, Eddy & Co. from employing or from owning a foreign-built ship it would be easy to see that the law was designed to make them buy ships built at home, but so long as there is nothing to prevent them from buying and sailing a foreign-built ship there is no intelligible reason why they should not be allowed to register her in the port of New York and sail her under the American flag. Are we maintaining laws to increase the merchant marine of Nicaragua?"

From *Lancet's Magazine*.

SUNSHINE AND LIFE.

Sunshine has long been credited with possessing therapeutic powers, and, indeed, traditions of cures effected by the ancients by means of isolation have been treasured up and handed down to the present day. Even as late as the beginning of the present century we may read of a French physician seriously recording his claim to have cured a dropsical patient within two weeks by placing him daily for several hours in the sunshine, and many medical journals of recent years contain communications on the beneficial results derived from the use of sunshine in the treatment of various diseases. It seems curious, therefore, that while so much has been done to test the action of light on disease microbes in artificial surroundings, such as are to be found in laboratory experiments, hardly any investigations have been made to try and define more precisely how sunshine may affect their pathogenic action within the animal system. Dr. Masella's researches, undertaken with the express object of, if possible, elucidating this question, are, therefore, of special interest and importance.

The first series of experiments was carried out to ascertain whether exposure to sunshine increases or reduces the animal's susceptibility to particular diseases, those selected for investigation being typhoid fever and cholera. For this purpose guinea pigs were exposed to the full rays of the sun during a period of from nine to fifteen hours for two days, while other guinea pigs, for the sake of comparison

were not permitted to have more light than that obtainable in a stable where only diffused light was admitted. Both these sets of animals were subsequently infected with virulent cultures of cholera and typhoid germs respectively, and were in neither case exposed to sunshine. The results which Dr. Masella obtained were remarkable, for he found that those animals which, previous to infection, had been placed in the sunshine, died more rapidly than those which had been kept in the stable, and that the exposure of the sun's rays had so increased their susceptibility to these diseases that they succumbed to smaller doses, and doses, moreover, which did not prove fatal to the other guinea pigs. Still more striking was the part played by isolation in the course of these diseases in animals exposed to sunshine after inoculation, for instead of dying in from fifteen to twenty-four hours, they succumbed in from three to five hours.

THE VENEZUELAN BOUNDARY QUESTION.

The authority of General P. M. Netscher, the Dutch historian of British Guiana, is well known. His work, which appeared in 1888 ("Geschiedenis van de Kolonien Essequibo, Demerary en Berbice, Utrecht") has been appealed to by all the students of the Venezuelan question. Up to within a few days, General Netscher's work has been referred to as an authority second to none, and writers favorable or hostile to the English blue-book have availed themselves of the scholarly and exhaustive work of the learned general. Under such circumstances it cannot but be interesting and instructive to learn of a new study on the boundary question published by the general in the leading Dutch periodical *Tijdschrift* for March 1896. The result of his new investigation, based on a repeated study of the records of the Dutch West India Company, agrees on many points with that of Dr. Reich (see the *Times* of March 7, 1896, p. 6), the chief point of difference being of a nature probably surprising to such as combat the blue-book with arms taken from General Netscher's comprehensive work. For, while Dr. Reich accredits that part of the Schomburgk line which delineates British Guiana on the Cuyuni river without any further alteration, General Netscher breaks the course of that line on the right bank of that river by extending it to the very sources of that river along its right bank. By this extension a very considerable portion of the interior now claimed by Venezuela is added to the territory bounded by the Schomburgk line. Far from thinking that a consideration of the Spanish missions alone is sufficient to rob the Schomburgk line of its value, General Netscher, by no means prejudiced in favor of the British, considerably increases the British territory south-west of the Cuyuni river.

As to the coast line and the *hinterland* from the mouth of the Moruro river to that of the Barima river, General Netscher now gives additional proof of the statement made in Dr. Reich's article. He quotes letters from Commansieur (Dutch governor) Samuel Beckman, dated September 8, 1691, and June 14, 1703, to the effect that on the Dutch had, at that time, no post at all on the Barima river. Governor Storm van's Gravesande, it is true, had asked for and received (August 25, 1744) permission from his superiors to establish a fort on the Barima; but, owing to unknown circumstances, this attempt was never realized. Nor is there any mention of a post on the Barima in the document issued by the head office of the Dutch West India Company in 1773 (preserved in the *Kijkarchief* at The Hague, in the "boek der Missiven van die Vergadering van Tienen," March, 1773, to May, 1776, fol. 7), and in which the salaries of the various officials are determined.

But in denying that the British can bear out their claim to the coast line and *hinterland* from the Moruro (or Wainy) to the Barima by titles derivative from Dutch possessions, we must not, in the opinion of General Netscher, lose sight of titles equally equitable, such as long possession on the part of the British. These titles, which Dr. Reich termed "legal" as contrasted with "historic," are of a nature all the weightier in that, as the broadminded Dutch scholar puts it, the advantages derived from British methods of colonization are so great as to make even a Dutch patriot regret that Surinam, or modern Dutch Guiana, too, did not become a British colony.—*South American Journal*, April 4.

ACCORDING to the last report of the anthropometric laboratory, of London, in 50.9 cases out of 100 the right arm in man is stronger than the left. In 16.4 cases the two arms are of equal strength. In 32.7 cases out of 100 the left arm is the stronger. Out of 100 women, 28.6 have arms of equal strength, 46.9 have more strength in the right arm than in the left, and in 24.5 the reverse is true.

THERE are published in the United States to-day about 20,000 papers and periodicals. Of this number 14,000 are issued weekly and 2,000 daily. If each inhabitant took one paper there would be a separate publication for every 3,100 of population in that country. Twenty-five years ago there was only one paper for every 6,560 of population.

The *Youth's Companion* gives the following as the results of calculations of the time necessary to stop ocean steamships: "To stop the *Etowah*, whose displacement is 9,680 tons, horse power 14,321 and speed 20.18 knots an hour, 2 minutes and 47 seconds are required, and during the process of stopping the ship will forge ahead 2,464 feet, which is only 176 feet less than half a mile. The United States cruiser *Columbia*, with a displacement of 7,350 tons, 17,991 horse power and a speed of 22.8 knots, can be stopped in 2 minutes and 15 seconds, and within a space of 2,147 feet. The little flyer, *Cushing*, also of the United States navy, whose displacement is only 105 tons, and horse power 1,754, while its speed is 22.48 knots, can be stopped within a distance of 301 feet in 18.4 seconds. In each case the vessel is supposed to be going at full speed and the stoppage is produced by reversing the action of the propelling machinery."

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RIVER PLATE ITEMS

A threatened revolution in the Argentine province of Entre Rios has been thwarted by the timely dispatch of troops to Paraná.

The United States minister and consul at Montevideo are about to make an extended tour through Uruguay for the purpose of studying the economic condition of that country.

The Argentine minister to Chili, who arrived at Buenos Aires on the 21st inst., says that Chili can arm and mobilize 180,000 men at once, and has besides these 300,000 more ready to hear arms.

The vital statistics of Montevideo for March show 612 births (9 illegitimate), 89 marriages and 338 deaths. The port returns showed 5,401 arrivals and 5,217 departures. The population of the city was estimated as 243,476.

The Argentine minister to Chili, Dr. Quiroga Costa, has presented his resignation. The irrepressible Pellegrini is spoken of as his successor, which would be a mistake. The two countries should be represented by diplomats, not by self-seeking politicians.

A Buenos Aires telegram of yesterday's date that, after studying the question, the Argentine government is definitely opposed to the proposals of the Chilean government in regard to the boundary dispute. On certain disputed points the government of Great Britain will be asked to arbitrate.

It is stated through official sources that 4,460 national guards are serving on board the Argentine squadron of evolution. Is this a fact, or is it another vague play of the telegraph correspondent? National guards are in marines, and the number indicated is rather large for six or eight ships.

The Spanish residents of Argentina and Uruguay are subscribing considerable sums for the prosecution of the war against the Cuban revolutionists. The Argentinians and Uruguayans are showing little or no sympathy for a cause which is not widely different from their own some seventy or eighty years ago.

A Buenos Aires telegram of yesterday's date says that the Argentine government has definitely accepted the account proposed by Chili for the final solution of the boundary dispute. The contrary, very many, therefore, be considered at an end, for on all points not definitely settled by this accord, arbitration will be applied.

The number of steamers entered the Malabar port during the first quarter of 1896 was 321 with 784,944 tons register, against 242 steamers and 597,104 tons during the same time in 1895, 215 steamers and 519,347 in 1894, 223 steamers and 410,550 tons in 1893, and 153 steamers and 377,130 tons in 1892. Total 1,153 steamers with 2,770,094 tons register.—Buenos Aires Herald.

The police have made a strange discovery in a pawnshop. Yesterday one of the detectives who was visiting such an establishment, found a government munition. As to the rifle being the property of the nation there was no doubt as the weapon bore the distinguishing marks. The interesting part about the whole business is that the broker informed his visitor that a certain colonel in the army had pawned the rifle.—Times, Buenos Aires, April 2.

More than a dozen applications for "amortizations" have been made to the commercial judge within the last few days. A "amortization" as far as we can see is a license granted to polite merchants in distress to keep their creditors at bay for a certain time. At the end of the stipulated time the polite merchant may see his legs agitated, or he may also see some navy with the rest of the spits. But, of course, that is another affair altogether.—Southern Cross, Buenos Aires.

The amount of wheat seed petitioned for by the growers from the Santa Fe government far exceeds the amount contracted to be supplied. The work, therefore, of dealing with only the most urgent cases is no easy one, as the amount of seed bought is thirty thousand quintales, and the amount asked for reaches 88,912 quintales. No doubt the growers will receive the most delicate Havanna color and flavor. As with the yields, skill in treating the tobacco is worth more than the best seeds and plants.—Times, Buenos Aires.

In commenting upon the contradictory telegrams regarding intervention in the Cuban revolution by the United States, the Montevideo Times very truthfully says: "It is characteristic of the telegraphic service here, not at all to its credit, that it should prove so entirely unreliable and contradictory in so very important a matter as the above. Even if the next telegram should tell the exact truth we would not now know whether to believe it or not. Thus one false telegram vitiates and makes unreliable the whole service, and this is the case not once but constantly."

The Rural Society has petitioned the government to prevent the contamination of Argentine cattle with those on board the Australian vessels which lie at La Plata laden with cattle, in view of the number of the latter which have been proved to be affected with pleuro-pneumonia. As it does not seem at all likely that the Australian live stock trade with England will succeed for the present, there is not now the same danger of the disease spreading to our herds, but at the same time as several animals on a ship carrying both Australian and River Plate cattle have died of the disease during the voyage home, the society is quite right in taking measures to preserve the clean bill of health Argentine cattle now enjoy.—Sport and Pastime, Buenos Aires.

There has arisen a slight friction between Dr. Beazley, chief of police, and the streets of Buenos Aires. Dr. Beazley, wishing to clear the streets of beggars ordered them off to the municipal asylums. The intendente says that he has no room for them and that the municipal asylums are for other people. Possibly; yet there does not seem to be room in any of them for a mad intendente. Meaning the beggars are more in evidence than ever. They propose to form a deputation and read an address to the intendente for the improvement of their cause.—Southern Cross, Buenos Aires.

A general order has been issued by the governor of Mendoza establishing military academies for training officers of the national guard, in imitation of those established here and in other provinces. In fact there is scarcely a province now that has not opened military academies during the reigning anarchy for military affairs. These academies will probably supply a long needed institution everywhere and help to turn out officers for the national guard that have a little more to recommend them than their fine clothes and ornamental brass buttons.—Times, Buenos Aires.

The grand-cross of the military order of merit has been conferred by the Queen Regent of Spain on Dr. Urbina the President of this republic. The documents, as also an autograph letter from the Queen and a decree containing the decoration was brought out by Dr. Ernesto Quesada and handed to the Spanish minister Dr. Daras and Queveo who will solicit an audience of the President for the purpose of handing it to him. The attitude of Argentina in keeping aloof from the Cuban question, and which is considered perfectly correct, has given rise to this act of contrariety on the part of Spain.—Buenos Aires Herald.

Naval men, merchant sailors, and newspaper men who have information on the subject, and who have no axes to grind, agree on all that about two miles up the Rio Negro is the best place in the republic for a naval port. Such a port could be made at a minimum of expense. It would be easy of access. It could be fortified much more effectively than can Bahía Blanca and at one-fourth of the expense. It would be a splendid strategic centre. Finally it would lead to the development of Rio Negro navigation, a source of national wealth which up to the present has been most unaccountably neglected.—Southern Cross, Buenos Aires.

Governor Cordoba of Tucuman is trying his best to maintain the old ecclesiastical traditions of his court. He has ordered everyone of his employees to accompany him to church during the ceremonies of holy week under pain of dismissal. This is rather a drastic religion. It corresponds well to the other customs and traditions of Argentine liberty. Probably no one will dispute the arbitrary decision at present, yet sooner or later these impositions will have to be given up. Besides, we do not see what earthly good can come out of a forced attendance at church; if the governor believes in going to church, let him act up to it himself, but let others alone.—Times, Buenos Aires.

The military arrangements for the 60 days' service of the national guards in 20 years of age have, so far, proved satisfactory. The Southern railway authorities also showed themselves equal to the occasion, having despatched on Wednesday four long trains filled with troops, with punctuality and without any disturbance of the general traffic. The camp at Figue is ready to receive the troops. The arrangements for the assembling of troops in other parts of the republic have been equally satisfactory. The only bad feature of the mobilization of the national guards is the unwillingness of many young men of good families to submit to the inconveniences of camp life, but it is said that the minister of war is determined to punish all back-slayers, whatever may be their position in life. Our knowledge of the costumbres del país makes us sceptical about this Spartan justice, but time will show.—Buenos Aires Herald, April 17.

An Italian firm of shipbuilders, desiring to sell a transport to the Argentine government, made by letter a distinct offer of a bribe to Lieut. Carmona and it does not appear that the indignantly rejected the offer or denounced it to his government. On the contrary, it is alleged that the offer was made in reply to a letter from him to the firm. However, Lieut. Carmona is too ill to give any explanation of it and the government has appointed an officer to investigate it. The shipbuilding firm referred to sold to the Argentine government the ship Tarasc which was being constructed for the Italian government, the latter cancelling its contract upon certain conditions unfavorable to the builders. Yet they were able to sell it to the Argentine government at a considerably lower price than was paid for the twin-ship, the Garibaldi (and which price was supposed to be that which the Italian government had contracted to pay for the ship), although the armament and machinery of the Tarasc are more powerful and therefore more costly. These facts becoming known to our contemporary the Times of Argentina induced it to ask what became of the difference in the prices paid for the two ships. The minister of war, indignantly at the insinuation involved in this question, ordered proceedings to be taken against the proprietor of the Times, who was called upon to "prove his words." Being cited before the federal judge and questioned or the subject, he naturally replied that the government was able to ascertain the facts for itself, and that he should not make charges against any individual, unless compelled to do so by way of defence to a criminal prosecution. It is probably that no further action will be taken in this matter.—Buenos Aires Herald, April 17.

Last year the state of Mississippi, United States, bought three large tracts of land upon which to set its 250 convicts to work under the direct supervision of the state authorities. The result was that the state received 3,200 bales of cotton of 500 pounds each, 50,000 bushels of corn, 1,000 tons of hay, 45,000 pounds of pork, 55 barrels of molasses, and 2,200 bushels of peas, all of which sold for \$155,000. The cost of the land and the expenses amounting to \$95,000, leaving a profit of \$60,000 to the state.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, APRIL 28th, 1896.

The revelations recently made in regard to the sanitary condition of the tenement houses of this city and the manifest uneasiness of the health authorities in regard to the recrudescence of small-pox during the next cool season, deserve the serious attention of both sanitary and municipal authorities. It is a waste of time and effort to deal with each epidemic as it arises, and particularly with temporary measures. Some general and well-matured plan should be adopted for the sanitary improvement of the city, and then all future expenditures on improvements should be toward that one object. In the end it will result in a very great saving of money and in permanent improvements which might otherwise be delayed for many years. As Brazil has no specialist in this branch of scientific work, it would be good policy to send for some such man as George E. Waring Jr., and commission him to make a thorough and comprehensive study of the sanitary conditions of the city — its drainage, water front, buildings, pavements, streets, water supply, tenement quarters, hospital service, etc. For such a study an experienced and thoroughly competent sanitary engineer will be required, and he should be given carte blanche to amplify his investigations wherever it is considered necessary. As such a general improvement will cost an enormous sum of money, it should be understood that the commission should specify the improvements most urgent and then those next in that order. The general plan should be made the subject of a definite law, so that the city may not lose the benefits of much needed improvements through municipal intrigues and controversies. Every year our sanitary state is becoming worse, and we shall soon reach a point where commerce and industry will have to abandon the place altogether unless something is done to make it safer for human life.

The question of subsidized immigration is one which merits the immediate attention of Congress, as it will afford an opportunity of making a large reduction in expenditure and in abolishing a public bureau which is no longer required. By the provisions of the constitution all the public lands of the country pass to the dominion of the states. The nation, therefore, has no lands to settle and is therefore no longer directly interested in introducing immigrants. Under the new arrangement the states have all the benefit, both in the settlement of lands and in the revenue derived from exported agricultural products. It is no more than equitable, then, that the states themselves should bear all the expense of introducing immigrants, and of maintaining and transporting them within the country. This will enable the nation to abolish the bureau of "public lands and colonization," which is now a mere sinecure, and to dismiss the agents in Europe and employes here who are drawing salaries from the public treasury while working for the states. The nation might then sell the Ilha das Flores immigrant station and also the Pinheiro station, and thus free itself from a burden which has given much trouble and no slight scandal. All this, of course, can be done on the grounds that there is no longer

any reason for the maintenance of this service, the states having assumed its responsibilities. There is another reason, however, which the states might also consider—the injustice of paying from the public treasury for the introduction of laborers destined for a particular class. The principal object of the propaganda for introducing immigrants, is to furnish laborers for the plantations. No one will question the right of the planter to seek foreign labor, but as the profit belongs to him exclusively, so too should the expense. There is no justice whatever in shifting the expense of procuring and transporting these laborers to account of the state. Such a practice means that every taxpayer, from the humblest shopkeeper and shoemaker to the richest capitalist and most energetic professional man, must contribute toward the cost of importing laborers for the planters' private advantage. It is the duty of a government to treat all citizens equitably and impartially, but it is far from doing this when it calls upon all classes to pay for favors conceded to one particular class. It is time that all favoritism of this description should be removed from the legislation of the country and that all citizens should be placed on the same level. The planting class has made a very inadequate return for all the favors it has received thus far, and it can claim nothing more. In the future the humblest street-sweeper should have just the same legal protection and encouragement as the soldier and planter, for there is no true republicanism in any other system.

THE COFFEE EXPORT TAX. The Editor of "The Rio News."

Sir.—I have scruples about continuing this discussion in your columns, because the subject is not of great interest except to those connected with the planters, also it is a question that cannot be followed without a good deal of study. If, however, you are willing to take the trouble to re-read the exposition of the project signed by Dr. Miguel Sampaio and myself, you will see that the bank's commission is not 10 per cent. as you state, but 3 per cent. The state of Minas paid 4 per cent. commission to the custom-house only for collecting the coffee duty (see appendix A, p. 13, to report of Minas finance minister for 1895) so that you will recognize that there could not be any saving by collecting through the national customs officials, as you suggested. As for the railways they charge 8 to 10 per cent. for collecting duties, and although they now supply, for the small charge of 1/2 per cent., statistics as to the coffee transported, these statistics are for various reasons very far from reliable.

It appears admirably simple to prescribe that the tax be divided among the states according to the shipments to the ports for exportation; but, when the attempt is made to put it in practice, it is found precarious and indeed unworkable.

No doubt the radical solution is to abolish the coffee duty, substituting it by a land, or some such other tax. Quite possibly this will be done within the next 20 years, or so, but in the meantime it seems not unimportant to relieve the planters from a great part of the loss entailed by present system. And you will observe that the clearing away of the existing *guias* would be a necessary preliminary to the adoption, honestly, of any new system.

I am sorry you should consider *immoral* the effort to shift the tax upon the exporters or consumers. Leroy-Beaulieu recommends it when possible as he considers it to be in the case of a country that enjoys a kind of monopoly for any product. But he may have overlooked the ethical aspect of the question. In some way I fear he would not agree at all with your recommendation of more trustfulness in the matter of tax-collecting.

In calling the project a *farming out of the taxes*, I think you must be under a misapprehension as to its mechanism. Do you clearly understand that the states are to continue to collect the duty from the planters, and that the bank is only to have the privilege of the sale to exporters of the *guias*, or duty receipts, *at par*? This can only be called a *monopoly* in a restricted and unobjectionable sense of the word, seeing that there is no question of artificial interference with prices and that not only the rates for purchase and sale, but also the profits of the bank, are fixed by contract. It is clear that no bank could undertake to buy always at a fixed rate unless it were protected against competition in the sale.

With these explanations I trust you will recognize that the project with which I am connected is an entirely legitimate banking business, free from any speculative element and offering very great advantages to the planters under existing circumstances.

I am
Yours truly,
W. NEWLANDS, Jr.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

Santos advices of the 19th report that the British bark Maiden City had grounded at Itaipua.

Another important forgery is reported from São Paulo, the particulars of which have not been received.

In the municipal district of Palma, Minas Geraes, there have been 210 cases and 33 deaths of yellow fever.

The town of Vigia, the cable station below Pará, has been suffering from a severe epidemic of small-pox.

It is stated that the Sociedade Portuega de Beneficencia at Santos has at present 1,900 members and that its fund amounts to 400,958\$940.

The São Paulo Reporter had a fervid article on Cuban autonomy on the 23rd, through the false telegrams published by the Paris and sent up country.

At Pernambuco on the 24th inst. the owner of a hotel was killed by his cook, who discharged four chambers of his revolver at him, two of the shots taking effect.

An attempt to lynch the assassin of Dr. Urbano Martins de Mello was made at Ibi, São Paulo, on the 23rd inst. The attempt was frustrated by the police authorities.

On the 19th inst. the first number of O Forvir, a monarchist journal, belonging to Padre João Nepomuceno, was published at Feira de Santa Anna in the state of Bahia.

A lecture on Tiradentes had been announced for the 21st inst. at the Club Republicano in São Paulo, but was not delivered in consequence of the sudden illness of the lecturer.

Another counterfeiter, named João Arifield, was arrested in Santos on the 22nd. He was captured on board the steamer Rio Antio, on which he had taken passage for the River Plate.

The Provincia of Pará of 31st March publishes a statement that the production of gold in the disputed territory on the frontier of French Guiana, was 221 kilogrammes in January and February.

In the city of São Paulo there were 519 deaths, 577 births and 117 marriages during the month of February. The official statistician has just given them out. Of the deaths 12 were from yellow fever.

A Pernambuco telegram of the 21st announces the assassination of Lieut. Cesarin, municipal intendat at Guaranhuns. At Tazaraú, also, ex-police Captain Eduardo de Moraes has been assassinated.

On entering his own house some days ago at Ibi, S. Paulo, the prosecuting attorney, Dr. Urbano de Mello, was killed by a blow from a club, said to have been wielded by an inmate of the same house.

The secretary of agriculture of the state of São Paulo says that 114,769 immigrants entered that state during 1895, of which 84,722 were Italians, 14,185 Portuguese, 13,989 Spanish, 1,120 Austrians, and the balance of diverse nationalities, including 304 Turks.

The editor of the Cachoeira telegraphs from Cachoeira do Itapemirim that the municipal chamber of that place is threatened with deposition by the state government. He asserts that the people of Cachoeira are ready to die in defence of their municipal chamber.

Advices from Limeira, São Paulo, of the 19th state that the epidemic of yellow-fever is declining. The number of victims within the last three months is 112, including some of the best people of the place. The work of improving the sanitation of the town has been initiated.

In the first quarter of the present year 2,809 persons emigrated from Ceará in Lloyd Brazilian steamers, against 2,429 in the first quarter of 1895. Of these emigrants 3,301 in 1895 and 2,884 in 1895 went to states to the north of Ceará and 508 in 1896 and 398 in 1895 to the south.

It is said that the sanitary condition of Arraquarea, São Paulo, continues bad. The town is dirty and no systematic effort has been made to remove the garbage which has accumulated during months of disorganization. The municipal government, which was established in a neighboring village, has done nothing, and the sanitary authorities but little.

At Camabú a man has established a house for betting on bichos. Some days ago several sharp-shooting animals were discovered and the owner of the establishment refused to pay and the question was carried before the courts. It is said that it has been compromised by an agreement to give the money to the municipal chamber for public improvements.

Congressman José Mariano has proposed to his political adversaries the appointment of a court of honor for the purpose of ascertaining the relative strength of the two parties in the state of Pernambuco. In case his party proves to be the weaker, he and his friends will resign their seats in congress; and, if it is found to be the stronger, he demands the resignation of the prefect and municipal council of the state capital.

In view of the decision of the superior court of the state of Rio de Janeiro declaring illegal the present municipal chamber of Niteroi, Capt. Henrique Rossignoux, president of the former chamber, has addressed a letter to the secretary asking him to call an extraordinary meeting of the former members to be held on the 30th inst. He has instructed the head accountant to suspend the collection of taxes voted by the chamber which the court has declared illegal.

The Autoridade, of S. Paulo, says that last Tuesday on the express train from Rio de Janeiro some young men in discussing politics expressed very freely their unfavorable opinion of the Jacobins. At Barra Mansa they breakfasted and, when they returned to their car, they were met by a squad of soldiers, who informed them that by order of an officer of high rank they were forbidden to continue their journey, because they had made use of offensive language in the presence of Senator Quintino Bocayuva. The Autoridade states that the young men were not aware that the senator was in the car. And supposing they were, by what right were they expelled from a public conveyance? Is Quintino Bocayuva so immaculate that no one can venture a distasteful opinion in his presence? Poor Brazil!

CRICKET IN SANTOS.

Santos, 23rd April, 1896.

To the Editor.

Sir.—The Santos Athletic Club commenced their season by the committee challenging "all comers" to a friendly game on April 21st. Unfortunately, although the weather and beach were everything to be desired, few turned up. The committee were short of three and we missed the familiar faces of Messrs. Barber, Buchanan, Dickson, Boney and Clark for the opponents. Notwithstanding we had a pleasant little game, the challenges being defeated by 38 runs.

The batting on both sides was decidedly feeble and if the committee will take a friendly hint they will learn how to bowl before challenging the third eleven, or anybody else. I enclose one of our cricket card fixtures and trust that from time to time you will be able to find space for our little matches and notices.

Yours very truly,
F. J. COLBOURNE,
Hon. Sec., S. A. C.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

Another treacherous attempt has been made by the Castilhistas on the life of Col. José Anastacio, whom our readers will remember, his enemies some months ago endeavored to murder. While riding along the road, on his return from the estate of Espata, belonging to the children of Dr. Chaves Campello, he was suddenly attacked by enemies in ambush, who fired at him six shots, two of which he was dangerously wounded, while a third killed his horse.

This fact has caused much sensation in Rio Grande and even Julio de Castilhos has been forced by public opinion to take action in the matter and has issued orders for the discovery and arrest of the assailants. Gen. Cantuaria, the commander of the military district, has likewise, it is stated, adopted measures for the punishment of the criminals. In view, however, of the impunity of all the Castilhistas crimes which had previously been committed, we must be permitted to observe, and we are pleased to learn that there are circulating in Rio Grande petitions asking the federal congress to adopt measures for securing the observance of the terms of the treaty of peace signed by Gen. Galvão and Tavares on the 23rd of last August. These petitions, it is said, will be forwarded to Senator Ruy Barbosa, who will present them to the senate.

A recent letter from Jaguarão says that João Francisco and other Castilhistas leaders continue to rob, murder and persecute the adversaries and that Galvão and other prominent federalists still prudently refrain from attempting to return to the state. In districts in which the reign of terror is not so much felt considerable political activity is displayed. At Itaquí an opposition club has been organized and at Povo Novo and S. José do Norte the federalists have held meetings for the purpose of preparing to take part in the municipal elections. On the 19th inst. Dr. Adriano Ribeiro, editor of the Reforma of Porto Alegre, went to Pelotas, where he had a long interview with Councilor Maciel, who, as we mentioned in a previous issue, is preparing to revive the Nacional, an opposition journal, which was suppressed by Castilhos in 1893. Abridino Moscorro, ex-editor of the Brazil, it is stated, shortly begin the publication of an opposition paper to be called Gazeta Mercantil.

The quarrel between the Castilhistas executive committee at Pelotas and Intendant Gervasio Pereira has resulted in the latter's resignation and Dr. Anton Leivas, who has been appointed intendant preparing to hold office until the next municipal election. Castilhos, it is said, has resorted to all sorts of blandishments to prevent Gervasio from going into opposition.

Judge Alcides Lima has obtained a month's leave of absence and is engaged in preparing his defence. The district judge of Pelotas takes his place during his absence.

Dr. Plínio Castello, the acting prosecuting attorney at Rio Grande, is said to have abandoned his office without having informed the district judge.

It is stated that the cause of Elias Amaro's arrest is his failure to account for government money that he has received.

The present activity of the opposition seems to have alarmed the Castilhistas and the Federação asserts that the ex-revolutionists are preparing for another war. Availing himself of this pretext, Castilhos apparently intends to adopt measures still harsher than those that are now in force. The Federação states that he is ready to act with

the utmost energy at the first sign of the revolutionary movement and urges his friends to be vigilant in watching over the affairs of the state, which must not, it declares, be left exposed to the effects of constant agitation. This, of course, implies an active interference in politics by the armed forces of the state.

RAILROAD NOTES

A new passenger tariff on the Recife ao Linoeiro line has been authorized, which will permit a more extended use of the moveable rates.

The S. Paulo Railway Co. has asked for permission to increase the speed of its trains to 70 kilometres an hour and the government engineer has reported favorably thereon.

The plans for various sidings, stations and other improvements on the São Paulo railway, as authorized by the new contract, were formally approved by the government on the 20th inst.

The traffic receipts of the Estrada de Ferro Santa Maria Magdalena amounted in 1895 to 38,154\$700, against 54,505\$100 in 1894, and the operating expenses to 79,611\$878 in 1895 against 66,518\$694 in the previous year.

It is said that the Central is suffering great loss in its suburban traffic because of the inability of the conductors to collect the tickets. It ought not to be difficult to employ an assistant for each coach for this special service. Probably the disinclination of employes to move quickly is also a cause of the difficulty.

The firm of Silva Leite & Co. complains that thefts of hats from the cases in which they are shipped on the Central and Leopoldina railways have recently become very frequent. A similar complaint is made by the firm of Pinheiro Filho & Co. in regard to the theft of shoes. This firm states that to avoid such thefts it caused the weight of the packages to be marked thereon; but this plan has not proved successful, for the thieves after removing the shoes replace them with stones for completing the weight.

On the 18th inst. five passenger and freight trains came to a dead halt from want of fuel at the station of Recife on the Leopoldina railway, and the passengers were obliged to spend the night there. It is said that many trains, carrying a considerable part of the traffic, have since been suspended for this reason. It does not reflect much credit on the company, while it involves an immense loss to business. It is quite time, in our opinion, for the confession that these large enterprises can not be managed by native talent.

LOCAL NOTES

The police has recently arrested a large number of persons for speculating in theatre tickets.

Telegrams from Chili state that Dr. Walker Martinez has been nominated minister to Brazil.

The agent of the Central railway station of this city has presented the Jornal do Brazil for libel.

The transport of war Madureira, which was sunk near Anconango during the naval revolt, was finally floated on the 22nd.

The central executive committee of the partido republicano nacional held a meeting on last Thursday. Adminal Jeronymo Gonçalves presided.

A detachment of the police brigade was robbed some days ago of the sum of 6,000\$ which he had received for paying accounts of the brigade.

The ensign who commanded the detachment of soldiers that assaulted persons passing Itamaraty palace, is to be tried by court martial.

Senator Ruy Barbosa has published in pamphlet form his plan for the annulment of the restrictions contained in the last amnesty law.

The report that Judge Pisa e Almeida had asked for his retirement from the Supreme Court has, we are glad to say, been contradicted.

On Friday last Sr. Raphael Gaudry, editor of the Vida Mundana, arrived here from São Paulo under arrest for libels published in that paper.

On Saturday mass was said at the S. Francisco de Paula church for midshipmen who in this part and in the south lost their lives in the defence of the revolutionary cause.

It is stated that the greater part of the forthcoming message of President Prudente de Moraes was sent to the national printing office on Saturday for the purpose of being printed.

A telegram from Rome says that the Italian government will distribute 40,000 francs among the families of the sailors of the Lombardia who died with yellow-fever here in Rio de Janeiro.

Another ministerial crisis in France! They are quite as frequent as revolutions in South America, and all tend to prove the stability and superiority of republican ideas as understood in Latin countries.

It is now reported that the British government has proposed the intervention of Portugal in the settlement of the Trindade question. The foreign minister will make another mistake if he declines to accept.

The subscriptions for the "brinde nacional," in commemoration of the pseudo treaty of peace in Rio Grande last August, are to be closed on the 15th proximo, and the committees are requested to send in their reports.

On Sunday at 9:30 p. m. it was discovered that the coal dust on the tow-boat Tiro was on fire. The commander of the fire corps took necessary steps for extinguishing the fire, which was completed at a quarter to 11.

The Paiz and Cidades do Rio were deluded on the 22nd into publishing false news the next day in regard to the Cuban struggle. There is too little care exercised by newspapers in the publication of false and sensational news.

It is said that the Bolivian government will nominate a new commission to meet the Brazilian commission and determine the boundary between that country and Brazil. The two commissions should meet at Manaus on the 15th proximo.

The "something in the air" so mysteriously hinted at by the foreign office in connection with the Trindade question, seems to remain there. According to all reports the expected delivery of that island to Brazil has not been pronounced.

It is now stated that Councilor Castello de Oliveira will be editor-in-chief of the Jornal do Commercio. The municipal authorities first endeavored to tax on the meat and then seized it. The owners are going to carry the question into the courts. The people, also, should carry their officials to the asylum.

The newspapers of Saturday last announced that the minister of finance had already ordered the keys of the Filizburg palace, Rua do Ouvidor, which has just been purchased for the official residence of the President. Yesterday the President visited the edifice to see what it requires before taking up his residence there.

A trifling dispute in Rua Leopoldina yesterday led to the use of a revolver, the result of which was serious injuries to a young man named Paulo da Graça who happened to be passing at the moment. The criminal Adelfino Thompson da Silva was arrested. The carrying of revolvers seems to have become dangerously common.

Justice in Germany seems to be as disconcerting as in the provincial districts of England. Baron Hammerstein has recently been convicted of forging documents to obtain money and has been sentenced to three years' imprisonment, while any wretched journalist who may say anything against the government, or crown, is subject to six months or a year's imprisonment.

There seems to be no doubt that the practice of tampering with letters at the post-office, adopted under cover of martial law, has not yet been abandoned. Dr. Jorge da Cunha complains that he sent by post three articles to the journal O Dia de São Paulo, none of which were received. He then wrote a letter to the editor, which also failed to reach its destination.

It is said that "General" Glycerio has telegraphed down to open the campaign for Thomaz Delphino for the senatorial vacancy in this area, providing the candidate is old enough. A very old date whose only qualification is his age will be a novelty. São Braz will have a senate quite as notorious as that of the United States at the present moment.

The number of deaths from yellow-fever in this city during the week since our last report, was 68, against 86 in the preceding week. This shows a continued and rapid decline in the epidemic. The total number of deaths from fever from the 1st to the 25th inst., inclusive, was 426, or an average of 15 1/2 a day—the average for the last seven days being only 9.7 a day.

Last Saturday was the 2nd anniversary of the murder of Barão do Botovy and other prisoners, perpetrated in Santa Catharina by officers of the army of Marshal Floriano Peixoto. We have read in the last edition of the military almanac Barão do Botovy's name is published with the note of date unknown. What steps has the war department taken to investigate the matter and learn his fate?

It is said that the negotiations for an extradition treaty between Brazil and the United States are well advanced and will soon be ready for signing. The counter-proposals of the Brazilian foreign minister were sent to Petropolis on Saturday last. Should they meet the approval of Minister Thompson, the definite draft of treaty will be at once prepared for signing.

The local telegraph correspondent seems to have his fillings ails. The Commercio of São Paulo of the 21st publishes the following telegram, undated the 20th: "Dr. Prudente will soon leave for Filizburg, where he will visit the palace in which he intends to reside." As the "Filizburg" palace is in this city, it is evident that the Commercio's correspondent has gone widely astray.

According to telegrams from Lisbon the composer Carlos Gomes has had to submit to a surgical operation in that city for the removal of a cancer. On the 20th it was reported that the operation had resulted successfully, but on the 21st the condition was considered serious. On the 25th he was reported to be much better and thinking of continuing his voyage to Pará at an early day.

The old friends of Mr. and Mrs. O. C. Jones, formerly residents of this city, will be glad to hear of the marriage of their daughter, Lucy, at Carrara, Argentina, on the 6th inst. to Mr. Latham Hall, younger son of the late Gen. Norman J. Hall, U. S. A., and nephew of Alanson D. Hall, Esq., a prominent merchant of Rosario. They and unite with us, we know, in sending many congratulations to the happy couple.

The indefatigable General Pires Ferreira, commandant of the war arsenal, has laid out the arsenal and its dependencies into streets and squares which he has named after the illustrious personages who deserve this compliment for their services to the country. But, somehow a few parcels have been left out, for we can not find the names of Quintino Bocayuva, Admiral Gonçalves and Moreira Cesar among them.

We are informed that Mr. Charles Vainer, who has been here for some time, is returning to Brazil, in behalf of the French government, is attached to the diplomatic staff and ranks as a minister. His mission is what we generally term in English a "special commission," it being that of investigating and studying the industrial, commercial and financial conditions of the countries on this coast. He is soon expected to arrive in Maranhão.

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—The international arbitration commission began its sessions in Washington on the 23rd inst. Let us hope that it will give us an opinion on the contention of Minister Carlos de Carvalho that a nation cannot submit to arbitration a question in which its rights are unquestionable—from its own point of view, of course. Under such a rule, a nation will accept arbitration only when its cause is weak, and such acceptance will be considered a confession of weakness.

—On Tuesday a fight among convicts near Morro da Vava caused considerable alarm, and the police inspector telephoned to the central station that many persons had been killed and wounded. A large force was sent to the place, but on its arrival it discovered no signs of the conflict, the convicts having apparently settled their disputes and gone about their business. The killed and wounded seem to have been evolved entirely from the inner consciousness of the excited inspector.

—We sincerely regret to note the death of Mr. Carlos Schreiner, sub-director of the section of anatomy, zoology and comparative embryology of the national museum, which occurred at Baracena on the 20th inst. Mr. Schreiner was a native of Saxe Weimar, Germany, but came to Brazil 37 years ago at the age of 18. He was an indefatigable and conscientious worker and a devoted naturalist, and the museum is deeply indebted to him for its collections in his particular department.

—The annual report of the American Bible Society's agent in Brazil shows that his collectors, 19 in number, were occupied 3,973 days and travelled 5,817 leagues last year, selling 4,402 bibles, 2,406 testaments and 7,123 parts, and giving away 84 bibles, 94 testaments and 1,642 parts. At the general deposit in this city there were sold during the year 3,510 bibles, 1,548 testaments and 9,406 parts, and were given away 11 bibles, 3 testaments and 409 parts. The total number of books and parts distributed was 30,751, the receipts being 17,139\$840, and the expenditure 35,000\$000.

—Yesterday evening the Petropolis boat encountered two men floating on an overturned canoe in the upper bay. The steamer was stopped and measures were taken to rescue them. First a boat was lowered, but it was in so bad a condition that it sank at once. Then life preservers were thrown overboard, which also sank. Then nothing more could be done. Fortunately three fishermen appeared at that juncture in another canoe and the two men were rescued. This illustrates the value of the measures taken after the *Zereira* disaster to oblige all passenger boats to keep life-saving appliances on board.

—The Havas agency has apparently seen the Swiss admiral, and has gone on better. According to a Buenos Aires telegram of the 23rd, sent through that agency, we learn:—"The ships of the squadron which have been out on evolution practice, under instructions from the minister of marine, have arrived at Mendoza." How they managed to get there we are not told. We have been expecting some surprising "revolutions" on the part of this squadron, but we must confess that we never dreamed that it would be able to sail across country to Mendoza! The Chileans will have to be very cautious about invading a country whose ships can sail so well on dry land.

—On the 19th a poor man was admitted to the Misericordia hospital with a serious wound in the abdomen. He came from Santa Cruz, and died the next morning. On the 21st a telegram from Santa Cruz asked for a police medical examination, as a crime was involved. This was not attended to, as the hospital authorities had buried the man in the common trench, which it was considered dangerous to public health to open. Such cases should have a careful examination from the hospital physicians and should be recorded, which it is to be feared was not done. The Misericordia doctors do not appear to devote much attention to the poor.

—A significant story was related to us a few days since to the following effect. One of the daily newspapers of this city has recently opened an attack on a newly organized company, but before doing so the editor called to see one of the directors. Knowing what he wanted the director accepted himself. The editor then sent a friend, who explained that the said newspaper is in urgent need of 6,000\$ for the acquisition of new material. If the company could arrange this amount, the said paper would not attack the company. The director declined the business, and the said paper opened fire the very next day. This is called *journalism*!

—Those who would know the horribly unsanitary condition of the tenement quarters in this city should read the *Faz* of the 20th. It is incredible that such a state of things could exist in a city where so many sanitary officials abound and so much money is spent on ostensible sanitary projects. The overcrowding, the filth, the want of ventilation, the negligence of sanitary officials to remove cases of infectious disease and to disinfect rooms where cases of such diseases have occurred, the want, misery and degradation are something simply indescribable. The tenement described is on Rua 84 Misericordia, and others are said to exist in the same street. It may be presumed that the *Faz* has not overdrawn the picture, as much of the official neglect is chargeable to the political friends of that journal.

—Within the past few days we have heard of practices which demand prompt investigation from the authorities. In one of the districts of the city application was made for a *guia* addressed to the Misericordia for a poor woman. The inspector asked \$30 for the paper, which he is required to give for nothing. The sanitary delegate asked the same amount, and also the official at the police station. This looks like a conspiracy on the part of these officials to exploit the poor. The *guia* was subsequently arranged through a physician, to whose request prompt attention (gratis) was accorded. We are also told that similar burdensome fees are exacted at the civil registry offices. It is simply intolerable that the poor people of this city should be exploited in this manner, and the government ought to see that the abuse is stopped.

—Congressman Serzedello has published an article violently attacking the persons who have censured his recent conduct. This conduct, whatever may be the motives by which it is dictated and the immediate advantages resulting therefrom, will not, we think, contribute to the future glory of the irate congressman. The sufferings inflicted on Serzedello by a despotic government won for him the sympathy and respect of the public; but, as he himself apparently fails to give to those sufferings their supposed value or to appreciate the cause for whose sake he was thought to have suffered persecution, it is probable that respect and sympathy will be withdrawn and that he will come to be regarded as a very commonplace person whom both the dictator and the public narrowly escaped elevating to the position of a hero when they mistakenly paid him the compliment of considering him an obstacle to the establishment of a permanent dictatorship.

—The *Journal do Brazil* of the 25th inst. tells a very sensational story which, if true, should lodge at least two individuals in the penitentiary. It is said that a foreign engineer some time since signed a contract with two physicians for the construction of a building in Engenho Velho. On beginning the work he received a certain quantity in advance. It being stipulated that the balance should be paid at a specified date. On the date the engineer received an invitation to meet his employers at their office, which he hastened to do. On arrival there he found the two physicians and some unknown persons awaiting him. They criticised his work and then asked him to sign a receipt in full for the amount due, of course without payment. This he refused to do, whereupon one of the physicians said that unless he signed he would leave that place alive. Still refusing, they drew knives and pistols and compelled him to sign the papers. It is said the police are investigating the affair.

—An active propaganda has been carried on during the last few weeks by some members of our German colony in favor of the creation of a German hospital. The idea is not new, for some twelve or more years ago a thorough canvass was made and a considerable sum of money was paid toward the founding of such a hospital, but as the sum secured was insufficient the project was abandoned. Encouraged by the success of the Strangers' Hospital, the friends of the project have now taken it up again, and with the result that about 200,000\$, including 60,000\$ before subscribed and paid in, have been raised. An informal meeting of a few friends of the scheme was held here before last to consider the subject and the sum secured was insufficient for its interests, consisting of Messrs. Consul Weber, Petersen, Gruel, Wachniet, Sauer, Rensberg and Dr. Naegel. The meeting was not general for the whole colony, nor was the committee formally constituted, but it was probably felt that much of the preliminary work could be done in this way before placing the project before a general meeting of the colony. Since then, we are informed, a committee was selected to take charge of its interests, consisting of Messrs. Consul Weber, Petersen, Gruel, Wachniet, Sauer, Rensberg and Dr. Naegel. The committee is still considering the matter and it is expected that the subscribers and friends of the project will soon have an opportunity to decide the question in a general meeting.

COFFEE NOTES

—It is estimated that the coffee crop of Liberia will be 50,000 piculs this year, against 30,000 piculs last year.

—The state legislature of Espirito Santo is discussing the plan adopted in the agreement signed at Petropolis by the representatives of four coffee states for increasing the consumption of coffee.

—Francisco Schmidt, a planter residing near Ribeirão Preto, has sent two coffee trees to Germany for the purpose of figuring at an exhibition in that country. Each tree together with the earth at its roots and the frame in which it is packed is said to weigh a ton.

—The estimated coffee crop in Java this year comprises 290,000 piculs government, and 375,000 piculs private. Last year the crop consisted of 324,000 piculs government, and 390,000 piculs private. It would appear that private cultivation is gaining at the expense of the government.

—According to a recent official statement there were in 1894 in the Mexican state of Oaxaca alone 62,692,500 coffee trees. In 1889 the exports of coffee from Mexico amounted to 9,243,091 kilogrammes, which in 1893 had increased to 14,514,949 kilogrammes. New plantations are being constantly created.

—Messrs. W. H. Crossman & Co., of New York, estimate that the Brazil coffee crop of 1896-97 will be about 10,000,000 bags, of which about 8,500,000 bags will be marketed. Brazil has lately furnished 55 per cent. of the coffee production of the world. All other countries for some years past have furnished an average of 4,889,041 bags per annum. If they produce this average the total supply for 1896-97 will be 13,389,000 bags. The consumption is calculated at 11,250,000 bags, from which it appears that there will be a surplus, including the quantity carried over, of about 2,139,000 bags. It is calculated from this that lower prices must rule during the coming year.

THE DECADENCE OF COFFEE.

A correspondent of the *Ceylon Observer* writes: Our old friend the coffee tree has certainly fallen upon evil times. 25 years ago it was the best known and most profitable plant grown in tropical regions; now it seems as if doomed to die a lingering and elevated death, not only in Ceylon but in Java, India and elsewhere to be in a few more years almost forgotten or known only to botanists. We read of Yankee editors yarning about the wonderful crops of what they call "coffee" raised in a few months from seed; while not long ago a

scientist (al. Wanklyn, M. R. C. S.) in his work entitled "Tea, Coffee and Cocoa" gravely described coffee as "a seed which grows in a pod like the pea or bean. Before it is imported to Europe the coffee is deprived of the pod and also another covering" says this authority (page 31).

Hemelia castriatris, alas, is still with us, and seems destined to follow the coffee planter wherever he goes. I have just met a Ceylon planter recently returned from German East Africa—the best locality where poor Woodhouse met his death—and his description of the condition of the coffee is sufficiently discouraging. "Never," he says, "in the worst days of leaf disease in Ceylon did I see anything so appalling in the shape of leaf fungi. No, there can be no possible doubt about the hemelia: the bright yellow spots on the back of the leaf are unmistakable. Little is being said about it, and a resolute effort is being made to check the pest by applications of Paris green and London purple, but still the workmen leave the fields as if themselves painted with yellow ochre." Of the climate he gives a very bad account; twice he was nearly dead with fever, and at length had to give it up in despair, returning to Ceylon in a state of regaining health and employment. "The coffee trees grew luxuriantly for the first few years and at one time looked as if they might bear 10 cwt. an acre, but 4 cwt. was the most they ever yielded," he added, and naturally feels that under such circumstances there is not much to be hoped for in that quarter. Here in Upper Dimbula the last of the old coffee stumps are being cleared out.

BUSINESS NOTES

—The paper factory at Salto de Iti is offered for lease.

—It is stated that the S. José theatre in S. Paulo is to be lighted with electricity.

—The disabled French steamer *Precoce*, towed by the British steamer *Flaxman*, entered port on the 20th inst.

—The official value of the merchandise imported at Victoria, capital of the state of Espirito Santo, in 1895 was 6,817,296\$107.

—A São Paulo telegram of the 23rd announces the arrest of partners in the firm of Ancona & Co., who are accused of forgery.

—The retiring governor of São Paulo, Dr. Bernardino Campos, has been elected a director of the Banco União de S. Paulo.

—The contract for the purchase of the Friburgo palace was signed last Thursday. As has already been stated, the government pays 3,000,000\$ for the building.

—The governor of Pará has signed the bill voted by the state legislature for advancing to the *Empreza Fabrica de Papel Paraense* the sum of 216,000\$, equivalent to six years' guaranteed interest.

—According to a private report the total receipts of cotton at Maranhão from January, 1896, to December, 1895, a period of twenty years, aggregated 994,110 sacks, of which 902,242 were exported.

—It was reported on Saturday that some of the operatives of the Bangú cotton factory were preparing to strike and a detachment of police was sent to the factory for the purpose of maintaining order.

—From 1827 to 1895 the state of São Paulo has received 3,307 immigrants, of which 443,697 were Italians. It would be interesting and instructive to also just how much their introduction has cost the tax-payer.

—The market of Fructal seems to be glutted with beans, while corn-meal is apparently very scarce. The latter is reported to be selling 100\$ per bushel, while a bushel of the former can be bought for 1\$000.

—The new tariff provisions are the subject of a decree of the 20th inst., which appeared in the *Diário Official* on the 23rd. The decree simply orders the execution of the tariff adopted by Congress last December.

—The well-known *Quvidor* restaurant known as the *Hotel Londrês* has come to grief. The restaurant has been closed for some time, although the bar and café have been kept open. The whole establishment is now for sale.

—A new printing office has been opened in São Paulo by Messrs. Carlos Jeep & Co. The specimens of work sent are excellent and indicate that the new establishment is well provided both with good material and with skilled workmen.

—The French government has cancelled all mining concessions in Madagascar and announces that in future such concessions will be granted only to French citizens. Does any one suppose for a moment that the British government would govern a colony like this?

—The new buildings being constructed in Rua da Moura Velha are on a new street line, which is designed to widen and straighten that street. This is a much needed improvement. The municipality should take steps to have the whole improvement carried out at once.

—The times are bad, extremely bad! But that is no reason why you should not advertise. The man who invites co-tomers will weather the storm while the man who cuts under every expense and retires within, will go under. Bad times implies more work and more energy.

—The Banco do Pará, which some time ago increased its capital from 2,000,000\$ to 4,000,000\$, is now about to increase it to 5,000,000\$. That of the Banco do Belém is to be increased from 1,000,000\$ to 2,000,000\$, and that of the Banco do Norte do Brazil from 2,060,000\$ to 4,000,000\$.

—The inventor of the *pavimento sanitario finimense*, J. Simão da Costa, has proposed to the municipal council to pave 600,000 square metres of the streets and squares of this city at the cost of 25\$ per square metre. He offers to keep the pavement in good repair for two years gratuitously, and thereafter for fifteen years at the annual rate of 600 reis per square metre.

—There was a meeting of the directors of the several tramway companies of this city at the Banco da Republica on the 23rd inst. for the purpose of soliciting various modifications in their contracts. The *Journal* says that nothing definite was decided for the present.

—On Saturday last a regular service was initiated for supplying the market of this city with fresh beef from the Maruhy slaughter, on the opposite side of the bay. This will be a very great improvement, as it will relieve us of dependence on the municipal abattoir at Santa Cruz, some 50 kilometres distant by rail. The beef from Maruhy can be brought across the bay in boats.

—What is the matter with the *South American Journal*? Our London contemporary of the 4th inst. has actually ventured to criticise Brazil and other South American governments for their improvidence and negligence in matters of finance. The evils of an excessive irredeemable paper currency are portrayed in a manner that ought to occasion a little reflection on this side of the water.

—The rubber business is beginning to attract considerable attention in Maranhão. Sample invoices of rubber produced in that state have been shipped to various markets. At Liverpool a lot of 77 kilos was sold at the rate of 2.2. 11d. per kilo, the net product being 644\$000 which is at rate of 8\$150 per kilo. The trees are found in greatest abundance in the vicinity of a place called Cará, to reach which requires a canoe journey of six days.

—The complaint against Messrs. Ancona & Co., São Paulo, is that they issued illegal bills drawn upon various foreign banks, the victims being principally laborers who wished to remit money to Europe. Many of these bills have been returned with the statement that the drawers' business relations with Ancona & Co. The *Estado* says that over thirty persons have been swindled in this manner, and to the extent of about 50,000\$.

—Three cartmen were arrested on the 21st inst. for having sold a considerable quantity of jerked beef which had been confided to their care for transportation. As much merchandise is entrusted to the cartmen for transportation to all parts of the city without any guaranty or security whatever, the authorities should not fail to punish every breach of trust severely. As a rule these men are thoroughly honest and trustworthy, but occasionally a rogue is found.

—Mexican cotton mills and print works are said to be gaining new territory for the sale of their products, and the merchants in the City of Mexico are sending cotton prints to west-coast cities and driving British and other foreign goods out of the market. Mexican cotton goods, it is asserted, can be sold at about \$1.20 per piece less than British cottons. Large shipments are being made to Mazatlan and other west-coast points, where formerly foreign goods held the market.—*Exchange*.

—We take the greatest pleasure in calling the attention of our readers, particularly those residing in the United States, to the advertisement of Mr. John Sherrington, to the advertisement of Mr. John Sherrington, which will be found on our page. Mr. Sherrington has recently withdrawn from the Lidgewood Manufacturing Co., after 29 years service, and is opening an office in São Paulo. There is probably no man in Brazil better informed as to the industrial conditions and requirements of the country than Mr. Sherrington, and as he is inviting correspondence American manufacturers and merchants will do well to communicate with him.

—The Young Men's Christian Association (Associação Cristã de Moços) of this city and Nictheroy adopted new statutes on the 21st inst. for the purpose of acquiring a legal status in order to acquire property and transact business as a legal corporation. The new statutes were published in the *Diário Official* of the 23rd inst. With respect to the property recently acquired for the association in Rua de Quitanda, we are informed that our previous notice was in error as to the price paid. The property was purchased for 170,000\$ as it stands, the transfer taxes and other costs bringing the cost up to about 120,000\$. To finish the building a further sum of 80,000\$ will be required.

—According to a new item in the *Journal do Commercio* of the 23rd inst. the minister of industry will direct *in aviso* to the district attorney of the republic recommending the initiation of a suit to annul the patent conceded to Joaquim Sanchez y Larrañaga for a new system of life insurance policies, it having been verified that this patent is an infraction of Art. 9, § 1, art. 5 of law No. 3,129 of Oct. 16, 1882, and null under art. 52 of the respective regulations. The provision cited is that the patent will lapse or become null (No. 4). If the denomination shall be, with fraudulent purpose, different from its real object." The basis of this accusation is the lottery chance of the new policy.

—According to the report of the board of directors of the *Companhia Progresso Industrial do Brazil*, which owns the cotton factory at Bangú, the sales of its products amounted to 203,851\$495 in the first half of 1895, to 610,281\$885 in the second half of that year, and to 1,140,000\$ in the first quarter of the present year. The factory worked at a loss of 63,558\$485 in the first half of 1895 and at a profit of 298,519\$127 in the second half. The capital of the company is 3,000,000\$, and it owes 3,063,000\$ to the Banco da Republica, 1,590,000\$ to the Banco Rural e Hypothecario and 1,072,000\$ to the holders of its debentures. The factory is valued at 6,533,999\$844 and the buildings for the residence of its operatives at 670,451\$773.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—The minister of finance has recently shipped 40,000\$ in nickel coins to Pernambuco, 20,000\$ in copper coins to Maranhão and 3,000\$ ditto to Penedo.

—The state revenue collected at the capital of Ceará during the first quarter of the present year amounted to 272,580\$063, against 352,643\$328 in the first quarter of 1895.

The tobacco tax yielded 547,706,810 in 1895, 407,805,868 in 1894 and 1,188,581,800 in 1893. A treasury commission is investigating the matter to know the reason for the decline. As far as one can see, there is no diminution in the number of tobacco smokers.

In the estimates presented to the state legislature of Pará the revenue for 1896-97 is calculated at 13,961,500, and the expenditure at 12,632,748,694. The export duties are expected to produce, 10,100,000, the tax on industries and professions 750,000 and the stamp tax 450,000.

An executive decree of the 23rd inst. opens a supplementary credit of 2,148,633 for the department of industry for the "introduction, transport and localization of immigrants" for the second quarter of the current year. This is an absolutely useless and unwarranted expense, which should be at once discontinued. From 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 a year could thus be saved.

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, April 27th, 1896.

Par value of the Brazilian milreis (\$1000). gold. 97 d. do do do do in U.S. 48880 do do do do (paper). 347 1/2 gold do do do do in U.S. 1875 c do coin at \$1.86 per £1 stig. 54 75 cts do \$1.00 (U.S. coin) Brazilian gold. 18837 do of £1 stig. in Brazilian gold. 8 80

Bank rate of exchange, official on London today 9 3/4 d Present value of the Brazilian milreis (gold) 48880 do do do do (paper). 347 1/2 gold do do do do in U.S. 1875 c do coin at \$1.86 per £1 stig. 54 75 cts Value of \$1.00 (\$1.86 per £1 stig. in Brazilian currency (paper). 5333 Value of £1 sterling 35760

EXCHANGE.

April 21—Holiday. April 22—The banks all opened at 9 3/4, and were drawing at 9 1/2, with the other bank sterling offered at 9 1/2 at which business was done; but the demand soon slackened, and the market advanced steadily, closing firm at the highest rates of the day. Futures still furnished the basis for nearly all the business reported, the demand for ready bills being very light, and a good deal of movement was reported at 9 3/4 to 9 1/2 for bank and 9 1/2 to 9 1/4 for other bills, with some of a bank inclined to draw at 9 3/4 when the day closed. It was asserted on the street that not only the banks, but also commercial houses had received orders to draw, and the fact was evident that more than money was the feature of the market. Nothing was reported in gold on the street, and several closed at the B. la which sellers at 28850, no buyers.

April 23—During the morning 9 7/16 was posted by all the banks, and bank sterling was obtainable at 9 1/2, with some small transactions in other bills at 9 1/2. Then the market became firmer, and rates were advanced to 9 3/4 for bank and 9 1/2 for other bills, but not only money from parties anxious to realize profits, but some market cash appeared at these rates, and a halt followed, which in the late afternoon became a decline, and the market closed with bank sterling quoted at 9 1/2 and other bills at 9 1/4, although all the banks were not takers at this last rate. There was a good deal of uncertainty in the market, and for a while the demand for bills was chiefly partly from legitimate buyers, but to a greater extent from liquidations. The banks opened at 9 1/2, and realized some trifling transactions at this rate, but not only money from parties anxious to realize profits, but some market cash appeared at these rates, and a halt followed, which in the late afternoon became a decline, and the market closed with bank sterling quoted at 9 1/2 and other bills at 9 1/4, although all the banks were not takers at this last rate.

April 24—The banks all opened at 9 3/4 at opening, and the market seemed steady, with business reported in bank sterling at 9 1/2; but there was a good deal of money at 9 1/2, and some at 9 1/2, and business was done at the official rate. Then a weaker feeling appeared, and following some unwillingness to draw at the official rate, and business was reported at 9 1/2 in the other paper, and finally the British Bank and the Banco da Republica were not takers at 9 1/2 for market money only, and the other banks talked of 5 1/2, although no business was reported in bank sterling under 9 3/4. Just before the close of the day for repassed paper, a commercial sterling was reported at 9 1/2, with both the Banco da Republica and the British Bank finding no money to speak of in the market at 9 3/4. In the afternoon there was a better tone, although the "street" insisted that the market was flat, and at the close bank sterling was quoted at 9 1/2 to 9 3/8, and other bills at 9 1/2 to 9 1/4. The business reported was very moderate at 9 1/2 to 9 3/8 for bank and 9 1/2 to 9 1/4 for other sterling. Sovereigns were quoted on the street at 28800, and closed at the Bolsa with buyers at 28725, sellers at 28800.

April 25—The banks all opened at 9 3/4 at opening, and the market seemed steady, with business reported in bank sterling at 9 1/2; but there was a good deal of money at 9 1/2, and some at 9 1/2, and business was done at the official rate. Then a weaker feeling appeared, and following some unwillingness to draw at the official rate, and business was reported at 9 1/2 in the other paper, and finally the British Bank and the Banco da Republica were not takers at 9 1/2 for market money only, and the other banks talked of 5 1/2, although no business was reported in bank sterling under 9 3/4. Just before the close of the day for repassed paper, a commercial sterling was reported at 9 1/2, with both the Banco da Republica and the British Bank finding no money to speak of in the market at 9 3/4. In the afternoon there was a better tone, although the "street" insisted that the market was flat, and at the close bank sterling was quoted at 9 1/2 to 9 3/8, and other bills at 9 1/2 to 9 1/4. The business reported was very moderate at 9 1/2 to 9 3/8 for bank and 9 1/2 to 9 1/4 for other sterling. Sovereigns were quoted on the street at 28800, and closed at the Bolsa with buyers at 28725, sellers at 28800.

April 26—The banks all opened at 9 3/4 at opening, and the market seemed steady, with business reported in bank sterling at 9 1/2; but there was a good deal of money at 9 1/2, and some at 9 1/2, and business was done at the official rate. Then a weaker feeling appeared, and following some unwillingness to draw at the official rate, and business was reported at 9 1/2 in the other paper, and finally the British Bank and the Banco da Republica were not takers at 9 1/2 for market money only, and the other banks talked of 5 1/2, although no business was reported in bank sterling under 9 3/4. Just before the close of the day for repassed paper, a commercial sterling was reported at 9 1/2, with both the Banco da Republica and the British Bank finding no money to speak of in the market at 9 3/4. In the afternoon there was a better tone, although the "street" insisted that the market was flat, and at the close bank sterling was quoted at 9 1/2 to 9 3/8, and other bills at 9 1/2 to 9 1/4. The business reported was very moderate at 9 1/2 to 9 3/8 for bank and 9 1/2 to 9 1/4 for other sterling. Sovereigns were quoted on the street at 28800, and closed at the Bolsa with buyers at 28725, sellers at 28800.

April 27—The Brazilian Bank and the British Bank opened at 9 3/8, but the former posted 9 1/2 shortly afterwards, which the other foreign banks had posted at opening. In the morning there was some money at 9 1/2 for other than bank sterling, and business was done at this rate, and later, the buyers showed more animation, commercial sterling was reported at 9 1/2, with both the Banco da Republica and the British Bank finding no money to speak of in the market at 9 3/8. In the afternoon there was a better tone, although the "street" insisted that the market was flat, and at the close bank sterling was quoted at 9 1/2 to 9 3/8, and other bills at 9 1/2 to 9 1/4. The business reported was very moderate at 9 1/2 to 9 3/8 for bank and 9 1/2 to 9 1/4 for other sterling. Sovereigns were quoted on the street at 28800, and closed at the Bolsa with buyers at 28725, sellers at 28800.

April 28—The banks all opened at 9 3/4 at opening, and the market seemed steady, with business reported in bank sterling at 9 1/2; but there was a good deal of money at 9 1/2, and some at 9 1/2, and business was done at the official rate. Then a weaker feeling appeared, and following some unwillingness to draw at the official rate, and business was reported at 9 1/2 in the other paper, and finally the British Bank and the Banco da Republica were not takers at 9 1/2 for market money only, and the other banks talked of 5 1/2, although no business was reported in bank sterling under 9 3/4. Just before the close of the day for repassed paper, a commercial sterling was reported at 9 1/2, with both the Banco da Republica and the British Bank finding no money to speak of in the market at 9 3/4. In the afternoon there was a better tone, although the "street" insisted that the market was flat, and at the close bank sterling was quoted at 9 1/2 to 9 3/8, and other bills at 9 1/2 to 9 1/4. The business reported was very moderate at 9 1/2 to 9 3/8 for bank and 9 1/2 to 9 1/4 for other sterling. Sovereigns were quoted on the street at 28800, and closed at the Bolsa with buyers at 28725, sellers at 28800.

April 29—The banks all opened at 9 3/4 at opening, and the market seemed steady, with business reported in bank sterling at 9 1/2; but there was a good deal of money at 9 1/2, and some at 9 1/2, and business was done at the official rate. Then a weaker feeling appeared, and following some unwillingness to draw at the official rate, and business was reported at 9 1/2 in the other paper, and finally the British Bank and the Banco da Republica were not takers at 9 1/2 for market money only, and the other banks talked of 5 1/2, although no business was reported in bank sterling under 9 3/4. Just before the close of the day for repassed paper, a commercial sterling was reported at 9 1/2, with both the Banco da Republica and the British Bank finding no money to speak of in the market at 9 3/4. In the afternoon there was a better tone, although the "street" insisted that the market was flat, and at the close bank sterling was quoted at 9 1/2 to 9 3/8, and other bills at 9 1/2 to 9 1/4. The business reported was very moderate at 9 1/2 to 9 3/8 for bank and 9 1/2 to 9 1/4 for other sterling. Sovereigns were quoted on the street at 28800, and closed at the Bolsa with buyers at 28725, sellers at 28800.

Table with columns for bank names (Auxiliar, Commercial, etc.) and their respective values in milreis and dollars.

Table with columns for bank names (Aplicoes, Commercial, etc.) and their respective values in milreis.

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Brokers' quotations according to New York types, and per arroba, were the following: April 20. April 25. No. 6... 22880... 22800... 7... 20400... 20400... 8... 18400... 18400... 9... 18200... 18200...

and the market was steady this morning at quotations. Stocks, in all hands, were this morning estimated to be 56,790 bags, of which probably nearly 20,000 bags awaiting shipment.

COFFEE EXPORTS FROM BRAZIL IN 1895.

We are indebted to Wm. Geo. Wagstaff, Esq., Her Majesty's consul-general at this port for the following statement of coffee exports from the state of Ceará in 1895, which completes the table of exports from all Brazil published in our last issue:

Table showing coffee exports from Brazil in 1895, categorized by destination (To Europe, To United States, etc.) and quantity in bags.

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Large table showing daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro, including columns for date, quantity, and price.

Imports.

The uncertain exchange market has been complained of, and dealers, who in some cases appeared to be more animated, have again referred to the very limited movement of most branches of the import trade. Flour has continued dull and weak; the only receipts are River Plate flour, but dealers are said to have become nervous, and are meeting virtually no demand, even at some loss. Lard and codfish are also unchanged, and pork is slightly higher. A steamer cargo of Kaong rice is in, without affecting jobbing prices. The only receipts of rice are a few thousand feet of White, and this quality is now reported steady. Several Pitch pine cherters for Europe are reported, and a new cargo of Swedish has sailed from Gothenburg. Keosene is rather dearer, but turpentine, resin and cement are still unchanged. Indian corn is sharply higher; the supply this month, from the River Plate has been insignificant, and while no foreign grain arrives the native mills have reduced the price for their produce. Exchange has varied, and closed rather flat on Saturday, thus endorsing the opinion of some interested parties that the advance was based upon the anxiety of exporters to fix rates for 60 months, and that these operators are now out of the market.

Four—Receipts since our last report have been:

Table showing receipts of flour since the last report, including quantities and prices.

Five—Receipts since our last report have been:

Table showing receipts of other goods since the last report, including quantities and prices.

Six—Receipts since our last report have been:

Table showing receipts of other goods since the last report, including quantities and prices.

Seven—Receipts since our last report have been:

Table showing receipts of other goods since the last report, including quantities and prices.

Eight—Receipts since our last report have been:

Table showing receipts of other goods since the last report, including quantities and prices.

Nine—Receipts since our last report have been:

Table showing receipts of other goods since the last report, including quantities and prices.

Ten—Receipts since our last report have been:

Table showing receipts of other goods since the last report, including quantities and prices.

Eleven—Receipts since our last report have been:

Table showing receipts of other goods since the last report, including quantities and prices.

Twelve—Receipts since our last report have been:

Table showing receipts of other goods since the last report, including quantities and prices.

Turpentine—Receipts are 200 cases per *Atlatc* and *Atlatc Prince*. Last quotations were 800-840 lbs. per kilogramme, according to quality, may be continued.

Rosin—The *Atlatc Prince* brought 1200 lbs. from New York, and we continue to quote quotations of 2250-2400 per lb. according to quality.

Cement—Receipts nil and we hear of no changes in last quotations, viz: British 14700-16350, Belgian and German 14800-14800 and French 18250-18300 per bag.

Indian Corn—The only receipts are 25 bags per *Atlatc* from the River Plate. Jobbing prices for River Plate have been advanced to 7250-7280 per bag, and no native corn comes to market.

Hay—Receipts nil, and quotation of 125-125 lbs. per kilogramme, according to quality, may be continued.

Bras—There have been no receipts of foreign, but native has been lower at 4350-4350 per bag. Coal—Receipts since our last report have been 1483 tons per *Gleng*, from Cardiff.

To a dealer. Rum—Receipts continue to be 20 pipes, and prices have improved. The quotations furnished us, per pipe, are: Pernambuco and Macae—142500-142500 Arcaju and Bahia 14000-140000 Campos 13000-145000 Angra and Paraty 14500-150000

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

APRIL 20. PORTO ALGERE—Port schr *Arrosa do Vouga*; 162 tons; Canario; 19 ds; sundries to Reis, Veiga & Co.

APRIL 21. CARIBBEY—Br bk *Glengyle*; 914 tons; Bond; 42 ds; coal to Theilum, Rodrigues & Co.

APRIL 24. PANAMA—Swed bk *Waterland*; 258 tons; Swabian; 21 ds; sundries to C. W. Gross & Co.

APRIL 25. CADIZ—Ger bk *Anny*; 958 tons; Gweld; 14 ds; salt to Macedo Jr. & Co.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

APRIL 20. LULA DO SAL—Port bk *Quiteria*; 374 tons; Gonçalves; ballast.

APRIL 21. NEWCASTLE—Ger bk *Frida Man*; 1297 tons; Steuben; ballast.

MONTEVIDEO—Swed bk *Conception*; 555 tons; Riess; 10.

IMBETHA—Span bk *Evrik*; 388 tons; Andersen; sundries.

BARBADOS—Br bk *L. G. Crosby*; 298 tons; Perry; ballast.

PATRICK ISLAND—Br ship *Zing*; 1297 tons; Grafion; do.

LOTA—Br bk *Godthorpe Castle*; 789 tons; Davies; do.

CANADA—Nor bk *Olaf Trygvason*; 820 tons; Gresten; do.

TRINIDAD—Amer lug *Good News*; 676 tons; Myrick; ballast.

Buenos Aires—Br lug *White Wings*; 390 tons; Temp; do.

JAMAICA—Swed bk *Heidi*; 415 tons; Haglund; ballast.

CANANEA—Ger lug *Joanakin*; 279 tons; Upts; do.

VESSELS AFLOAT & CHARTERED FOR RIO

Table listing vessels afloat and chartered for Rio, including ship names, companies, and destinations.

Am. Agent	Barcelona	21 March
Am. Agent	Newport	23 March
Am. Agent	London	2 March
Am. Agent	Leith	11 March
Am. Agent	Rangoon	28 March
Am. Agent	Newport	...
Am. Agent	Pensacola	...
Am. Agent	Christiansand	3 Feb.
Am. Agent	Marseilles	28 Feb.
Am. Agent	Hamburg	...
Am. Agent	Orlando	...
Am. Agent	Cardiff	...
Am. Agent	Antwerp	11 March
Am. Agent	Antwerp	21 March
Am. Agent	Orlando	...
Am. Agent	Mobile	...
Am. Agent	Birmingham	21 Dec.
Am. Agent	Table Bay	10 March

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS

DATE	NAME	FROM	CONSIGNEE TO
At 1	Herrera Br	London 3rd	Norton, M. & C
2	Provenca Fr	Marseilles 4th	Karl Valois & C
3	Flaxman Br	New York 4th	Norton, M. & C
4	Europa Arg	Buenos Aires 6th	W. Sanson & C
5	Bellona Arg	do 7th	do
6	Jessica Br	Bombay 7th	W. Sanson & C
7	La Plata Fr	Bombay 15th	W. Sanson & C
8	Sirus Br	Manchester 2d	Norton, M. & C
9	Nile Br	River Plate 3d	Royal Mail
10	North America Br	do 4th	La Velle
11	Aquitaine Fr	do 4th	Karl Valois & C
12	V. de Rosario Fr	Santos 2th	Chargens Rémis
13	Aviat Br	New York 2d	Quayle, D. & C.
14	Blackwell Br	Rosario 7th	Fra. Flor-Mills
15	Itapuca Gr	Santos 7th	E. Johnston & C
16	Chili Fr	River Plate 3d	Mess. Maritimes
17	Comaga Nor	La Plata 5th	W. Sanson & C
18	Julia Park Br	Buenos Aires 3d	W. Sanson & C
19	Sera F Br	Santos 1d	Wille, S. & C
20	Olaf Han	Buenos Aires 6d	Luz Campos
21	Carthia Br	Bombay 15d	Zeha, R. & C

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS

DATE	NAME	WHERE TO	CARGO
At 1	Roman Fr. Br	New York*	Coffee
2	Amazona Gr	Santos	Sundries
3	Flaxman Br	do	do
4	Clyde Br	River Plate	do
5	La Plata Fr	do	do
6	Les Alpes Fr	do	do
7	Isla Br	Paraguay	do
8	Nile Br	Southampton	do
9	Comose Br	Cardiff	Ballast
10	Ashley Br	Buenos Aires	do
11	Tempo Arg	do	do
12	W. Bradford Br	do	do
13	Sprot Gr	Santos	Sundries
14	V. de Rosario Fr	Haarlem	do
15	Jessica Br	Antwerp	do
16	Aquitaine Fr	Marseilles*	do
17	North America Br	do	do
18	Calcutta Br	Montevideo	Ballast
19	Bellona Arg	Buenos Aires	do
20	Mercutio Arg	Paraguay	do
21	Whitburn Br	Buenos Aires	do
22	Texas Br	do	do
23	Chili Fr	Bombay*	Sundries
24	Itapuca Gr	Hamburg	do
25	Maria Br	New York	Coffee
26	Potana Br	Santa Lucia	Ballast
27	Horrex Br	Santos	Sundries
28	Septima Gr	do	do

* Touching at intermediate ports.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, APRIL 26th, 1896.

NAME	TONS	ARRIVED	FROM	CONSIGNEES
American				
Ing M. H. Tower	661	Feb. 4	Mexico	V. W. Gunn & C.
Ing Geo. D. News	679	Apr. 1	Baltimore	Wilson & C.
bk Julia K. Ellis	571	7	Baltimore	Watson, R. & C.
bk N. Ormandy	1160	15	New York	V. W. Gunn & C.
bk Elmore	659	19	New York	Quayle, D. & C.
Austrian				
bk Emma	961	Feb. 11	Marseilles	To order
British				
sp M. L. Durill	1144	Mar. 4	Pensacola	F. P. Passos
sp New City	1291	5	Pensacola	V. W. Gunn & C.
Ing White Wings	424	5	Pensacola	Azevedo, B. P. & C.
bk Ansonia	1246	19	Cardiff	R. Rodrigues & C.
bk Tajore	848	12	Pensacola	Geraldo C. & I.
bk Carolina	1251	16	Pensacola	Geraldo C. & I.
sp James Kerr	2421	16	Cardiff	Braz. Coal Co.
sp Nile	2770	18	Leith	Gas Co.
sp Alex. Veats	1427	19	Cardiff	B. Rodrigues & C.
bk Holly	576	28	Shelby	J. Hedim, R. & C.
sp Falk of Dee	1244	29	Cardiff	Braz. Coal Co.
bk Cathaya	741	30	Sunderland	Wilson Sons & C.
bk Auriga	815	31	Brunswick	F. P. Passos
Ing Spiller	197	31	Swansea	R. Rodrigues & C.
Ing S. of Java	129	12	Greenock	T. Rodrigues & C.
sp North Star	1626	15	Neef Br	Gas Co.
bk Sibirian	352	18	Swansea	Braz. Coal Co.
bk Glenogle	944	21	Cardiff	T. Rodrigues & C.
Danish				
Ing Haabet	107	Jan. 31	Aloa	To order
Ing Marie Sophie	251	Mar. 15	Hamburg	C. Schnitzpalm
Ing Sphle	147	21	Mossoo	A. O. Maia
Dutch				
bk Vlaanderen	467	Sept. 13	Hamburg	C. Hechler & C.
bk Victoria	512	Apr. 13	Hamburg	C. Schnitzpalm
German				
bk Nanny	958	Apr. 25	Cadiz	Maeda Jr. & C.
Italian				
bk Alpino	513	Feb. 19	Marseilles	E. Ott & C.
bk Rosa	851	Mar. 12	Pensacola	Ediferauda Co.
bk Giuseppe	630	13	Mobile	V. W. Gunn & C.
bk Corn Zino	671	25	Pensacola	Geraldo C. & I.
sp Indis	1111	11	Marseilles	To order
bk Columbia	691	14	Hamburg	H. Stoltz & C.
Norwegian				
bk Flora	504	Mar. 27	Blyth	To order
bk Rifondo	700	Apr. 11	Cardiff	Braz. Coal Co.
bk Elidid	757	3	Greenock	R. Rodrigues & C.
bk Johan	531	13	Cardiff	Braz. Coal Co.
bk Kjarum	396	14	Mossoo	A. O. Maia
bk Arnam	732	16	Leith	Wilson Sons & C.
Portuguese				
bk Bella Formosa	561	Mar. 18	Operto	Veiga Pinto & C.
bk Margaria	367	Apr. 6	Macabé	Costa Lencina & C.
bk Brasil	424	16	Operto	L. J. Gonçalves
bk Sercia	424	18	Operto	Veiga Pinto & C.
sch. And. d'Alva	162	20	P. Alegre	Reis Veiga & C.
Russian				
bk Vester	554	Apr. 18	Paraguay	J. S. Couto & C.
Swedish				
bk Nordjemen	661	Mar. 21	Cadiz	To order
bk Westernland	278	Apr. 21	Paralyba	C. W. Gross & C.

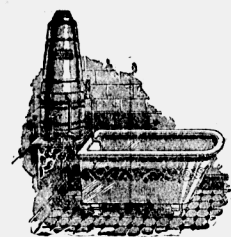
The Académie de Médecine of France has placed

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"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS"

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

WONDERFUL INVENTION.



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 and for all domestic purposes, always ready day or night and consuming an insignificant quantity of gas.

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3. Besides being an object of utmost necessity, endorsed by leading medical authorities, they are a handsome feature of decoration to any part of a house and are guaranteed for 10 years.

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

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Sole importers:

ROMBAUER & Co.

78, RUA DO GENERAL CAMARA, RIO DE JANEIRO.

Last Quotations of Stocks and Bonds --- Apr. 27th.

Circulation	Public Funds	Par	Last div.
112,055,000\$	Stock 5% currency (Apollinaris).....	100	96\$000 - 96\$000
105,000,000	Bonds of 1895,	100	93\$000 - 93\$000
124,642,000	Bonds 4% (gold), converted.....	100	1,246,000 - 1,246,000
18,241,500	Gold Loan, 1888, 6%.....	100	2,150,000
24,791,500	Do do 1879, 4 1/2 %.....	100	1,700,000
16,868,500	Do do 1889, 4 1/2 %.....	100	---
17,500,000	State of Espirito Santo.....	100	---
7,390,000	" of Minas Geraes, 9%.....	100	---
4,030,000	" of Rio de Janeiro, 8%.....	100	---
25,000,000	Emprestimo Municipal.....	100	155,000 - 166,000

Capital	Banks	Par	Last div.
20,000,000\$	Commercial.....	200\$	25.00 - Jan. 05
16,000,000	Commercial 2nd series.....	200	5.00 - Jan. 05
30,000,000	Commercial 3rd series.....	200	3.00 - Jan. 05
7,000,000	Commercial 4th series.....	200	6.00 - Jan. 06
22,000,000	Commercial 5th series.....	200	3.00 - Jan. 07
10,000,000	National Brazilian.....	200	10.00 - Jan. 03
12,000,000	Republica do Brazil.....	200	5.00 - Jan. 05
20,000,000	Republica do Brazil 2nd series.....	200	4.00 - Jan. 05
20,000,000	Republica do Brazil 3rd series.....	200	4.00 - Jan. 05
20,000,000	Republica do Brazil 4th series.....	200	4.00 - Jan. 05

Capital	Insurance	Par	Last div.
40,000,000\$	Bahia & Minas.....	400	---
16,000,000	Companhia Industrial.....	100	---
10,000,000	do do 2nd series.....	75	---
24,000,000	S. Paulo (S. Grande).....	200	---
70,000,000	União S. Sebastian-Itabora.....	200	70\$000 -

Capital	Trusts	Par	Last div.
14,000,000\$	Jardim Botânico.....	200\$	--- April 06
14,000,000	S. Christovão.....	200	--- Jan. 06

Capital	Mines	Par	Last div.
6,000,000\$	Alliance.....	200\$	12.00 - Feb. 06
6,000,000	Brazil Industrial.....	100	--- Feb. 06
1,000,000	Carbena.....	100	10.00 - Jan. 06
1,000,000	Companhia Industrial.....	200	10.00 - Jan. 06
1,000,000	D. Isabel.....	200	42.00 - Jan. 06
1,000,000	Industrial Minas.....	200	10.00 - Feb. 06
1,000,000	Manufacturas Fluminenses.....	200	8.00 - Mar. 05
4,000,000	Petropolis.....	200	5.00 - Mar. 05
1,000,000	S. Pedro de Alcantara.....	200	12.00 - Jan. 05
360,000	Santa Luzia.....	200	6.00 - Jan. 05

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Orders carefully attended to and the quality of every article is guaranteed.

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Nectandra Amara Pills.

These wonderful pills, so useful and beneficial in all affections of the stomach and intestines, are obtainable in all places where a post-office exists; the manufacturer will forward by registered mail and to any given address, if accompanied by money: 1 box for \$2500 and one dozen boxes for 20\$000. Address: No. JOAQUIM BUENO DE MIRANDA, No. 72, Rua de S. Pedro, 1st floor, Rio de Janeiro.

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Office: No. 64, Rua do General Camara

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

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From the old firm Heidsieck
ESTABLISHED IN 1785

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Clocks for towers and public buildings also
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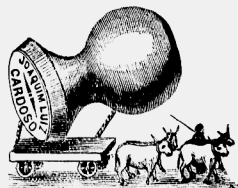
Repair all kinds of watches and clocks.

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To be reached in 30 minutes from town.

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most safe place for foreigners, tourists and new arrivals.
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**Lambary and Cambuqira Mineral
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These natural mineral waters are well known
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They are also the best table waters.

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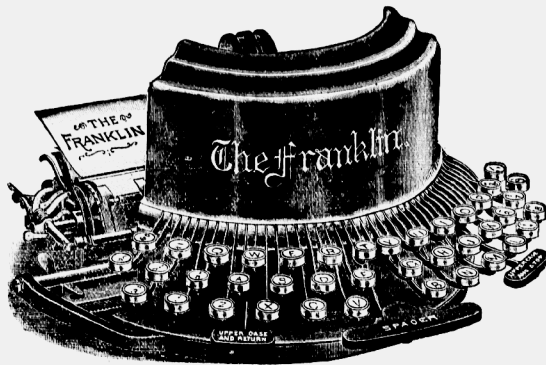
P. O. B. 1175. Telephone, 161

To travellers on Land or Sea.

No traveller should forget to take with
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very handy in cases of sudden nausea or
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Simplicity.—Has fewer by six hundred
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as soon as struck, and the work remains
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variably make what few repairs may be
needed themselves, thus saving cost of
repairer. The machine is therefore ex-
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Arranged for writing Portuguese, French, Italian, Spanish and German, without
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in five seconds time, without touching
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or loss of time in changing ribbons, the
latter being reeled from the spool on
which it is purchased to the machine
spool.

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with capital shift, locking shift, and
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and white, as recommended by eminent
oculists.

A Time Saver.—Owing to its automatic
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always in sight, it is the greatest time-
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nickel and japanned—an ornament as
well as an article of necessity.

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<i>For Men:</i>	
Shoes, Russian leather.....	85000
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 Old regular Line Sailing Packets to
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ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

Under contracts with the British and Brazilian Governments for carrying the mails.

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May 3	Elbe	Santos.
.. 4	Magdalena	Montevideo and Buenos-Ayres.
.. 6	Clyde	Southampton and Cherbourg, calling at Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, and Vigo.
.. 20	Elbe	Southampton and Cherbourg calling at Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon and Vigo.

This Company will have steamers from and to England three times per month.
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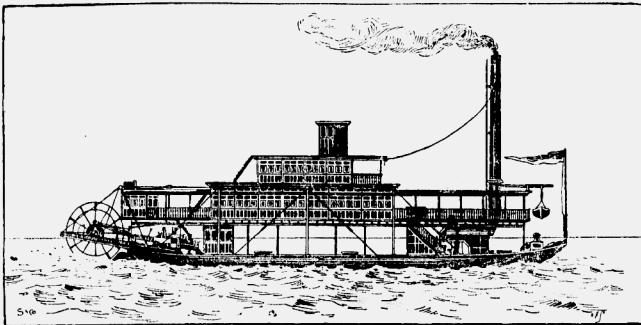
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