

NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 5TH, 1896.

NUMBER 19

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Missing Friends.

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

JOCEYLE, 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.

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

Mencicca, Forunata-Maltese; was lately here on board one of Her Majesqy's ships belonging to the Squadron on the S E. Crast of America. It is stated that he left his ship and the state of the state of

THOMAS PRICE

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The first ball of the season of the above Club will take place on Tuesday 12th May, Members require on outside should apply to the Secretary,
Rio de Janeiro, 28th April 1896.

H. W. Stacey,

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One or two Gentlemen can be accomm dated in a house of an English family resi ling in Batter.

Letters to "Botafago"

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morning service, or at other times by special arrangement.

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Pertuguete terrutes: at 10a. am. and 7 p.m. Sundays; 7 p. m. Wednesdays—E. A. TILLY and JOSÉ DA COSTA REIS, Pastors. Sunday School 11. a. m.: a. Fabica Carioca, Sundays, 11 a. m. and 4. p. m. Rev.

J. MELLO.

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A. J. MELLO,

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Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m., and 7
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IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIA-HUELO. — 224

Rua D. Anna Nery, Estação do Riachuelo. Services

Sundays 11 am. and 7 p. m.; Wednesday 7, 00 p. m.

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No. 25; rua Theophilo Ottoni.

WEST COAST ITEMS.

—In Chili the democratic wing of the liberal party has resolved to nominate D. Vicente Reyes for the presidency.

—The Chiliau senate had the recently arranged accord between Argentina and Chili under consideration on the 28th ult., when it was almost unanimously approved.

The Chilian minister of war, General Borgono, says that the national guard throng to the whole of Chil, ready to respond to the first call of the government, may be estimated to number 400,000 men.

—The fortification of the port of Valparaiso, and, in fact, of the coast generally, is to be pushed on vigorously. The minister of war has been here on a visit and he has imparted a consilerable impetus to the works connected with the fortification of this port. —Chillan Times.

—Santiago telegrams of the 29th ult. state that the Chilan press is now enthusiastically applanding the accord between that country and Argentina, calling it a diplomatic victory and a renewed "consecution of the democratic principle of arbitration." A few days before they were as clamornous for war, for repudiating the jacific actifule of their foreign minister, and for suspending all further neg stiations on the question. The press is a good weathercock.

a good weathercock.

—When the P. S. N. Co.'s steamer John Elder was wrecked at Constitucion on the 17th January, 1892, there was on board a quantity of valuable cargo, including copper and wool. The latter was found to be useless from bring saturated with water, but so far large quantities of cipper have been recovered by the divers. During the first six months there was taken out by Captan Fowler for the Liverpool Salvage Association cipper to the value of six thousand pounds excling; by Mr. Sam. C. Woodall, per schooner Elevar, 601 bars of copper; and by Mr. William lugram, per schooner Elevaridia, 347 buts of copper. But for the exposed position of the week the divers would have taken out a much larger quantity of the cargo, but for days work has to be suspended in consequence of the rough state of the sea.—Chillian Times.

AN INDIGNANT PROTEST.

The amateur Algentine co re-pondent of The Southern Cross at Rosario, Argentina, has evidently been stumbling into an overturned, six-legged table after dark in the street. At any rate, he is indignant, and his protest is to the following effect:

indiquant, and his protest is to the following effect:

"Grachious God, estimable colleague, are we of the Rosario mans savage?

As the week shust I am sad to narrativate at you one happening shameful, sad, ignimonified, savageated, brutey, and outrageful!

Let it refer itself at the domiciles at the air free (houses in the open air! I suppose the excited young man wants to say).

Let it refer still at the trath.
Rosario is not one city of gipsings, nor of Bohemianmans; her streets not can convert theirself in campments, they are for the transit fee.

I say this because yesterday since the evening, and in the street of el plub and General Lopez, had their self thrown upon the way (street) turnitures of all classes, it had dislodyed is elf one house from one furnitures and family and there it remained itself at the intemperatury and there it remained itself at the intemperature. I suppose which eagents of police at the firsts—('taking clarge of the former, the fariniture,' I suppose) which prohibited the transit free on the side walk.

Ask I: Not is there none mens which make nothing at the first prevent the correct the southers to the form of the propert the southers and bothing at the first prevent the correct the southers and bothing at the first prevent the southers and bothing at the first prevent the southers and better the southers and the first prevent the southers and the southers and the southers are southers and the southers and the southers are southers and the southers are southers.

left?

Ask I: Not is there none mens which make nothing at the for to prevent the cruelty to the animals? (Alfredo means to say '18' there no society for the prevention of cruelty to animals.')

Ask I: Is it, this, decents, is it this culturated of one city like the Rosatio?

Respond to me!!

Not is:

To much!

Too much !

Yours every time,

Alfredo." The poor boy is vexed because some hard-up family was evicted, possible for non-payment of tent. It was a shame to just them out on the street. They ought to be thinkful to Alfielo for championing their cause so eloquently.

BOTTLING COTTON OIL.

BOTTLING COTTON OIL.

An advance movement in cotton oil circles is to be made by large crushers and refiners in Georgia, who have come to the conclusion that it is time to sell cotton oil for salad purposes on its merits, instead of having it masquerade as olive oil. An imposition on the public has been praticed ever since the cotton oil industry was established, because of the higher prices realized for an olive oil brand. Middlema are responsible for the fraud. We have heard of them filling fancy buttless with cotton oil, attaching olive oil labels there is to, and then sending their product out to compete with genuine olive oil. There is no necessity for an oxperior for cultury purposes. Refines have made great headway in disposing of their various an oxperior for cultury purposes. Refines have made great headway in disposing of their various grades on their merits, but they could be work of hottlers and canners who fed on the reputation and price of the olive product. We are pleased to record the fact that the large corporation in Georgia referred to, with the consummence to lottle cotton oil on a large scale and still under the product of the country of the country of the country of the country is sprayer name. This will soon commence to lottle cotton oil on a large scale and still under the product of the country of the latter.

At Y. Shipping Litit.

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Capital paid up	.,	750,000
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Peaches, Pears, Orange-Quinces

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From The Chilian Times, April 15th THE LOSS OF PATAGONIA.

From The Chillian Times: Applit 15th

THE LOSS OF PATAGONIA.

Quite a number of our countrymen on both sides of the Andes appear to entertain the idea that the boundaries' question between Chili and the Argentine republic is a matter of recent date. This notion is, however, a very erroneous one, for the boundaries' question has attained already quite a venerable age. It has been before the public of both countries, off and on, for half a century past. Chili, in September 1843, took real and effective possession of the Strait of Magellan and the adjacent territory by the erection of a fort—Fuerte de Bulnes—on the site of the former colomy of San Felipe, called by the English, Port Famine. Some four years afterwards the Argentine republic protested against this occupation, and an exchange of notes between the foreign offices of both countries followed. In 1850 the settlement at Fort Bulnes was removed to Punta Arenas, and in 1856 a treaty was entered into between the two countries to submit the question of limits to arbitration, but nothing came out of it. Subsequently Chili sent a plenipotentiary to Argentina with the object of procuring a friendly solution to the dispute, but the transaction entered into by this functionary was disapproved by his government. Then there followed another exchange of notes in which Chili uniformly maintained her right to the whole of Patagonia, whilst Argentina, of course, disputed that right. In the course of the discussion, however, Chili clearly established her right to the territory in question, and there can be no doubt that if the case had gone to arbitration the decision would have been in favour of Chili. Matters were precipitated, however, by the Pacific war, and it is to this contest, and not to right or title, that Argentina owes her possession of Patagonia. Chili's difficulty was Argentina's opportunity. Chili has not forgotten this circumstance, and nobody is better aware of this fact than margent on transandine neighbours must be attributed. That they do not consider Quite a number of our countrymen on efforts they are making to secure the assistance of Peru and Bolivia in case of war. They make no secret of their desire to throw these two countries against Chili's flank, in case the boundary question should be referred to the arbitrament of the sword. llaink, in case the boundary question should be referred to the arbitrament of the sword. Now we put it to any impartial person to say, if this is the line of conduct that would be followed by a nation secure in its right and strength and animated by a desire for peace. There is but one answer to this question. If the Argentine nation were desirous of obtaining a peaceful solution to the boundary question, it would be careful to abstain from committing any act calculated to irritate and annoy this country. The enormous sacrifice forced upon Chili during the Pacific war is but imperfectly understood. We have already mentioned in a previous article that there are Spanish maps in existence in which the provinces of Cuyo, Patagonia, and Tierra del Fuego are included within the limits of the "reino de Chile." But besides these important state documents there are many others, some of

documents there are many others, some of which we will mention for the purpose of showing the enormous sacrifice Chili made which we will mention for the purpose of showing the enormous sacrifice Chili made some years ago in the interests of peace with her unfriendly transandine neighbour. To begin with the proofs relating to military jurisdiction, it is a fact that from the year 1593, when the first parlimento was held by Governor Martin Garcia Office de Loyola, the Pehuenches Indians inhabiting the eastern side of the cordillera, took part in these assemblies which were held by the governors of Chili. During the defensive war in the second decennial of the seventeenth century, Father Valdivia held parlamentos and made treaties with the caciques of the cordillera nevada, "who through the Longumay, Llaima and Villarica passes spread themselves into Patagonia." The Chilian Indians were divided into four bulatimapia, which were: 1. The coast, between the hittoral and Nahuelbuta cordillera. 2. The Ilanos, between the Nahuelbuta cordillera and the Andes cordillera. 3. The subandine, which comprised the valleys of the preat cordillera. 4. This extended over the pinarcs of the Andes and to the east of them. The general parlamentos held in colonial times were attended, almost in. the fire. Then she sat down on a bearskin, and began embroidering a pair of mochangements and made treaties with the caciques of the cordillera nerada, "who through the Longumay, Llaima and Villarica passes spread themselves into Patagonia." The Chilian Indians were divided into four but talmapus, which were: 1. The coast, between the hittoral and Nahuelbuta cordillera. 2. The latous, between the Nahuelbuta cordillera and the Andes cordillera. 3. The subandine, which comprised the valleys of the great cordillera. 4. This extended over the pinares of the Andes and to the east of them. The general parlamentes held in colonial times were attended, almost invariably, by the four butalmapus, and of these assemblies several were of historical interest. In the second parlamento of stake had swung so far toward the mark

Tapigüe it was stipulated in the treaty "that the Indians should not attack the inhabitants of the pampas nor the Spaniards who crossed them." In the third parlamento held at the same place in 1774 it was agreed that each of the four butalmapus agreed that each of the four hatchnapus should send a permanent representative to Santiago, and this stipulation was actually carried into effect. In 1629, the governor of the "reino de Chile" sent an expedition to the pampas to punish the Puelches and Ancaes. Another punitive expedition was sent in 1632. In 1712 the Pehnenches and Huilliches attacked and sacked San Luis de Lovala on the southern handset. and Iluilliches attacked and sacked San Luis de Loyola on the southern boundary of the province of Cuyo, and the governor of the "reino" sent an expedition against the rebellious Indians. As a matter of fact, from the year just me tioned down to the time of Ambrose O'Higgins, expeditions were frequently dispatched from Chili to the pampas against the Pehrenches and Ancaes. In proof of this assertion we give the following extract from a relation dated Ancaes. In proof of this assertion we give the following extract from a relation, dated June, 1791, of the services of O'Higgins: "De Diciembre de 1769 a Noviembre de 1779, mandaudo una columna volante de quinientos hombres, internó sobre los Peluenches a las cordilleras de Antuco i los batíd, hizo por Villacura otra entiada a los pinares encima de las cordilleras nevadas de Queno i escarmentó a los rebeldes ultramontanos sometiéndolos finalmente por esde Queno i escarmentó a los rebeldes ultra-montanos sometiéndolos finalmente por es-tado del Oriente internó adelantando la conquista i derecho de los españoles por la cordillera de Villacura construyendo varios fuertes que sirviesen de freno a los indios ultramontanos, Huilliches i Pehuences, se-gun reza la misma hoja de servicios." This so tar as military jurisdiction is concerned. On another occasion we will take a cursory glance of the civil jurisdiction exercised by glance of the civil jurisdiction exercised by the "reino de Chile" over a territory which ought never to have passed out of the possession of Chili without, at any rate, some kind of compensation.

OLD-TIME SUGAR-MAKING.

Rowland E. Robinson contributes a de-lightful sketch of old New England to the

Rowland E. Robinson contributes a delightful sketch of old New England to the April Atlantic. He tells of the discovery of maple sugar:

It does not appear that any record was made of aboriginal methods of tapping the maple and converting its sap into sugar, nor is the oldest maple old enough to tell us, though it had the gift of speech or sign-making intelligible to us. We can only guess that the primitive Algonquin laboriously inflicted a barbarous wound with his stone hatchet, and with a stone gouge cut a place for a spout, so far setting the fashion which was long followed by white men, with only the difference that better tools made possible. Or we may guess that the Indian, taking a hint from his little red brother, Niquasese, the squirrel, who taps the smooth-barked branches, broke these off and caught the sap in suspended vessels brother, Niquasese, the squirrel, who taps the smooth-barked branches, broke these off and caught the sap in suspended vessels of birch bark, than which no cleaner and sweeter receptacle could be imagined. Doubtless the boiling was done in the earthen kokhis, or pots, some of which had a capacity of several gallons. According to Indian myths, it was taught by a heavensent instructor. The true story of the discovery of maple-sugar making is in the legend of Woksis, the mighty hunter. Going forth one morning to the chase, he bade Moqua, the squaw of his bosom, have a choice cut of moose meat boiled for him when he should return; and that she might be reminded of the time he stuck a stake in the snow, and made a straight mark out from it in the place where its shadow would then fall. She promised strict compliance, and, as fte departed, she hewed off the desired tidbit with her sharpest stone knife, and filling her best kokhi with clean snow for melting, hung it over the fire. Then she sat down on a bearskin, and began embroidering a pair of moccasins with variously dued porcuine cuille.

of pounded corn to bake on a tiled slab before the fire. Then she resumed her embroidery, in which the shap point of each thread supplied its own needle.

The work grew more and more interesting. The central figure, her husband's totem of the bear, was becoming so lifelike that it could easily be distinguished from the wolves, eagles and turdes or the other tribal clans. In imagination she already beheld the mozcasius on the feet of her noble Woksis; now stealing in awful silencealong the war-path; now on the neck of the fallen foe; now returning jubilant with triumph, or fleeing homeward from defeat, to ease the shame of faith e by kicking her, in which case she fit herself bearing, as ever, her useful part. So she dreamed

leat, to ease the shame of latin e by kicking her, in which case she fit here-fit bearing, as ever, her useful part. So she dreamed and worked stitch by stitch, while the hours passed unheeded, the shad we crept past the mark, the kokh boiled low, and the cake gave forth a smell of burning. Becoming aware of this obvious olor, she sprang to the fire. Alas, the cake was a blackened crisp, and lo, the once juicy piece of meat was a shriveled morsel in the midst of a gummy dark brown substance!

She snatched kokh and cake from the fire, and then, hearing her husband coming, she ran and hid herself in the nearest thicket of evergreens; for she knew that when he found not wherewith to appease the rage of hunger, he would be seized with a more terrible one against her. Listening awhile with a quaking heart, and catching no alarming sound, but aware instead of an unaccountable silence, she ventured forth and peeped into the wigwam. Woksis sat by the fire eating with his fingers (roon the and peeped into the wigwam. Woksis sat and peeped into the wigwam. Woksis sat by the fire eating with his fingers from the kokh, while his face shone with an expression of supreme content and enjoyment. With wonder she watched him devour the last morsel, but her wonder was greater when she saw him deliberately break the earthen pot and lick the last vestige of spoiled cookery from the shards. She could not restrain a surprised cry, and discovering her he aid-fressed her:

her he addressed her :
"O woman of women! didst thou ceive this matted of clockery, or has Klose-kur-bob been thy instructor?"

Being a woman, she had the wit to with-

hold the exact truth, but permitted him to believe whatever he would, "Let me embrace thee!" he cried, and

upon his lips she tasted the first maple

upon his lips sne usned discounting sugar.

The discovery was made public, and kokh's of sap were presently boiling in every wigwam. All were so anxious to get every atom of the precious sweet that they broke the kokh's and scraped the pieces, just as Woksis, the first sugar-eater, had done. And that is why there are so many fragments of broken pottery, and so tew whole vessels to be found.

INCREASED EXPORTS TO BRAZIL.

Two sources of information are open to the ways and means sub-committee which is investigating the effects of reciprocity. One of these consists of the merchants and manufacturers who have for several years been in business with countries with, which other in dusiness with countries with wine we have had reciprocity agreements; the other is the general commercial statistics of the country. Information from the first source is not only of the highest value, but if the committee could be sure of getting the whole of it would be conclusive. Information that is used. formation that is good enough for all practical purposes, and which is free from the danger of giving more of one side than of the other, comes from the reports of the bureau of statistics. We have already drawn heavily on that source of information and have found, apart from Cuba and Porto Rico, no evidence on the whole of

Porto Rico, no evidence on the whole of beneficial effects upon our export trade.

Mr. Hopkins' sub-committee is collecting some information, but mostly opinions. In the first place all this testimony is voluntary, in the second it is not subject to cross examination, in the third place all persons who had benefited by rec procity would be pretty certain to respont, and very few of those who had not would take

that she knew there was not time to melt the snow to boil the dinner.

Happily, she bethought her of the great for the provision of a pleasant drink, but the sweet water might serve a better purpose now. So she filled the kokh with sap, and hung it over the mended fire. In spite of impatient witching, it presently began to boil, whereup in she popped the ample ration of mose meet into it, and set a cake of pounded corn to bake on a taked slab before the fire. Then she resumed her embroidery, in which the shap point of each

street. Among the opinions sent to the committee was one that the repeal of reciprocity had injuriously affected our exports to Cuba and Brazil. In the case of Cuba we have already said that this is probably true, though the application to our goods of the Spanish "third column" tariff for six months, and since then the ravages of the revolution, have made statistical comparisons of little or no value. As to Brazil the clerk of the sub-committee could have procured in a few minutes from the bureau of statistics the facts which are of much more value than the opinions of anybody. The bureau has published the imports and exports of the United States in full for January and for seven months ending

and exports of the United States in full for January and for seven months ending January 31, 1896, and also the exports of leading commodities by countries. The exports to Brazil for seven months amounted to \$8,935,222, which is at the rate of \$15,317,520 for the whole fiscal year. This is \$1,025,647 more than our exports in 1892, \$2,929,396 more than the exports in 1893, and \$1,451,514 more than the exports in 1894, the three reciprocity years. At the present rate the exports for the current fiscal year will exceed those of 1895, partly under present rate the exports of 1895, partly under reciprocity and partly after reciprocity, and the exports of 1895 exceeded those of any year wholly covered by the reciprocal agreement.

agreement.

We have taken from the publication of We have taken from the publication of the bureau of statistics the exports of each leading commodity from this country to Brazil in the seven months ending January 31, 1896, and by their side we have placed the exports of the same commodities in the seven months ending January 31, 1894. The earlier period was wholly under reciprocity, and the later period was wholly subsequent and separated from reciprocity by an interval of many months. The two sets of figures are as follows:

Seven Seven

	Seven	Seven
	months,	months,
	1894.	1896.
Agricultural implements	\$12,564	\$24,206
Flour	2,024.916	2,281,919
Carriages and cars	1,093,855	218,388
Books, maps, engravings,		
etc	129,385	37.650
Coal and coke	20,242	2,298
Cotion cloth	870,253	598,359
Other manufactures of cot-		
ton	55 893	47.421
Builders' hardware, saws	,,,	1111
and tools	157.495	180,001
Miscellaneous machinery	397.481	718,607
Sewing machines	56,052	90.515
Leather, not sole	7,354	6.937
Naval stores	83,307	132.685
Turpentine	22,103	35,685
Refined mineral of	504 285	1,008,340
Paraffin	3,030	9,219
Canned beef	17.864	28,132
Tatlow	3 896	1,427
Bacon	246,857	987,026
Vegetable oil	. 69,717	611,68
Hams	1,033	2,656
Pork	4,213	26,807
Lard	405.213	524,631
Butter	4.851	20,235
Boards, deals, etc	228,333	443,047
Other lumber	11,035	6,895
Manufactures of wood	54.584	67,765
Of twenty-six items	eighteen	showed

Of twenty-six items eighteen showed greater exports in the later period; eight showed a decrease, but two of these, cars and carriages and leather other than sole, showed larger exports in seven months ending January 31, 1896, than in seven months ending January 31, 1895. The exports for the last seven months have in many conspicuous cases been less than in the corresponding seven months of a year ago, and in the aggregate they are about \$900,000 less. But exports were undoubt-edly hurried into Brazil before the Brazilian government should restore its normal duties. The comparison of the past seven months with seven months two years ago is therefore fairer than the comparison with the like period one year ago. Jour. of Commerce., 24th March.

A RETURN of the silk manufacture in the Lyons district of France in 1895, issued by the chamber of commerce in that city, gives a total production of 390, 130,0001, that being an increase of 33,800., coof on the year and comprising all categories of suffs, with the exception of plain silks mixed with other materials.

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The spartments have been reproduced and repapered throughus and are turnicularly familiated. The dining room, has a
more completely approached to the control of the c

The most comfortable Hotel

in the city. The baths have likewise been improved, As before, particular pains will be taken to provide the guests of this fixel with a frictions table, and with the best of service and attention. The electric team passes the door every few minutes, making it the most convenient as well as the pleasantest Hotel in Rio de Janeiro.

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46-VICTORIA STORE.46

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BENEATH THE LAVA.

BENEATH THE LAVA.

The great lava flow covers a section of country to Idaho four hundred miles in length by forty to sixy miles in width. It hes in the south-eastern port of the state, on and along the course of the Soake river, and mostly on the north side of that steam. After flooling the great plain lying to the southward, the lava turned and flowed backward to the north. There it flowed into the months of the valleys lying between the foot halls, filling all the steams that flowed out toward the south. The seems thus checked and dammed presently found passages beneath the porous lava, and now flow under it from thisty to fifty miles, to reappear as long springs or to burst forth in cascades and turnible down the walls of basalt that border Snake river. On the line of the back flow, up towards the morther foot bills, lies the most ragged and towards the morther foot bills, lies the most ragged and towards the morther foot bills, lies the most ragged and towards the morther foot bills, lies the most ragged and towards the morther foot bills, lies the most ragged and towards the morther foot bills, lies the most ragged and towards the morther foot bills, lies the most ragged and towards the morther foot bills, lies the most ragged and towards the morther foot bills, lies the most ragged and towards the morther foot bills, lies the most ragged and towards the morther foot bills, lies the most ragged and towards the morther foot bills, lies the most ragged and towards the morther foot bills, lies the most ragged and towards the morther foot bills, lies the most ragged and towards the morther foot bills, lies the most ragged and towards the morther foot bills, lies the most ragged and towards the state and the states and many other recks were exceedingly itch in the yellow metal. Rich laws are stated basins in Idalo are not bow Ishaped depressions, as many suppose, but are sections of liew country surrounded b

THE SOURCE OF MALARIA.

THE SOURCE OF MALANIA.

The investigation on the source of malain has had the writer's attention for over two years, and in that time a large amount of clinical testimony has been collected from all known malaria districts in North America; the final report, however, will have been obtained which will be enable to the source of the sour

in North America; the final report, however, will bindry be ready for publication for some months, but from the work already completed certain facts have been obtained which will be embodied in this short notice.

The introduction of artesian wells, first by the railroad companies who desired a larger supply of wester than had bitherto been available, and the accidental use of that water by the people in the inmediate vicinity, soon produced a marked dumination of malaria trouble in those localuites. The artesian supplies were, on the whole, so satisfactor to the railroads that their introduction between the railroads that their introduction between the railroads and the sound of water supply. The evidence that in the scelasive wery rapid, and in a few years most of the South Atlantic lines depended upon this source of water supply. The evidence that in the scelasive manning from malarial trouble was apparently so incontestable that I determined upon a critical examination of all waters known to produce malaria and those that in malarial districts were proof against it; this examination is not only chemical, but hiological and pathological.

In the present state of our knowledge we do not expert to be able to draw a sharp line between waters that produce malaria and those proof against it by purely chemical analysis, ner, on the other hand, can we hope to identify by biological examination the pro-toxon producing that trouble; but we may by the former succeed in solating certain twic produces peculiar to those waters only and by the latter, a certain line of testimony that, in conjunction with the chemical investigation, will yield very valuable results. The wook thus far has proved satisfactory beyond expectation, and from the work already done and the chanacter and from the work already done and the chanacter and from the work already done and the chanacter and from the work already done and the chanacter and from the work already done and the chanacter and from the work already done and the chanacter and fro

harmless except under most extraordinary conditions; it is not until the surface water is used that the real mischief begins, when, by reason of higher development, it has become much more virulent than that floating in the air. A very short period of incubation is sufficient to develop a severe case of malarial fever in the new-come who uses the surface water.

From personal observation I know that the exclusive use of pure, deep-seated water affords entire insumity against malaria in sections of country where no white man dared live using the surface water. Nor must the understood that the exclusive use of pure water simply fortifies, and strengthens the system against the attack of the perm. The water is the primary cause of infection, which acts as the direct carrier of the germ into the system through the intestinal tract.

The impression that malaria is caused by purely atmospheric influences has become so fixed in our minds that, unless we come in returd constact in the evidence produced in the use of pure water as against that heretofour used, the physician will, in all probability, he very slow to allow himself to be convinced that the word malaria final, bad; aria, arily is a misinomer, and that malaqua (mal, bad; arily is a misinomer, and that malaqua (mal, bad; arily is a misinomer, and that malaqua (mal, bad; arily is a misinomer, and that malaqua (mal, bad; arily is a misinomer, and that malaqua (mal, bad; arily is a misinomer, and that malaqua (mal, bad; arily is a misinomer, and that final but used to convey the permicions effects known under the name of malaria fever. [Irving II. Bachman, PE. D., in Madical Malkan.]

SHIP RAILWAYS.

SHIP RAILWAYS.

It has seemed as if the promoters of the Techmantepee ship railway might find it to their interest to complete the Chignetos ship railway by way of affording a demonstration of the practicability of the device. The House of Commons at Otrawa, by a majority of one vote, has thown out the bill enabling the Chigneto-Manie Rollway Company to issue further bonds and have more time for the completion of its enterpoise. About \$3,500,000 has been spent on that ship railway and \$1,500,000 has been spent on that ship railway and \$1,500,000 more is needed. But if we are not to see a ship railway tried in Nova Scotta we shall have the opportunity of seeing the experiment on a small scale in our own country, for the government has begun the construction of a ship railway around The Dailes of the Columbia. This will be eight or time miles long, the hydraidic lift at the lower end will be from fifty to eighty feet, according to the stage of water, and hoats will be taker, from the river and returned to it in an hour and a balf. It is only designed to handle boats weighting with cargo Gootons. When this work and the improvements at the Cacades are completed twelve or filtern hundred miles of river navigation will be opened to the Pacific, and wheat is expected to reach tide water at very low rates. The Columbia and its affluents reach a vast and feetife wheat-raising country which is now shut out of the market.—W. Y. Journal of Commerce, March 28.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS

-According to telegrams from Buenos Aires. General Roca has been elected president of the

—The committee of the British Hospital at Buenos Aires has decided to apply the proceeds of the \$\int_{\color}\color \color \col

non or the nospital loan of 1890.

—It is reported that a revolution is imminent in the Argentine province of Santa Fé, and that the government has taken energetic measures for its repression. If the government were as zealous to repress the misgovernment which exists in that province, perhaps revolutions would then become impossible.

—Why should a ship of war cost the Argentine government any more than England pays for the same class of vessel? It is not difficult to give an answer why a larger sum is paid, though the fact ought not to exist. The public is unnecessarily burdened with taxation is order to fatten a lot of leeches. — Bucus Aires Herald.

The squadron of instruction is to come up from Bahia Blanca, and anchor in front of La Plata where the ships are to receive a little painting, fresh supply of coal and provisions, winter uniforms for the crews, and where they will have to keep ready to put to sea at a moment's notice.

—Seuthern Cross, Buenos Aires.

—Saturation Cross, Incinos Autos.

—It is said that Baron Hirsch's death will in no way affect the Jewish colonies here, and that matters in connection with them will continue on the same lines as before. One heavs very little of the colonies now, and so we trust they are succeeding better than they gave promise of doing when they first commenced.—Buenos Aires Sport and Tassferia.

Time.

—The Argentine minister to Chili, Dr. Qui ino Costa, has declared his intention to retire all og-the from political life. He should be induced, however, to retain his position until the final set lement of this boundary question, for to no one else belongs the honor of the service. He has shown good judgment and parience when others were elamoring for war, and Argentina owes him a debt of eiernal gratitude.

There has been a very considerable decline in the premium on gold (or, more certeerly, an improvement in the value of the currency) at Buen states since the acceptance of the Chihan proposals for the settlement of the bounday que non. On both sides of the Andes the talk mow is of disammament. But both countries have still to meet the costs of this extra-ordinary armament, and both will have to lace serious financial crises.

will have to lace serious financial crises.

—According to data received by the chief of the staff of the army the total number of citizens of 20 years of age now actus ly under arms is 24,700. A list is now being prejared of those who have failed to present themselves, which will immediately be placed in the housts of the cheer of pieces that the detailers may be acrossed, and the minister of war has declared that they will be dealt with regionally.—Buence Acres Menals, April 17.

—It is telegraphed from Montevideo that a report is current to the effect that the Argentine government will send a squalron of evolutions to Rio de Janero to salute the place, afterwards continuing evolutions off Santa Catharina.

government will send a squahon of evolutions to Rio de Janero to salure the place, afterwards continuing evolutions off Santa Catharian.

—On Tuesday evening a man named Tortoelli run into a grocery store in Calle Lina and called for German sansage. The grocer was rather slow about serving list customer, for which slight, or seeming slight, the enctomer attacked him kuife in hand and wounded him. He then ran into the street again an turning into a carpenter's stop he et acked a boy of 14 years of age, who had a narrow escape with his life. The poor fellow was of course mal—the result of enting German sausages?

—Southern Conts, Buenos Aires, April 17.

—The invest igation of the scundla; in comnetton with the purchase of warships does not make much progress. Lieut, Carmona's examonal in has commenced, but he is in a condition of nervous excitement which interferes with its clinacy. As for the proceedings against the Times of programma they have ended in a fasses. Mr. Ruge out appeared before the judge of crime yested by the autorney general, but the judge said that for was no charge against Mr. Rugeonia and nothing to answer and he dismussed the case at once.—Bitmost Aircs Hexit. April 24.

—The Pronas says that when its owner was Aprachiae and demonated, but the fact that houses exciting our orders as generally did this is an awful arraignment of our honor by those who tried this bribery. It demonstrates the fact that the belief is general that Argentines are purchasable. This of course we know is not true in all cases, but in others it is. Nothing will modify this our reputation until we have severely punished those guilty of jobbery in places high or low.—Butma Area Hexall.

—It is calkulated that about \$200.00 m/m was lost at onlette in the salon of the Bristol hotel in Machallet and the salon of the Bristol hotel in Section and coulers in the salon of the Bristol hotel in Section 2 and 2 mental and couler to have every work and the line and couler to have every couler to have a severely punished those guil

and yot obsolery in places high or low, —Buenos Arros Hendil.

—It is calculated that about \$300,000 m/m was lost at soulette in the saloon of the Bristol hotel in Mar del Plata this year. We are sorty to hear it. We wonder how does Dr. Uslandho explain his tolerance of this vice and scandal? We have a work of the regard to this question, and we may as we I study at the Luro family is the life and sound of Mar del Plata. The Luro same yeard to the consequently, the vacuou patrons of the routlette have been allowed to indulge in their favorite chave been allowed to indulge in their favorite about the properties of the world Argentine vices, by one of the most enlightened of Argentine vices, by one of the most enlightened of Argentine vices, by one of the most enlightened of Argentine vices, by one of the most enlightened of Argentine vices, by one of the most enlightened of Argentine vices, by one of the most enlightened of Argentine vices, by one of the most enlightened of Argentine vices, by one of the most enlightened of Argentine soil!—

—Avery queer tracely happened at a constant.

—Avery queer tracely happened at a constant.

Southern Cross, Buenos Aires.

A very queer tragedy happened at a convolution in Calle Layalle lately. The Inollarly had a morose tenant who not only was backward in paying his rent, but came and went at such unholy hours that there was no such thing as getting a view of him. She put a padlock on his door one morning about 10 o'clock, thinking that he had gone out as usual, her object boing to oblige him to ask for the key when he returned, thus gwing her the desired opportunity of interviewing him. For several days the tenant did not appear and the room remained closed. Finally on last Monday a bad smell beggin to come from the room, so the landlady suspecting something called the police and had the shor opened. The corrise of the tenant was fund lying on the bed. The unfortunateman may have died of starvation. In any case, he had been dead for several days.—Southern Cross.

—Reposts are current that the minister of

had been dead for several days.—Southern Cross, Bauenos Aires, Apúl 17.

—Reports are current that the minister of finance contemplates removing some of the obstacles imposed out transit commerce under the prekence of suppressing contraband, and which have had the effect of seriously injuring an important branch of commerce. At present, however, nothing definite or official is known to this effect, though some of our contemporaries have taken advantage of the report to discuss the question, and hasten to applaud the idea. What is more certain, however, is that Dr. First, the Uraguayan minister in Buenos Aires, has been studying the master and his ideas on the subject have been submitted by the minister of finance to the Montevedoc chamber of commerce, which body has also issued a report setting forth some of the chief difficulties under which transit commerce at present lajors, but without recommending any definite steps. It is possible, therefore, that the affair may come to some favorable issue, and it is encouraging to see the minister at last interested in it. All the present government has done for commerce thilerto has been to increase its burdens and difficulties, and any change of poley in this respect will be gladly welcomed.—Montevideo Times.

—The well known estancia of Schönlers, weith

this respect will be gladly welcomed.—Montwice Times.

—The well known estancia of Schönberg, with all its celebrated strok, will be offered for sale by auction on Sunday the 24th of May. Most of our readers will either know Schönberg from hardner to be told that it is within a league of Cañada wisited it, or by reputation, and will hardly require to be told that it is within a league of Cañada knessower a square league, and has on it some Gomez, is the property of Mr. Paul Krell.

In the solution of the same and has on it some sower a square league, and has on it some of the best breeding stock in Santa Fe. Everything will come under the hammer at the sale stocking single mental the hardly reputation of the same state of

The Rio News

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 5th, 1896.

Personal and partizan legislation is an evil common to many countries an I many differently-organized deliberative bodies, but differently-organized deliberative bodies, but in all cases it is an evil which leads to political demoralization and widespread harm. It involves a great waste of time and consequent pecuniary loss to the treasury, it causes unjust discriminations, it gives a sordid and mercenary tone to legislation, it detracts attention from serious questions, it confuses and degrades our ideals of the time functions of government and it. detracts attention from serious questions, it confuses and degrades our ideals of the true functions of government, and it is class legislation. It is an evil which ought to be censured and denounced in every congressional session here in Brazil, as well as class legislation is a political vice of long-standing here in Brazil. It was the support and protection of the monarchy, of the slave-power, of the planting class, of the aristocracy and of the military element. It now threatens to add to this list an excessive official element, and the recently-created manufacturing class. All of these existing classes or elements demand special legislation, and expect to enjoy special lavors and privileges. Add to these the personal favors which congress is called upon to quant and the privileges and monopolies asked for in the name of public utility, and we have more than work enough for an active, hard-working congress, exclusive of all the work required on general laws. To counteract this abuse every congress should begin to diminish the favors which it may and the work required on general raws. 10 counteract this abuse every congress should begin to diminish the favors which it may grant, and should rigidly limit the time within which its attention can be devoted to such affairs. This would insure time for the discussion of the budget measures and all other necessary general laws. Here in Brazil there is much to do of the most im-Brazil there is much to do of the most important character. The stability of the new form of government, the progress and prosperity of the country, the education of the people, the administration of justice and equalization of taxes, the development of local autonomy, these and a score of other important considerations are dependent upon immediate and wise legislation. That such subjects can not be considerate. such subjects can not be considered while so many personal, partizan and class measures are permitted to accumulate on the docket, needs no demonstration. Congress must do something to protect itself against the evil, and let us hope that it will do this without delay.

WE are glad to note that the Commercio We are glad to note that the Commercio de São Paulo is still trying to impress upon the people of São Paulo the necessity of improving the sanitary condition of the principal towns of that state. It is a subject of vital improving the sanitary condition. vital importance to every citizen, for it af-lects life, health and prosperity. The ex-perience of the past summer affords suffi-cient evidence of the lamentable sanitary state of all the towns throughout the long-settled districts, and also of the extreme danger to which their inhabitants will con-tinue to be subjected every wear unit radiimportance to every citizen, for tinue to be subjected every year until radi-cal sanitary improvements are carried into execution. And this danger will naturally increase with the growth of population, and will be still further augmented by the character and habits of the immigrants now

pouring into that state. The danger is much greater than the people imagine, for the germs of various epidemic diseases have been scattered widely throughout the state to be developed into activity whenever the clideveloped into activity whenever the co-matic conditions are favorable. In urging upon the authorities and upon the people the necessity of immediate sanitary improve-ments, the *Commercio* is doing good and ments, the Commercia is doing good and humane work, and we trust our colleague will not discontinue the subject until every large town in the state is provided with every necessary improvement an 1 the people are extended. y necessary improvement and the peo-are educated to a knowledge of their value. And just here a word is necessary on this subject of sanitary education. Our colleague recalls the circumstance that after the first great epidemic in Campinas some years ago, steps were taken to provide the population with potable water from a source control of the terms. Potable water from a source control of the terms. Potable water from a source control of the terms. outside the town. Before that, we may add, the water supply was derived from wells which were subject to infiltration from hundreds of cesspools, and this was considered to be a principal cause of the virulent epidemic which ravaged the town. The first demic which ravaged the town. The first year after the new water supply was pro-vided there was no epidemic. Then the authorities permitted the sources of this supply to be contaminated, and with the result that the fever has again returned. The *Commercio* says, and we shudder in repeating it: "The water supply of Campinas is to-day the vehicle of poisoning and of death. Before being caught the water is used by multitudes of persons, who throw dejections into it and wash their clothes in it. This deadly water is rendered still more noxious because it crosses many pig-sties." It is simply incredible! Campinas claims a population of twenty-five to thirty thousand, perhaps more. It is the centre of one of the oldest and richest coffee districts of the state, it boasts of its wealth and advancement, and it is proud of its achievevancement, and it is proud of its achievements and its prominence. And yet its people permit themselves to be deliberately poisoned in this manner! A refined and educated people would never submit to such an abuse, even were it not dangerous to health, for it would be revolting in every sense of the term. Add to this the terrible consequences of such an abuse, the dissemination of the germs of typhoid, typhus and yellow-fevers, of cholera and small-pox, and of innumerable other. small-pox, and of innumerable other evils which this deadly water might con-vey into their systems—consider this also, and we have a situation which is assincomprehensible as it is incredible! It must be that the people of Campinas are fatally ignorant of the danger, that they are unaware of the fact that water is the commonest vehicle for the dissemination of dissease they are unaware of the fact that water is the commonest vehicle for the dissemination of dissease they are the season of the s is the commonest vehicle for the dissemination of disease that we have. It becomes the duty of the press, then, to instruct them, to warn them of the danger of a polluted water supply, to urge upon them the need of absolutely pure supplies of water and food. These matters are after all of infinitely more importance thus politics. For finitely more importance than politics, for they concern health and happiness. Let us hope that the *Commercio* will investigate the abuses committed in other towns as well, and that our colleague will speak just as plainly to their inhabitants of the dangers incurred as he has done in the case of

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—Yellow-fever has made its appearance at Macahé, state of Rio de Janeiro.

Cane, state of Kio de Janeiro.

—There were 27 yellow-fever patients in the Santos yellow-fever hospital on the 28th ult.

-The inauguration of Dr. Campos Salles as governor of S. Paulo took place on the 1st inst. -According to a telegram from Uha 7 persons died of yellow fever at that place on the 29th ult.

the 25th ult. the municipal council of Pe-resolved to adopt asphalt pavements for

—Vice-President Manoel Victorino made a visit to São Paulo during the past week and was cor-dially received.

—There were 271 deaths in the city of Pará during the month of March, of which 34 were from epidemic diseases.
—The Municipio of São Paulo has now received about 10,000\$ for the Cuban revolutionists. When is it to be sent to its destination?

is it to be sent to its destination?

—The sanitary state of Campinas is said to be steadly improving. There were only 31 patients in the isolated hospitals on the 27th ult.

—In the rains of the house destroyed by an explosion in S. Paulo on the 1st inst. have been lound the corpses of a man an 1a child.

—The station agent at S. Simão, São Paulo, has fallen ill with yellow fever. This is the first case we have seen mentioned from that town.

—Dr. Fernando Albott has at last left Rio Grande on his return to Buenos Aires to resume his post of Brazilian minister at that capital.

-The sanitary state of Jahu, São Paulo, has greatly improved since the return of cool weather. But few cases of fever have appeared since then.

—At Pernamburo Capit. Luiz Françu, of the police furce, has been arrested by order of the governor fur wounding several persons a samba, —In S. Paulo several manufacturers on the 1st of May received anonymous letters threatening them with dynamic if they failed to close their establishments.

—An epidemic of yellow-fever has broken out at he port of S. Francisco, Santa Catharina. It is said that the people have been allandening the own in great alarm.

— A Pará telegram of the 29th ult, states that the steamer Continental has been wrecked on the Solimões river. Three persons were down d and all the cargo was lost. —At Manarch.

—At Manaos the p-flice has instituted proceedings against Ensign Clarimundo Queiroz, of the 36th battalion of infantry, who is accused of a barbarous assault on an old woman of 60.

—Some days ago at Lorena, S. Paulo, Capt. Ju-lio Mallet, editor of the Municipio, was assaulted on leaving the theatre a little after midnight, by José Fernando Lohn. The assailant was arrested.

—A São Paulo telegram of the 2nd says that Gov. Campos Salles intends to give mornhyl receptions in order to make agreeable the 'hig-life' of that capital. All success to the governor, say we.

say we.

—The water main from Nictheroy across to Ilha das Flores was completed on the 27h ult, and the work of putting the distributing pipes into the immigrants' station was begun on the following day.

—The government of the state of Amazonas has contracted to give a subvention to an opera company to some to Mandas in December and January next. Such expenditures are nothing less than abuses of trust.

Dr. Froes da Cruz says that he learns that several persons have been paid to kill him. In order that these persons may not charge too much for their services, he announces that he always yous manned. goes unarmed.

—São Paulo seems to be rather crowded with manifestations just now. The out-going govern-ment and the in-coming government are both being féted and toasted and binqueted and lionized to an astonishing extent. astonishing extent

astonishing extent.

—A telegram of the 3rd inst states that the new governor at Pernambuco has reduced the state police force to 500 infantry and 50 cavalry. That sounds encouraging, and surely illustrates the difference between military and civil government.

—Recent excavations in Rua da Consolação, São Paulo, have resulted in the discovery of a large Indian earthenware urn, 67 centimetres in height and 3.20 metres in circumference. It is probably a burial urn.

—An Italian comination.

—An Italian, coming from Campinas, was found in a street of São Paulo on the 29th ult., where he had fallen with yellow-fever. He was at once sent to the is-lated hospital, where his condition was pronounced very critical.

pronounced very critical.

—Dr. Alfredo Espindola, Capt. Lindolpho a Col. Christiano Lauritzen, to whom the Supre Court had refused habeas corpus on the 4th of I March, were tried and acquitted at Camp Grande, in the state of Parahyba, on the 25th to Th.

The Impress of Manyymirin, São Paulo, says that the sanitary stace of lat town is improving. The continued heavy expenditure, however, will compet the municipal council, it is expected, to ask pecuniary assistance from the state.

—Botucati, S. Paulo, is reported to be growing rapidly at the present time. Among the buildings which are now in construction there are three handsome edifices, one intended for a hospital, another for a college and the third for a model school.

school.

—The S. Paulo legislature is rushing through
a bill empowering the state government to appoint
judges of the law courts to the office of chief of
police. The object of this bill, it is stated, is to
entire the court of the state of the office of the office
to Xavier the Toledo.

—To supply the population of Fortaleza, Ceará, in the month of March there were killed 1,185 cattle and 285 kogs. The quality of the beef was good, but it is the subject of complaint that the price is too high, being 1\$500 per kilo for beef without bone and 800 reis with bone.

without bone and 800 reis with bone.

The net product of the buttle of flowers at Petropolis was 4,328500. The subscriptions amounted to 3,7805000 and the ticket sales to 5,1035000. The expenses were 4,555000. The cost of diesses, carriages, flowers, etc., is not given, but of course that is another matter.

The Correio of Campinas notes the disappearance of the travelling collector of Srs. Henriques & Co., of that city. The collector, by name Mancel Berga, was last heard of in Santa Rita on the 15th ult., and had about 10,000\$ in his possession. It is feared that he is the victim of some crune.

crime.

On the night of the 27th nlt some burglars succeeded in forcing an entrance into the British Bank at Santos, from which they carried off a small from safe. The police, however, succeeded in capturing the safe the next morning, together with the cariman, but the thieves made good their escape.

escape.

—In S. Paulo, on the 27th ult., Congressman Julio de Mesquira detected a thief in the act of picking his pocket of 10,000\$000, which he had just drawn from the bank. The thief, who, with a confederate that was assisting him, was handed over to the police, was well dressed and claimed to be a broker.

—All efforts to save the British bark Maidon City at Itaipus, Santos, have proved unavailing. The cargo is valued at about 1,200,008, and is insured for £12,000. It was believed on the 26th ult, that a great part of the argo could be saved if no further time was lost, but the master and insurance representatives thought it best to make further efforts to float the ship.

—There were 5,103 immigrant arrivals at the port of Santos during the month of April, of which 155 came spontaneously, 3,603 for account of the national government, and 1,345 for account of the state of Sao Paulo. Of the total arrivals, 4,754 were Italians.

4,754 were Italians.

On the 20th ult, there was a meeting of army officers at Manaos for the purpose of taking action on the celebrated motion adopted at the military club in Rio de Janeiro on March 21. Capts, Uchoa and Calazans denounced that motion as criminal; but the meeting passed a resolution favorable to the motion.

favorable to the motion.

—There was a fatal case of yellow-fever at Belem do Descalvado, São Paulo, on the 19th ult., but infection was prevented by the prompt action of the sanitary authorities, who isolated the family and disinfected the house. The disease had been contracted in Campinas, and no physician had been called to attend the patient.

The state of Bahia was visited by heavy roin storms during the last fortnight of April. In the city of Bahia much loss was occasioned by the collapse of old buildings and walls, and in several places the tram lines were completely interrupted. The "plano inclination" was also interrupted for a time, thus cutting communication between the lower and upper town.

where and upper town.

"—In S. Paulo on the 1st inst, the fire-works factory at No. 107 Rua Vergueiro was blown up and completely de-troyed. The noise of the explosion was heard throughout the whole city and caused much alarm, many of the spectators at the S. Joé theatre being so overcome with panic as to rush wildly away. Several houses in the vicinity were damaged by the shock and many persons were wounded.

—The Oeste de São Paulo, of Casa Branca, says that the santary condition of that town had changed somewhat for the worse. On the night of the 25th hilt, there was a celpious procession in honor of St. Benedict, and with the result that six of the devotees, who had been out in the dust and night air, fell ill with yellow fever soon after. On the 28th there were 7 cases in the lazaretto and 13 in private residences.

private residences.

—The Diarno of Rio Claro, São Paulo, says that a hortible state of affairs exists in Jahoticabal. The sanitary inspector, Dr. Pedro Moreira, has abandoned the place, and the president of the nunicipal council has been unable to get the adderment to attend a meeting to consider the situation. There were many cases of yellow-fever in the town, but there was no one to attend the sick or to remove the dead.

ack or to remove the dead.

The official count for the recent gubernatorial election in São Paulo gives Manoel Ferraz de Campos Salles 43.898 votes for governor and Francisco de Assas Peixoto Gomide 43,901 votes for vice-governor. These officials, however, are called president and vice-president, titles which we prefer to sub-titute by those of governor and vice-governor in order to discriminate them from the national executive without going into an explanation each time for the benefit of our foreign readers.

con each time for the benefit of our foreign readers.

—An alexandrian method of paying a hotel bill occurred in Sacramento, Minas Geraes, on the 17th uft. A traveller arrived there on the 14th and put up at a hotel kept by Neca Pontes, who is also a planter. On the 17th he saddled his horse and brought it to the door, and then he deliberately entered the house and shot his host with a slorgun, afterwards mounting the horse and riding away undistubed. Happily Pontes was not seriously wounded, though hit by a number of slugs.

ously wounded, though hit by a number of sings.

—In Matto Gross o the commander of the military district called a meeting of officers for the purpose of taking action on the motion voiced at the military club in Rio de Jaueiro on March 21. All the officers present except three expressed their willingness to sign a declaration favorable to the motion. One of the dissenting officers stated that, conscious of his duties, he had no need of any instructions thereon and that he felt himself-under no obligation to obey the orders of the military club at Rio de Janeiro.

—In confermity, with the cell which we mention

tary club at Ro de Janeiro,

—In conformity with the call which we mentioned in our last issue, the old municipal chamber of Nictheroy met on the 30th ult, at No. 49 Rus do Visconde do Rio Branco, in that city. Major Menezes Froes was elected president and Dr. Alcibiades Leite vice-president. There was passed a resolution empowering the president to take such degal action as might be necessary for causing to be respected the decision of the superior court declaring the other chamber illegal. A large crowd gathered that day at the municipal building, expecting that the meeting would be held there and Dr. Martins Torres, president of the chamber declared illegal, remained in the building until noon.

noon,

—The Correio of Campinas of the 30th ult, says that the isolated hospitals and infirmaries of that city contained the following yellow-fever patients on the preceding day: Fundão lazereto, 11; Correia de Mello infirmary, 17; Beneficencia Portugueza hospital, 7; total 35, of which only two were considered to be in a critical condition. In addition to these the sanitary authorities gave the following report for the 27th for those under treatment in private residences in various parts of the city: cases from 26th, 18, new cases reported 7, deaths 7, discharged or removed 5, remaining under treatment 13. This gives a total for the whole city of 48, which shows a considerable decline in the epidemic.

--An Araraquara correspondent of the Commercial Araraquara has been considered in and sanitary improvement in Araraquara has been regignently done, and in consequence the town is tall of danger for those who return. The physicians have been negligient, being more concerned in attending patients who can afford to pay well, than in responding to the urgent calls of the poor. The sanitary officials also have not done their work thoroughly, nor given their personal attention to it as expected of them. It is a distressing state of affairs surely. Perhaps some unselfish citizen might instruct the people how to disinfect their own houses and help them thus to escape certain infection in the future.

-Fervent catholics are very much pleased with the new governor of Pernambuco, who, on the the new governor of Pernambuco, who, on the occasion of his inauguration, made a point of kneeling and taking the oath of office, although by ancening and maning the bath of onner, although by law he was only required to make an affirmation. Nothing is said in regard to ex-Governor Barbosa Lima's oath on retiring from office; but, as he is a positivist, we presume it was of such a nature as to be agreeable neither to catholics nor to protestants.

CRICKET IN SANTOS.

PICK UP "MR, GEPP" by: "MR, KENNEDY."
We congratulate the club on such a good turn out and trust the card-fixtures from May 3rd to November 2014 will be as well attended. Messis, Whoto and Barham played the best all round cricket, but we must not firget to commend Mr. Richards for his seven wickets for 24 tuns. The fillustry was the seven.

Mr. Richards for his seven w The following was the score:

MR.	GEPP'S	XI.

	Mr. Gepp's XI.	
	O. Wilmot, c. Theobald, b. Capt. Wilson	30
	- Lloyd, b. Theobald	7
	E. O. Broad, c. Sm th, b. Barham	í
	A. Richards, b. "	2
	J. A. Cross, l. b. w., b. Stock	- 3 - 6
	A. L. Tweedie, b. Barham	7
	F. H. Gepp, b. Stock	í
	H. Born, c. Elworthy, b. Everill	5
ı	F. J. Colbourne, run out,	3
ı	J. Thomson, b. Barham	3
ı	E. Cooper, b. "	_
	Capt, Wilson, b, Everill	
ı	J. Fraser, not out,	-
ı	Extras	H
١		_
ı	Total	77
ı		_
١	Mn Kuwananta VI	

Mr. I	KENNEDY'	's XI.	
C. Macfarlane.	b.	Richards	
- Everill,	ь.	Wilmot	5
H. Barton,	b.	Richards	3
C. Stock, run out,			2
E. Barham,	b,	Tweedie	31
P. Elworthy,	b.	Richards	7
- Theobald,	b,	"	5
— Clark,	b,		_
J. Kennedy,		"	5
A. Smith,	c. and b.	Wilmot	4
Capt. Wilson,	b.	Richards	3
P. Benoy,		Tweedie	_
G. Barboza, not out,			
Extras	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		8
Total			72

RIO GRANDE DO SUL

The lawlessness of the mercenaries employed by Julio de Castilhos for upholding his sway appears to be again involving the country in international difficulties. The accounts received of occurrences on the border are conflicting; but it seems that a band of Castilhistas entered Uruguayan territory and airested a Uruguayan named João Rocha, whom they carried to João Francisco's head-quarters. It was reported that they had there cut the prisoner's throat; but a telegram from the commander of the garrison of Livramento to Minister Porcinenu'a states that Rocha at the date of the telegram was still alive. The prisoner is accused of having insulted Easign Ildefonso, commander of the Castilhista force.

It is stated that another band of Castilhista likewise entered Uruguayan territory and attacked the house of the widow Aguiar, whose thusband had been killed in a similar attack during the late war. This house is said to be three leagues from the border.

likewise entered Uruguayan territory and attacked the house of the widow Aguiar, whose husband had been killed in a similar attack during the late war. This house is said to be three leagues from the border.

The federalist refugee Marciano Gonçalves was wounded by Castilhistas on Uruguayan soil. The noise of the fire arms was heard by a Uruguayan police force, which attacked the Castilhistas, diving them back into Rio Grande and wounding three of their men.

In view of these occurrences Gen. Cantuaria has sent the 11th battalion of infantry to Livramento and D. Pedrito.

Julio de Castilhos has divided the state of Rio Grande and to police districts, each of which is in charge of a chief of police. The notorious José Gabriel has been appointed chief of police of the 2nd district and Sebastifia Barreto of the 3rd.

At Porto Alegre much scandal has been caused by the babarous treatment of a soldier at the barracks of the 28th battalon of infantry. The Mercantil published an account of the affair and its proprietor was in consequence threatened by the commander of the battalion. This was made known to Gen. Cantuaria, commander of the distinct, who addressed a letter to the propietor of the Mercantil, expressing regret that an officer under his command should set to this subardinates. The ill-treatment of the soldier, he said, deserved the strongest condemnation. He is convinced, he added, that the press in denoqueing abuses performs an important social duty and he will always contribute by every means in his power to prevent restrictions from being placed on its liberty.

Gen. Firmino de Paula, who had been proposed as a member of the Clib Commercial at Porto Alegre, was black-balled, and it is stated the Castilhos' organ, displays much bed temper in its comments on the occurrence.

Judge Alcides Lima returns to the city of Rio Grande, where he will resume the performance of his judicial duties. He will publish in pamplet form his answer to the charges made against him for having decided: that Castilhos' jury law

The commander and other officers of the 25 h battation of infantry have passed a re-olution favorable to the celebrated motion voted at the military club in Rio de Janeiro on March 21.

According to a telegram of the 1st inst. Gen. Cantuaria has decided to send to Uruguayana Major Joao Pedro do Rozario, the officer who threatened the projector of the Mercantil.

It is stated that at Lugui the ex-revolutionist João Peres has been murdered by the municipal police and that in the vienity of S. Boja several commercial establishments have been attacked mortobed. At Palmeira the ex-revolutionist Alfonsoi Honorio bas called a meeting of federalists for the purpose of preparing for the municipal elections.

At Potto Alegre the Reformat, in answer to leading articles of the Federação, declares that the people of Rio Grande are endeavoring to obtain their rights by peaceful means. The Federação, however, persists in asserting that the federalists are preparing for war and repeats its threat-against them.

On Major Rosario's departure for Uruguayana a large number of Castilhistias, including Castilhos himself and his secretaries, assembled to take leave of him. Two bands of music belonging to Castilhos army were present and a handsome sword was presented to Rozario. This shows what regard Castilhos electricals for military discipline.

pline.

In a letter addressed to President Prudente de Moraes and published in the Echo do Schl, Angelo Dourado calls the President's attention to the harbarous treatment inflicted by Rozario on soldiers of the 28th latation. He helieves, he says, that the President, who has had the courage to defy the wrath of Minister Vasques, Castilhos' friend, will take steps to assure humane treatment to the seddiers.

Railroad Notes

On the extension of the Sorocabana railway have been laid as far as Avaré.

—The concession for a railway line from Our-Preto to Peçanha has been declared lapsed.

The March receipts of the Baturité railway, of ará, which is government property, amounted to 74,202\$680.

Ceará, which is government property, amounted to 74,2028/503.

—At a general meeting of shareholders of the Paulista railway on the 30th ult., a dividend of 8 per cent was declared for the year 1895 and over 800,000\$ were carried to account of reserve fund.

—It is said that the Central line is to be provided with a new type of passenger coach, carrying 80 passengers, and having side doors. We are not certain but what sections would make travelling more combratable on these lines.

—The following telegram was received on the 29th from Juzz de Fóra:—"On the Piau line traffic was suspended yesterday and to-day for the alleged want of coal. Some of the passengers are setting out on foot with their pa-sage paid."

—A package containing merchandise valued at 194\$000, was shipped some days ago from this eity to Macuco. When it reached its destination only 100\$000 worth of merchandise remained in it. This is another charge against the Leopoldina company. company.

It. This is another charge against the Leoponina company.

—The government has declined to continue the favor granted by an aviso of 12th February, 1895, by which funds are placed at the disposal of the Leopoldina company at the treasury agency in London for the payment of that company's obligations. The company had applied for funds to pay interest and amortization on the debentures of the Carangola line, alleging difficulties in arranging the necessary funds here.

—The Botanical Garden company has recently adopted a regulation requiring payment for all children carried on its trains over three years of age. The former custom of not collecting fares for children standing between the scales has been greatly abused, and the company has much reason in now requiring payment. And this is particularly true when we consider that the fare to Largo do Machado really amounts to only 1 ½ cents gold,—For 1895 the dividend of the Great Western.

do Machado really amounts to only 1½ cents gold.

For 1895 the dividend of the Great Western of Brazil radway is 5 per cent., or 1 per cent. less than for the three preceding vears. The blance forward is reduced from £6.8-8 to £6.007. The blance forward is reduced from £6.8-8 to £6.007. The thance forward is reduced by the weekly returns, showed a comparatively small diminution in currency—parameters of the second of t

LOCAL NOTES

-At the monastery of S. Bento there are matriculated 600 pupils.

--The ex-governor of Pernambuco, Capt. Bar-bosa Lima, has come down to this capital.

—It is stated that the Italian cruiser Lombardia arrived at St. Vincent without further cases of fever having appeared.

The cruiser Benjamin Constant is being pre-pared for another voyage of instruction. Why not turn out some of the other ships also?

—Now that Chili and Argentina are reported to be preparing to disarm, would it not be well for Brazil to reduce its army and the expenses of the war department?

—The arms of the republic are being substituted for those of the monarchy on the iron fence surrounding the Jardim d'Acclamação. In all probability we shall now be more secure and happier.

bility we shan now one more secure and inspired.

—The Jornal do Commercio hears that the cabinet will probably lose one of its members, who is intending to be a candidate in an approaching election. It is all very mysterious but then we shall not have to wait very long.

—The bishop of Madrid has offered to raise a battalion of volunteers to go to Cuba to combat the revolutionists. Is this the teaching of Christ and the church? Are steel and gunpowder sanctified myans for the saving of souls?

- Why is the Paiz making war on Martins Tor-res? Is Martins Torres making war on Quintino? —On the 30th ult, the grave of Mushal Florian Peixoto was visited by persons who believe in the system of government which he person fied.

-It is reported that some of the furniture sold to the government with the Friburgo palace is missing. The report, however, has been com-

tradicted.

On last Saturday Dr. Ubaldino do Amaral
resigned his seat on the supreme bench. As our
readers are aware, he has accepted the presidency
of the Equitativa, a new life insurance company.

of the Equitativa, a new life insurance company.

—Antonio Mace, the Cuban leader, has again been defeated and dispersed. This is becoming tiresome. Why can not the Madral and Havanna news factories vary their dispatches just a little?

—Congress should have opened on the 3rd inst, but there was no quorum. Vesterlay also was a repet tion of the same. It is hardly an auspricious beginning of a session which has much to consider.

sider.

—A letter posted in this city for Areal, in the state of Rio de Janeiro, has just returned from a trip to Europe. Its owner hopes that it is not fired of travelling and will now consent to go quietly to its destination.

quietly to its destination.

—On last Satunday delegates of the federal party held a meeting in this city for the purpose of selecting a condidate for the senate. Deputy Thomaz Delphino was clossen, having received 68 votes, against p cast for Dr. Rangel Pestana.

Delphino was chosen, having received 68 votes, against 9 casts for Dr. Rangel Pestana.

—After having been defeated, routed, dispensed, killed and allowed to die from wasting disease, the Cuban leader Maximo Gomez has suddenly appeared at the head of an army of 10,000 men and is marching upon the province of Matanza.

—Last Saturday on Lorgo de S. Francisco de Paula there was another fight between Luz Pinto Pereita de Andrade and Ensign Huga Araripe. The former, who on this occasion is said to have been the aggressor, was arrested by the police.

—Some days ago a gentleman applied to the municipal government for a license to build six small houses in one of the suburbs of this city and learned that he had to pay for it the sum of 1,128. Soo. Under these circumstances it is not astonishing that rents are high.

—Dr. João Felippe has requested the Gazeta de Andricia to state that he will support Gov. Bezerif for that office. He thus contributes towards vindicating the principle of promoting the exchange of offices between senators and governors.

—It is stated that the assassination of the Shah.

promoting the exchange of offices between senators and governors.

— It is stated that the assassination of the Shah of Persia on the 1st inst, will tend to complicate diplomatic relations between Great Britan and Russia, owing to the known Russian sympathies of the Shah's successor Monzaffer-ed-dine, It seems to be at roublesome year for the British government, but there can be no doubt as to the ultimate result,

— Those who honor the memory of the victims of military murder under the government of Marshal Ploriano Peixoto are causing masses to be said for them on the anniversaries of their death. On the 29th uit, there was a mass for the soul of Col. Luir Gomes Caldeira de Andrada and on the 16th inst, it will be said for the sons of Capit. Trajano de Carvalho.

—We regret to say that Joseph has drawn in the

jano de Carvalho.

—We regret to say that Joseph has drawn in the latch-string and has informed Paul that if he can not come now and without conditions, he need not come at all. This is scarcely polite, and it may make Paul feel just a little lonesome, but then perhaps Joseph's desire to cuertain Paul was not disinterested enough to be uncontrollably attractive.

—A telegram from Lisbon on the 1st inst. says that the state of Carlos Gomes remains unchanged, neither better nor worse, after the operation performed for cancer in the tongue. The physicians are urging him to remain in Portugal for a time, but he insists on leaving for Pará on the 3rd inst. A subsequent telegram says that he sailed for Pará on the 3rd.

on the 3rd.

—The last issue of D. Quixate is impagarel. It shows that Angelo's pencl and wit have lost none of their cunning. The imaginary interview and little conspiracy between the prefect and yellow-jack tells a very serious story with a few strokes of the artist's pencil. Zé Povinho will do well to read between the lines and take the instruction to heart.

—The engine of the minimum of the property of the property of the property of the minimum of the property of the

truction to heart.

"The enemies of the minister of marine have been trying to make capital against him because of a recent purchase of boarding cutlasses, it being claimed that such weapons are out of date. It is shown, however, that the naval regulations still require them, and that every ship in commission must carry them to the number of 45 per cent of the crew. The Pair will now hunt up some other equally absurd charge.

the crew. The Patte will now hant up some other equally absurd charge.

— A resident in complaining of the great number of dogs which infest some streets of this city, told the Jarnal of the 28th uh, that a child had been bitten on the 26th and had died of hydrophtobia in the Misericordia. This is a matter which the police and medical officials should take into consideratin at once. If the manpy curs which infest our streets are running mad, then something should be done to remove them.

—The situation in Cuba is becoming interesting. General Weyler has invited the regolutionists to present themselves within a specific time for pardon, or be shot if caught with arms in their hands. In reply, General Maeco threatens to shoot every Cuban who applies for pardon. The Cuban therefore is sure of being shot, by one chief or the other. His only cout se, therefore, is to fight for his life as best he can.

—Judge Aureliano de Campos has decided that

nght for his life as best he can.

—Judge Aureliano de Campos has decided that Ensign Herculano Teixeira de Magalhaes, of the police brigade of this city, was illegally retired from the service by the government of Marshal Floriano Peixoto by decree of May 20, 1894, and has condemned the government to restore this ensign to his place and to compensate him for the pay which he has failed to receive in virtue of that illegal act.

—Another murderous attack occurred in this city on the evening of the 30th ult., a retired colonel annuel Maximo Gomes de Souza attacking and stabbing a man who had been resulting in the same house with him. These frequent outbards of volent insanity are certainly very disquieties.

—An eminent French lawyer in Paris has under-taken to give free legal consultations to the poor of that city. This is a wordby example for the lawyers of other countries, where the poor are generally imposed upon and symdlet simply be-cause they can not afford to ask for legal advice.

—The commandant of the military school has informed the cher of police that the floating bath belonging to that school has been damaged by the explosine of a dynamic bomb thrown at it by two methods of the chernical conditions of the chernical Sandade

—A street-car conductor states that some days ago he bought a cloak from a soldier. On Tuestady he was arrested and canied to the 9th police station. There a man called on him and offered to obtain his release for 30\$000. He paid 15\$ and was set at liberty.

—The chief of police has yielded to the protests of the doctors and sanitary authorities and will not have the body of the man who was wounded at Santa Ciuz, taken from the common trench for an autopy. There were 16 bodies buried in this trench, of whom 7 died from yellow-fever.

—The Journal do Commercio of the 1st inst. says that it is possible that more students will be removed from the military school of this capital. The insubordination in that institution deserves serious consideration. Why not remove it to some place where the students will not be under partizan insuences?

—One of our colleagues was good enough to give a notice a few days since of the bureau of American republics at Washington, with a note of the total annual expense of the same, but neglected to state that nearly all these republics had failed to contribute their quota toward the said expense. Thus far the expense has fallen almost wholly on the United States.

For an aggravated case of hazing, which is classified by the military authorities as an act of perversity and inhunanty, five cadets of the military school have been expelled from that establishment and transferred to the 24th battation of infantry, 8th regiment of cavalry and 6th regiment of artiflety, and eight others have been imprisoned at the fort of Santa Cruz.

at the fort of Santa Cruz.

—According to telegrams from Montevideo it appears that the discussion in regard to the proposed sanitary convention is still going on, and it is now decided to defer further discussion until the return of the Brazilian minister from Rio de Janeiro. As Minister Porcioncula is a member of the chamber of deputies, this means that further negotiation will be deferred until the beginning of the next hot season. Such negotiations are endless.

endless.

—Our readers will remember that some time ago Eusign Hugo Aravipe was wounded in a disturbance which he had provoked with Laiz Pinto Pereira de Andrade at the Stadt Munchen. Last Thursday, at 4;30 p. m., when Pereira de Andrade was conversing with Dr. Climaco Barbosa in front of the Cailtau restaurant, he was assaulted by Araripe, accompanied by several of his friends. A police delegate endeavored to arrest Araripe, but the latter declined to be taken into custed yon the grown that he was an officer of the army.

-The first number of the new monarchist news-—The first number of the new monarchist newspaper, Liberdade, appeared yesterday. In its editorial declaration of faith, it calls attention to the many abuses, evils and losses which the Brazilian people are now enduring because of the change of government made in 1859. This is, of course, an unanswerable argument, and will continue so as long as the country remains in the bands of men who administer its affairs for their own personal advantage. The Liberdade sixere a good purpose in calling attention to these evils, even if it never attains its main object.

-In making up one of the pages of the Jornal de Cemmercio for last Tuesday's issue, the titles of de Commercio for last Tuesday's issue, the titles of two advertisements were exchanged, in conse-quence of which a German teacher was offered as a reward to the finder of a lost black-and-tan terrier and it was stated that 29,8000 ind arrived from Europe and would give lessons in French, Eng-lish, German, Spanish, plane, drawing and all branches of superior instruction. With exchange at 0 5/16 we haidly think that 50,8000 can accomp-lish so much. As to giving a German teacher for the recovery of a lost black-and-tan, that is a mat-ter of taste.

-The minister of war has approved the arrest —The minister of war has approved the arrest of certain military students for the brutal "hazing" of a recently matriculated student, and the penalties inflicted. By order of the commandant five students were reduced to the ranks and ordered to join battalions in service, and eight others less gulty were sent under arrest to the Santa Cruz fortiess. They had lied up the unfortunate "pleb," had given him a brutal beating for resistance, and were conducting him at might, maked, shamefully painted and with a rope around his neek, to the beach Fr a compulsory both when discovered by the efficer of the day.

—The numerical council is again transporter, with

-The municipal council is again tampering with —The municipal council is again tampering with the names of the streets, Rua do Rio Comprido, whose name has already been once changed to Malvino Reis, is now to be called Aristides Lobe; Praça D. Pedio 1 is to be called Marshall Devolros da Fonseca; Rua D. Pedro, between Engenho de Dentro and Piedade, will now take the name of Vice-President Manuel Victorino; and Dr. Doningos Freire, who has never been able to induce the medical profession to believe in his alleged discovery of the yellow-fever microbe, can conside hunself with the glow of giving his name to the street between Engenho de Dentro and Encantado which has hitherto been called by the name of Bariño de S. Felix.

-The Gazeta de Noticias relates that a few days —The Gazeta de Noticias relates that a few days since two young men appeared at the police station, where one of them preferred a complaint against a specified party, as follows:—On the pre-ceding Saturday he was married to a widow lady. Among the presents received was the parcel which he had brought with him, which was presented as a memorial of his wedding day. On opening the parcel it was found to centain, nearly wrapped up in colored paper, two large hours and various bones. The police officials indulged in audible suiles, and then recommended the offended young man to make out a formal complaint and submit his case to judicial action.

man to make out a formal complaint and submit his case to judicial action.

— Judge Aureliano de Campo; on Tuesday last is-ued an injunction against the municipal government's taxing or seizing the fresh meat brought to this city by Ludovico Revnier & Co., from the Marchy abattor, at Nicheroy, or interfering in any manner with the liberty of tade in such meat. In case of disobedience to this injunction the municipal government will pay a fine of 100,000\$, besides being subject to other penalties fixed by law. When the meat arrived from the Maruhy abattor on the following day the agents of the municipal government seemed disposed to raise a question in regard to a want of a becase for the sale of the meat, but Custodio de Barros, who owns a butcher's shop on Rua do General Camara, stated that he was provided with the proper leense and that he had purchased the whole cargo of meat. After this no opposition was made to the sale of the meat by the agents of the municipal government. The prefect of the federal district in an interview with a reporter of the Pornal do Commercio stated that the question is now before the courts, to whose decision, as a law-abiding citzen, he will cheerfully submit.

—The marriage of Mr. David D. Keay and Miss Irene Lecesne Snyth, eldest daugher of

merzic stated that the question is now before the courts, to whose decision, as a law-abiding citizen, he will cheerfully submit.

—The marriage of Mr. David D. Keay and Miss Lene Lecesne Smyth, eldest daughter of Mr. J. A. Smyth, and old and well-known merchant of this city, was solemnized at the British Church on the 20th litt, the Rev. Henry Mosley officiating and Mr. H. Savile presiding at the organ. On the conclusion of the ceremony and after a delightful breakfast at the Hotel Metropole with some of their friends, the happy pair left on their honeymoon, our special reporter being unable to name the destination, though the steam launch appeared to head for Niciheroy. We are quite sure it was not the Ilha das Flores, though in a poetical sense all nevely-weitled couples should go to the real "island of flowers" in the realm of lunar enchantments and nightingales. The numerous valuable presents and no less appreciated good wishes received by both bride and bridgeroom showed how much they are both appreciated brea and abroad, to which we desire to add at the best wishes that printer's lisk can express. And now that the bridal party has gone, there remains to be added a word of appreciation for the beautiful and tastefully arranged flowers which ornamented the altar tails. Nothing more dainty and expressive could have been designed, but for a fuller and more heartfelt appreciation the lady who thoughtfully left the "tim tacks" syread about for the bridal party to kneel upon, must apply to the best man.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

A Neva kevista for April (Vol. 1, No. 4). The present issue of the Revista is dedicate! wholly to literary subjects, among which we note "Per Tenebras" by Frota Pessoa, "A Musa de Comedia" by Evangelista da Silva, "O Hospede" a drama by F. Piuto de Almeida Junior, etc.

a drama by F. Pinto de Almeida Junior, etc.

Relatorio Annual do Hospital Samaritano, 1895.
The annual report of the Hospital Samaritano, of São Paulo, for the past year, showing that 170 pattents, of 18 nationalities, including 9 patients from 1894, were treated during the year. The returns show that 104 patients were discharged as caned, 23 as improved and 10 without result, 16 died and 15 remained under treatment at the end of the year. The hospital received 12,401\$700 in donations, etc., during the year, 20,35% in annual contributions (including 12,000\$ from monthly dues, 15,642\$100 from patients' fees, and a balance from diverse sources to complete a total of 50,792\$260. The total expenses for the year, including 7,094\$230 expended on building and constructions, amounted to 46,154\$960.

COFFEE NOTES

—Two coffee plantations have recently been sold at Santo Antonio de Cachoeiro, São Paulo, and the citzens of the place are agitating in favor of a transway to connect that district with the Can-

—The state legislature of Espirito Santo has passed in final discussion the bill approving the agreement made at Petropolis by the representatives of the states of Minas Gertae, Rio de Janeiro, S. Paulo, Espirito Santo and Bahna for taking measures for promotting an increase in the consumption of coffee.

sumpton of collee.

—The Panama Star and Herald of March 25 says:

—'The number of c fice plantations in the republic of Costa Rica is 8,595, and the number of trees planted on these plantations is no less than 26, 282,874. The crop last year, according to 'fficial statistics, yielded 15,160,808 kilogrammes of colfee, representing a value of over nine millions of dollars. The population of the results is scarcely over two hundred thousand inhabitants.''

Business Notes

-Last year 196 patents were issued in Brazil.

-The Argentine bark Progresso, stranded near Maranhão, has been sold at auction for 4,970\$.

The new steamer Prindente de Monaes be-longing to the Amazon Steam Navigation Co., artived at Pará on the 30th ult.

The official value of the exports from the stare of Matta Grosso in 1804 was 551,605\$000, against 328,315\$000 in the preceding year.

—A dishonest cartman was arrested in Santos one day last week for abstracting merchandise from two cases entrusted to him for delivery. —The March exports of rubber from Pará amounted to 2,210,044 kilogrammes, of which \$40,597 kilogrammes were shipped direct from Mandos.

The hureau of instruction of the state of São Paulo has accepted the proposal of Messis. Mictil Deutsch & Co. for furnishing one hundred American clocks at a cost of 385000 cach.

—The drawings of the "Protectress of Poverty" lottery have been suspended by the Minas Geraes authorities. Perhaps "Poverty" has discovered that someone else is getting the benefit.

The importers of beers and mineral waters met on the 27th ult. to prepare a representation to the President against the vexations manner in which the new taxes are imposed upon those articles.

—The president of the Lloyd Brazileiro at-tributes the failure of that company to pay the in-terest on its indebtedness to the fall in exchange and to the competition of foreign navigation com-

-Messrs. Poacy & Co., cigar manufacturers at Rio Grande, have telegraphed to the minister of finance that they will close their establishment unless the collection of the new tax on cigars is

—The Amazon Cable Company is said to be suing the state government of Amazonas for 300, 000\$000 on account of the interruption of the telegraph service caused by officials of that government at Itacoatiara.

—Several firms of this city have brought a suit before the federal court for the annuluent of the order of the director-general of the post office pro-hibiting the remittance of state lattery tickets by post from the office at Rio de Janeiro.

—It appears from a Buenos Aires telegram that Deputy José Carlos de Carvalho has been nego-tiating there for an Argentine and Brazilian expo-sition in that city, and has secured a certain amount of official encouragement.

—The failure of the Armação da Cooperativa Maranheuse company, of Maranhão, has led to the sale of its buildings, which realized only 28,300\$, The cieditors are receiving less than one half of their claims and the shareholders nothing.

—The steamer Britannia entered the Saude dock last Tuesday. It will there make the tepairs necessary for enabling it to cross the ocean and will then proceed to Europe for the purpose of making all other repairs which it requires.

—From what we can learn by casual inquiry not less than twenty-five printing presses have lately been stopped in this city for want of work, and a large number of compositors and pressume have been discharged. This illustrates how the present depression in business is affecting one single trade.

—The silk factory, whose cost figures on the balance sheet of the Companhia S. Lazaro at 521, 106\$200, does not seem to have proved a success. In 1894 it was worked at a loss of 4,442\$450, and last year it was not at work and the company lost 818\$900 on the sale of raw materials which it was unable to use.

The Viação tramway company of São Paulo should certainly be prosecuted for swindling. It authorizes its conductors to issue coupons, or vales, for change, and then for one trifling excuse or another refuses to redeem them. The Paulistas are a tame lot surely, if they continue to submit to such a swindle.

—The São Paulo Municipio, of the 2nd inst, calls the attention of the minister of finance to an alleged abuse on the part of the new docks company of Santos which is accused of importing and selling cement without paying duties on it. It would certainly appear that this company is making good use of its power and opportunities.

mg good use of its power and opportunities.

—The Companhia Lloyd Brazileiro estimates its loss by the naval revolution at 3.391.971\$010. That last 10 reis, which is equivalent to about one-sixth of one cent gold, shows how carefully and closely the estimate has been made. In consideration of prompt settlement, however, the company would probably be willing to waive that fraction.

-We learn from the report of the Companhia loyd Brazileiro that its receipts last year were in-Loyd Brazileiro that its receipts last year were in-sufficient to enable it to pay the interest on its in-debtedness. On the 31st of December, 1894, the unpaid interest on the debentures issued by the company amounted to 3,333,197\$420, on the 30th of June, 1895, to 3,703,850\$000 and on the 31st of December, 1895, to 4,713,278\$700.

-Messrs, Wilson & Co., of this city, have announced the renewal of their partnership contract (registered with the Junta Commercial on the 6th ult.) and also the increase of their capital. As before, the firm consists of Messrs. Thomas H. Okell, Edward Wilson and John L. Bisset as active partners, and Martinho de Freitas Mourão as a silent partner (commanditario).

The São Paulo Reporter of the 29th ult, says that the police had succeeded in capturing an employe of an important commercial house of that city who had disappeared with 14,000\$ cash leologing to his employers. The poice found 13,700\$ in his possession. The employers have received the money and have requested the authorities not to prosecute nor to mention names.

ties not to prosecute nor to mention names.

—The Companhia União Industrial S. Sebastião is engaged in five law-suits. One of these is that which it has brought against the bank-nut estate of Conde de Loopoldina for 2,400,000%00 and another is its suit against the hank-nut estate of the Banaco de Credito Universal. Three of the suits are against the company. Messus, Wille, Schmillinisky & Co. are suing it for 505,000%000, value of 1,000 debentures of £22 Ios. Messus, I. H. Lowndes & Co. have two suits against the company, one for 1,666,000%, not including interest, and the other for the balance of their commission as the company's agents.

—An executive decree of the 30th ult. (No. 2,269) promulgates the treaty of commerce and navigation celebrated between the representatives of Harail and Peu October 10th, 1891, approved by the Brazilian congress August 20th, 1894, and completed by an exchange of ratifications in Lina on Manch 18th last. There has been deliberation enough about it to warrant the conclusion that very important interests are at stake.

important interests are at stake.

The British board of agriculture has prohibited the importation of all cattle and swine from the Brazils, a sequence to similar legislative measure initiated by the government of the United States. The effect is of greater importance than may be discerned on the surface. It means that any vessel calling at a Brazilian port will not be able to embark eattle for any port in the United Kingdom until after twenty-eight days after its arrival at a River Plate port; and, further, that any vessel bringing cattle from the River Plate woul into the able to land them alive in the United Kingdom if it had called at a port in the Brazils.—Buenos Aires Sport and Plattime.

The ways and means committee of the house.

Aires Syot and Pastime.

The ways and means committee of the house of representatives at Washington have reported favorably on a bill to expedite the delivery of imported parcels and packages. The measure provides that any articles other than precious stones and jewelry, not exceeding \$500 in value, imported in packages not exceeding 100 pounds in weight, in vessels of the United States, may be appualised on the wair under such regulations as the Sectetary of the treasury may prescribe, and after such appraisement and assessment of duties by the collector may be delivered immediately, under the bond provided for in this act, to express companies or other duly incorporated inland carriers bonded for the transportation of appraised or unappraised merchandic between the several ports in the United States.

merchandise between the several ports in the United States.

—The chauvinist organ O Paiz is continuing its attacks upon the City Improvements Co., and with the result that its assertions and arguments have been shown to be false and unfounted as fast as they are produced. It is said that a prominent municipal official is behind these attacks. The gross injustice of the whole affair will be seen when it is considered that the company has faithfully met its engagements and performed all its responsible duties in spite of all the troubles and difficulties which have affaired this city. The continued low rates of exchange have deprived the company of all profits on its lusiness, and for several years now its skareholders have received no dividends. Notwithstanding this, the efficiency and regularity of its drainage service, so essential to the company a debt of gratitude. Of course the company a debt of gratitude. Of course the company and the total service in the aburbs, for it can not raise money for a non-dividend paying business, but we are confident that the fair-minded citizens of Rio de Janeiro will make due allowances for this. And in the end we are sure they will not fail to recognise the important service which the company as rendered during a difficult period, as well as the prejudees it has incurred in maintaining that service.

—By the death of Mr. George Holt, on Friday, Livernool has lost a benefactor, and the shipping

during a difficult period, as well as the prejudices it has incurred in maintaining that service.

—By the death of Mr. George Holt, on Friday, Liverpool has lost a benefactor, and the shipping community an enterprising and prominent member. Death was due to an attack of pneumonia brought on by a chill contracted about a month ago. All his life Mr. Holt was connected with shipping, and showed throughout his career a keen business instinct which led to the development of a very important and extensive trade. He led a busy life, and was rewarded by considerable success. After serving an apprenticeship with Messrs. T. and J. Brocklebank, he joined Mr. W. J. Lamport and J. Brocklebank, he joined Mr. W. J. Lamport a life. Holt. They successfully established a line of steamships between Liverpool and the Brazill, later extending the service to the River Plate. A line was also run between Antwerp and South American posts. Their business steadily increased, in spite of competition, and the firm enlarged the scope of their operations. The business is tr-day an enormous one, and the fleet is amongst the most important in the country. Mr. Lamport died in 1874, and the whole responsibility then rested upon Mr. Holt, who successfully carried on the undertaking, taking in as partners Mr. C. W. Jones and Mr. Walter Holland. After some years the deceased gentleman gradually ceased to take an active part in the management, and in 1894 her retried from the direction of the firm.—Transport, April 10.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—The April receipts of the recebedoria of this capital amounted to 722,459\$077, against 823,-402\$046 in the same month of last year.

-The April receipts of the Minas Geraes no bedoria located in this city for the collection coffee export duties, amounted to 317,958\$267.

The treasury has remitted 200,000\$ in small notes to the Corumbá custom-house and treasury agency in Cuyabá, Matto Grosso, this sum being divided equally between the two.

The April receipts of the mesa de rendas of the state of Rio de Janeiro, to which is paid the export tax on coffee, were 373,586\$938, against 1,294,274\$704 in the same month of 1895.

—The estimated revenue of the state of Mara-nhão, according to the governor's estimates now under consideration in the state assembly, is 1,735,264\$730, and the expenditure 1,656.292\$5000.

—On the 24th ult, the municipal council of Mogy-mirim, São Paulo, voted to petition the state government for the sum of 20,000\$ to meet expenses incurred in combatting the epidemic of yellow-fever in that town.

yellow-terer in that town.

—The March receipts of the Pará custom-house were 1,636,705\$745, of which 1,359,452\$193 were from imports and 95,660\$621 from surfaxes on the same, and 12,421\$74\$76 from deposits. The total receipts of March 1895 were 1,286,063\$370.

—A Pernambuco telegram published in the Gazeta de Noticias of last Thursday states that ex-Governor Barbosa Lima on quetting the government left a deficit of 31.000,0008. It is probable that he really left a deficit, but there is evidently a mistake in the amount, since it would have been impossible for him to obtain credit for so large a sum.

sum.

—The April receipts of the custom-house of this city amounted to 8,941,833\$40\$, against 11,632.

479\$339 in the same month of last year, a decrease of 2,690,505\$841. The receipts for the preceding month of March, of the current year, were 13,229,-10\$414, from which it is seen that the falling off in customs revenue has been 4,287,220\$406, due to the excessive imports to escape the higher rates of the new tariff which were despatched in March.

The following returns of customs research.

—The following returns of customs receipts col-

	1896.	1895.
Rio Grande do Sul	546,133\$461	669,440\$693
		3,310,662\$402
Rio de Janeiro	8,941,883\$498	11,632,479\$339
Ceará	113,205\$163	318,185\$993
Bahia	1,118,723\$529	1,530,700\$652
Uruguayana	79.590\$545	162,850\$333

COMMERCIAL

			Rio de	Janetro,	May	4th, 1	396.
Par value	of the			(1\$000),		#7 d.	
do				o in U			
				f £ i stg		54 75	cts
do	\$1.00 (U. S. coi	n) Brazi	lian gold		1\$827	
do	of £1 st	g. in Br	azilian ge	old		8 8gc	
Present v do	alue of t	ne Brazil do	ian milr de	ndon to-c eis (gold) o (paper	···	9 ½ 2†842 352 fs. g	
do	coi		Bo per &	in U.		19,00	с
	lian	currency	r & 1. st / (paper)	g. in Bra		5\$263	
Value of	£1 sterli	19			5	25\$ 263	

EXCHANGE.

April 25- The market opened with 9,316-93/ posted at the banks, and with business in other tham bank sterling at 9,333. During the morning 93/ was official everywhere and the market advanced steadily, closing firm with bank sterling at 9,333. During the morning 93/ was official everywhere and the market advanced steadily, closing firm with bank sterling at 9,333. During the morning 93/ was official edilvery, but there was a good deal of anxiety among Rio operature stosel, also future delivery, and this combination naturally advanced intex. Past experience seems ignored by exchange operators, introduced and by a sterling of the sterling. Sovereigns were quoted on the street at 25/55 and closed at the bloss with sellers at 25/50, on buyers?

April 39- The banks opened at 0,716 and the market was firm, with business in land at 9 3/ 3 and in other sterling. Sovereigns were quoted on the street at 25/55 and closed at the bloss with sellers at 25/50, on buyers of the streng of the streng

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

April 37.	
6 Apolices, 5s 958	3,000\$ Go'd 6s'68 242
51 do 960	55 Apolices, 1895 954
700\$ do 96	10 do 956
16 do 451,250	6r do regist 953
43 do1,248	46 do 952
60 do1,247	2 do 951
300 hn.Cr Rl. Braz, 56	110 deb, Sorocabana 64
27 ,, Predial 56	
Ban	ks.
271/2 Lav.e Comm 143 50 Nacional 222	100 Republica 154
April 28.	
5 Apolices, 5s 961	20 Apolices, 1895, 952
63 do 960	to do regist 952
20 do 959	18 do 953
500\$ do 96	34 deb.L'dna 200\$ 80
5 do 451,247	50 do 85
1 do1,235	160 ,, Evoneas 60
3 do1,230	56 ,, Geral (20. 500
,0co\$ do Rio Gde 84	50 hn.Cr.Rl.Braz. 56

Banks.	an
73 Braz e Londres 14 200 Rep.bo. 31 July 188 25 Depos'te Des. 106 20 do 28 68 500 150 Republica 154 500 230 do 69 110 do 155	pe
25 Depos te Des. 100 20 do 28 68 500	N
	1
Miscellaneous.	
30 Lloyd Braz 8 40 Tatt. Moreaux 58 500 do 10 100 Torens	1
1012 do 9 250 Minas S. Jeron. 5	78
20 Conf Ind. mill 200 19 Braz, Fed. insce, 11 500	
200 Melh. no Braz., 24 500 100 Melh no Marah 5	l
April 29.	1
6 Apolices, 58 958 250 deb.Ldina 100\$ 9	
6 Apolices, 55 958 250 deb.Ldina too\$ 9 14 do 960 77 hn. C. R Braz. 56	
1,000\$ do 96 57 ,, do gold 74	
1t do 481,219 35 do 73 500\$ Gold 65'68240 13 , Piedial 57 12 Apolices, 950 72 do 56	w
6 Apolices, 56 938 230 deb.Ldina too\$ 9 1,000\$ do 90 11 do 46 1,19 200 Gidd (56 140 13 Apolices, 93re, 350 14 do 950 15 do 950 16 do 950 17 Apolices, 93re, 350 18 do 950	Wi
	Gu Ed
9 Commercial 207 65 Lav. e Com 142 100 Constructor to 100 do 28 66 50 Keptibilitical 135 8 Nacional 211 53 do 155,000 40 do 222 1000 xd bo 31 Aug. 150	Ed Ste
50 Republica 155 8 Nacional 221	Le
55 do 155,000 40 do 222	Le Ari Ka Ori
Miscellaneous.	Or
473 Leopoldina R. R 4 500 150 Conf, Ind. mill 200	Ka Wa
100 do 4 750 50 Central do Braz 130	Zei
473 Leopoldina R. R 4 500 150 Conf. Ind. mill 200 100 do 4 750 50 Central do Braz 130 70 Jar. Bot. tram 118 252 Melh. S. Therez 54 50 Bonauça insce. 10	Ro
	Di Jor
April 30. 31 Apolices, 58 960 1, 603 do 96 9 do regist 949 10 do 48 1,195 50 do 980). Cu
1,000 do 451,105 50 do 950	Su
, 10 do1,190 14,500\$ do R. Grande 84	
18 do1,185 163 ,, Sorocabana 63 500	
April 30. 31 Apolices, 58 960 56 Apolices, 1895 953 1,\$\(\text{to}_{1}\) \text{fo}_{1}\) \text{co}_{1}\(\text{co}_{1}\) \text{co}_{1}\(\text{co}_{1}\) \text{co}_{1}\(\text{co}_{1}\) \text{co}_{2}\(\text{co}_{1	
Danki,	-
5 Commercial 205 4 Merc. Santos. 140 5 do 207 25 Law e Com 143 150 do 205 150 Commercio 215 500 de. xd lio 21 Aug 152 150 Constituctor 10 150 do 1 Jul.; 1 Aug 153 50 liniciador 7 200 do 28 69	
150 do 208 126 Republica 157	
150 Constructor 10 1000 do 1 Jul-51 Aug 153	
50 Iniciador 7 200 do 28 69	
Miscellaneous. 1co Le poldina RR 5 300 V. F. Sapucahy 6 330 Sorocabana 75 100 Bonança insce. 10	
330 Surocahana 75 100 Bonança insce. 10	
May 1.	
46 Apolices, 58 900 88 do 48 1,185 to do 955 1 do 1,175 to 955 2.00\$ do 1775 fo do regist 933 2.00\$ do 1775 10 Golda 88 1,700 6 Emm. Municipal 165.	_ '
1 do1,175 t do 953	
2,000\$ do1176 67 do regist 953	
10 Gold 4s'891,700 1.0 , Sorocabana 64 d.d1,690 546 hn. C. R. Braz. 56	
Banks.	
70 Commercial	-
5 Rural, 23: 200 do bo. 31 July 100	
Miscellaneous	
4058 O. Publicas 2 50 Taltersall Mor 60	
May 2.	
24 Apolices, 58 960 55 Emp. Municipal 160	_
31 do 959 50 deb.L dia 10.25 6 750	
63 do 1895 956 103 ,, Sorocabana 64	
May 2. 4 Apolices, 58 960 31 do 950 60 do 1895 956 70 do 956 70 do 958 70 do 958 75 do 958 75 do 958 75 do 958 76 do 958 76 do 958 77 do 958 78 do 958 88 h.n. Predial 57	
Banks.	
50 Commercio' 25 8t 5 Republica 138 199 do 80 260 do 69 20 Merc. Santos 145 25 Rural, 25 115	
20 Merc. Santos. 145 25 Rural, 28 115	
Miscellaneous,	
too Minas S. Jeron. 5 200 Braz. Territ 2 4 Jat. Bot. tram. 120	;
MARKET REPORT.	_
Rio de Janeiro, 4th May, 1896.	

Exports.

Coffee—There has been business doing every day during the past week, and the sales reported amount to about 30,000 hags, or some foce bus more than the supply. The position of the sales reported amount to about 30,000 hags, or some foce bus more than the supply. The position of the sales reported amount to about 30,000 hags of the sales and the sales are sales and the sales are sales and the sales are sales and amount of the sales are sales and authorized opinions to the sales are sales and the sales are sales and authorized opinions to the sales are sales and the sales are sales are sales and authorized opinions to the sales are sales ar

3,791 ,, Coastwise	
26,450 bags.	
The vessels sailed with coffee are :	
The vessels sailed with collecture .	
United States:	bags.
April 25. New York Br str Merida	2,500
29. do Ger str Senior	9,000
o do Br str Lassell	£ 2.856
30. Baltimore Amer bk Julia Rollins	5,365
Europe:	
April 25. Hamburg Ger str. Itaparica	1,222
Copenhagen do	1,650
May 2. Hamburg Ger str Amazonas	148
Elsewhere:	
May 1 River Plate Fr str Médoe	1,170
Coastwise, Sundry steamers	3,201
Descints for the past week were as any hare	

nd brokers' quotations according to New York types, and er arroba, were the following:

No. 6	April 27.	May 2. Nominal
7	20 000	20\$100-
å	19 000-19\$230	18 8 0-19\$000
9	18 200 - 18 400	18 000-15 400
78,484 bags.	hands, this morning in April were divided	were estimated to be

e clearances in April were divided as	
United States	65.608
Europe	11,948
River Plate, etc	8,45 7

COFFEE SHIPPERS IN AP	
I	bags.
W. F. Mc. Laughlin & Co	11,900
Wille, Schmilinsky & Co	11,347
Hard, Rand & Co	8.:00
Gustav Trinks & Co	6,475
Edw. Johnston & Co	5,179
Steinwender, Stoffregen & Co	4,780
Levering & Co	4.168
Arbuckle Brothers	3,011
Karl Valais & Co	2,850
Ornstein & Co	2,402
Karl Krische	
Watson Ritchie & C.	2,093
Z-ul- Danie & C	1,590
Zenha, Ramos & Co.	1,378
Ed. Ashworth & C.	
Robillard, Braga & Co	1,264
Dias Pereira, Almeida & Co	1,202
Jorge Dies & Irmão	1,085
I I. W. Doane & Co	1,067
Cunha Freire Primos	1,027
Sundries	6.154
Total	79 972
D. 111	

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO. Receipt Shipmes Shipmes F. E. C. C. Total s Stock... Average N. Y. N. Y. Steame Steame

	Apr. 27	Apr. 27 Apr. 28 Apr. 29 Apr. 30	Apr. 29	Apr. 30	Totals since 1 Apr	May :	May 1 May 2 May 3	Мау з	Totals since 1 Ma
otsbags	3,984	4,352	3.710	2,259	86,123	2,625	3 2 88 88	3,955	9,968
ents U. States.	10 684	7.048	2,543	:	55,448	:	:	:	;
Europe	:	:	:	;	11,948	667	1,275	:	1,912
ape	:	;	;	:	:	:	:	:	:
River Plate, etc. ,,	:	:	197	854	7,649	:	:	:	:
oastwise	:	:	1,886	:	4,977	1,905	:	:	1,903
shipments bags	10,034	7.048	4,626	854	79,972	2,572	1,275	:	3,847
,	74.570	71,874	70 958	72,363		72,416	74.529	78.484	:
e quot. No. 7.						Nom.	Nom.		
V per 2	20\$000	201000	20,5000	19₹300	:	18\$900	:	:	:
do No. 8	19 000	19 0:0	19 000	1800	:	:	18\$900	:	:
i	13 % 6 13 % 6 13 % 6	13 % 6	13 % €	13 % c	:	13 % 6 13 % 6	13 7% €	:	:
ige on London 9 13132d		9.7116	9 17132	9 7/16		9 9116 9 17132	917132	:	:
r freight, 5% primage.	30 6	30 6	30 0	300	:	30 0	300	:	:
ts at Santos bags	2,900	1,700	8	1,700	52,400	2,000	1,7:0	:	3,70

700 Totals ace 1st July 2,062,502 1,243,660 619,674 73,215 63,376 101,499 2,198,424

Imports.

The movement is still moderate and qu tations show little change. It is pretty clear that importing dealers are indicating their stocks which came in under the old diries, for present interest and the stocks which came in under the old diries, for present means that it is levide. Flour is down again, but at the close importers seemed rather more animately although quite true that foreign flour cannot be sold at present questions, the local nills appear to meet freely the demand for their flour. Lord, c dish and pook are about unchanged, and sice seasier to buy; the receipts all these articles are moderate, or mil. No pute has arrived and a stock are moderate, or mil. No pute has arrived and at addices of each animal control of the present and an arrived from the River Plate. There are no changes sworthy of note in the Dance of Republics ascens inclined to keep rates steady for market takers, when these can avoid of its services.

services.

The more can award of ISs proposed an award of ISs proposed by policy and always dedient appear to have had more demand, and importers are now rather finner, but renerved shypments from the United States are hinted-at, and the local milist are feely meeting the demand for their flour. Questions are again lower by 50 st, all around, and delications are recommended to the proposed by th

ds, and brokers quote as follows:	
Trieste	nominal.
Richmond 1st	28\$750-20\$000
do 2nd	nominal,
Baltimore 1st	28 750-29 000
do 2nd	
Western and Interior	28 250-29 000
River Plate	
Local Mills	24 500-27 500
ard_Receipts have been 1 28s	begs, as cases per A

Pitch Pine-There are still no receipts and quotations are

White Pine—Receipts nil, and last quotation of 21018.
per foot is nominally unchanged.

per fort is nomically unchanged.

Spruce Pine—There is nothing to report.

Swedish Pine—Nathing new.

Kerosene—Receipts have been (5,000 cases) for Heredias.

Quantities of (15,000 - 115,000 per case) according to quantity and conditions, are about unchanged.

thy and conditions, are about unchanged.

Turpentine—There have been no receipts, and last protinus of 8 m-81 pris, per kilogramme are unchanged.

Rosin—The threating homogeneity tays last, from New Verk
and, last quicknows of 2220 oct 245 one per lad according
to quality, are continued.

Cement—Receipts are goobits, from Hambarg, and quietations todaly are; British 1,450 oct 455 one 192 one and
German 1c3 con 133000 and French 175 one 192 one and
bet.

hr!,
Indian Corn—Receipts are 1,530—lags per Cal. 2.457
per Mauric and 617 per Matatan. from the River Pate
Biokers quote st 2520c—8550 per log.
Hay—Receipts ml. Bickers still quote at ab ut 1,5—
to s, per klopanime.
Bran—There are no receipts of foreign, and native is
higher at 4550c—4550c per log.

Bran - There are no receipts of foreign, and native is higher at 45 500 – 4500 per Have been:

3.46 lons per Fire-kide, from Cordift.
4.390 , Freibus, do. 3.31 , Freibus, do. 3.32 , Freibus, do. 3.31 , Frei

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

MAP 1.,

Carding—B-ship, Montgomery hire; 1401 tons; Edwards—48 de; coal to Thedina, Redrigues & Co.

MASSILLAS—Don the Farbarding; 713 tons; Lerentzen; 51 ds; dies to E. Ott & Co.

MAP 17.,

Carding—Br ship Fast Lothham; 1389 tons; McFarlane; 49 ds; coal Wilson Sons & Co.

—The ship Frincia General; 1649 tons; Thomas; 49 ds; —The ship Largelmane; 1786 tons; Spence; 46 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co.

—The ship Farbardinge; 1786 tons; Spence; 46 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co.

—The ship Farbardinge; 199 tons; Nicholas 52 ds; coal to Belmin Rodrigues & Co.

MAP 17.

Belmino Rodrigues & Co.

MA 1° 3

LONDOW—Swed bl. Rodertsforze: 764 tons: Jansen: 56 ds; smufries to Chr. Hecksher & Co.

SWANSIG—Blug Espond; 450 tons; Jenkins; 66 ds; coal to Brazilian Coal Co.

Brazilian Coal Co.

Chascow—His hip Prosecurance: 1766 tons; Comnie; 43 ds; coal to Gas Co.

Astrongo—Blug Domonto: 1635 tons; Graves: 32 ds; Astrongo—Blug W. Same, as C.

VALUSCIA—Port lik Maria Entitle: 354 tons; Ribeiro; c2 ds; wine to J. A. G. Santos.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

APRIL, 27.
CHANNEL F.O.—Br lug White Wings; 435 tons; Lawrence; salted hides,

APR. 30.

ILHA DO SAL—Port bk Margarida; 366 tons; Souza; ballast. nast.

APR. 30.

BALTIMORR—Amer bk Julia Rollins; 580 tons; Hudgins; coffee.

offee.

M + V, 1.

RHADOS—Nor bg Flora; 505 tons; Lowe; ballast.

MAY 2.

Mexico - Br lug Cypher; 308 tons Clarke; ballast.

Rosanto - Br bk Tar fore; 868 tons; McGough; do

MAY 3.

BARBADOS—Br bk Cathaya . 790 tons: Francis; hallast, Lota - Br bk Rollo; 878 tons; Thomas; do.

VESSELS AFLOAT & CHARTERED FOR RIO Bonlogue

Amerika	Pensacola	y opin
Augelo.	Marseilles	14 March
Adeina	Oporto	
Australia	Brunswick	
Arcelina	Oporto	
Angieletta R	Pensacola	3 March
Arlsona	Pensacola	
Blackheath (str)	Rangoon	5 April
Birnam Wood	Pascagoula	
Bessie Hamilton	at Christiansand	••
Bille	Rangoon	11 Feb.
Cambrian Queen	Cardiff	to April
Canning	Savannah Hull	S Feb.
Cupica	Cardiff	
Costa Lobo	Oporto	29 Feb. 12 March
Cubana	Liverp ol	
Constance	Rangoon	3º Feb.
Ckolierton (str)	Newport	17 Feb.
Century	Jersey	27 Feb.
Cashier	Grimsby	27 Feb.
Carnevie	Rangoon	es Fab
Darwin Dom Pedro II	Swansea	25 Feb. 23 March
Dom Pedro II	Baltimore	18 March
Daihanna	New York	31 March
Pee	Leith	
De Bay (str)	Middlesboro	
Don Quixote	Pensacola	
Enreka (and for Santos)	New York	13 March
Elsbeth	Glasgow	
Erin's Isle.	Cardiff	10 March
Else Ethelaida (str)	Rangoon Cardiff	: .
Ethelanda (Str)	Rangoon	26 March
Firth of Forth	Baltimore	8 March
Frances Furst Bismarck	Rangoon	18 March
Garnet Hill (str)	Leith	15 March
Grandhoim (str)	Antwerp	9 April
Garibaldi	Pensacola	у Арги
Guldregn	Pascagoula	22 Feb.
Hereward	Rangoon	26 Feb.
Hermes	Newcastle	6 Feb.
Jacob Raners	Gothenburg	29 March
Johann Adolph	Hamburg	25 March
Kideena	Pensacola	
Lancashire	Pensacola	
Lalla Laucefield Marjory Glen Monrovia	Pensacola	
Lancefield	Pensacola	
marjory Gien	Rangoon Pensacola	11 March
Minko	Oporto	13 March
Magdalena	Pensacola	13 March
Mona	Antwerp	3 April
Mystery	Halitax	29 March
	Pascagoula	ry minen
Macedon	Leith	
Oberon	Hamburg	3 April
Port Patrick	Cardiff	
Port Stan ey	Cardift	
Rowtor (str)	Cardiff	10 April
Rebecca Crowell	Hamburg	
Ramo na	Swansea	30 March
Rosa Alegret	Hamburg	
Kosa Augret	Barce'ona	21 Maich

Sanstar Farst Marstelles 25 Feb. Secondary Strict Marstelles 25 Feb. Secondary Strict Marstelles 25 Feb. Secondary Strict Marstelles 25 Feb. Secondary Marstelles Marstelles Secondary Marstelles Marstelles Marstelles Marstelles Secondary Marstelles Marstelles Marstelles Marstelles Secondary Marstelles Marstelles Mar								1.	HE KI
Sandhard Pensacola Sandhard	Rockha	urst	Newpor		FOREIGN S	MIL	ING V	ESSELS	IN THE POS
Sandhard Pensacola Sandhard	Rannal	George	Leith		OF RIO	DE	JANE	IRO, MAY	3rd, 1895.
Street First March September Septe	Samh	WS (SU)	Rangoo		1	-	_		
American	Stra.		Christian			Low No.	RIVE		CONSIGNERS
	Santa	Fara,	Marseil	es as Feb					_
Section Company Comp	Sonneb	erg (str)	Hambur						
Pensacch	Sophia	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Operto						1
	$Sum \sigma$	Wet	Pensacc		hk Namanda	er 66	5 Feb.	4 Macáo	k V. W.Guim & V. W. Guim &
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Apr. of Hevelins High New York 2014 Specified	A	RRIVALS O	F FOREIGN ST	LEAMERS.			4 Mar.	4 Pensacola	- F. P. Passos
Apr. of Hevelins High New York 2014 Specified	-			1	DK Annasona	. 1127	6 1	Cardiff	B. Rodrigues &
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Apr. 2 Heschian Big					sp Nile	207		8 Leith	Braz, Coal Co. Gas Co.
Hemburg Gr Friedrich Fri	Apr. 27	Hevelius Blo	New York: and	Norton M & C	sp Alex. Yeats	117	b . t	Gardiff	· · i B. Rodrienes &
Hemburg Gr Friedrich Fri	27	Bede Br	Leith 26d	Gas Co	bk Auriga	810	5 2	Brunswick	F. P. Passon
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	20	Méduc Fr	Bordeaux* 30d	Mess. Maritimes	sp East Lothian	1401	May		. Rodligues &
29 Minnin Norman Street Plate 3d display Lex Andes Fr Gandiff Lex Andes Fr Gandiff Lex Andes Fr Gandiff 20	Paranaguá Fr	Havre 32d	Chargeurs Réunis	sp Briti General,	1619		2 Cardiff		
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New York	2	Rosario It	Genoa* 20d	La Veloce	bk Valparaiso	713	May 1	Marseilles	E. On & C
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	3	Bellagio Br	Laverpool* 31d	Norton M. & C.	German				
DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS Discussion Date Department NAME WHERE TO CARGO She College Department Date Department Date Department Date Department Depa	3	Olinda Gr Atala Br	Hamburg* 24d	E. Johnston & C	1				
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DATE NAME WHERE TO CARGO			1		Italian				
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pp. 27 Harcalo Br. 27 Harcalo Br. 28 Harcalo Br. 29 Harcalo Br. 20	1		1		bk Giusennies	853	Mar. 13	Pensacola	Edificadora Co.
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Last Quotations of Stocks and Bonds --- May 4th.

Circulation	Publi	c Funds				
202,055,800\$ 105,000,000 124,647,000 24,761,500 24,761,500 16,868,500 7,379,000 4,000,000 25,000,000				957\$000 - 910\$\$000 951\$000 - 902 000 1,115 000 - 1,695 000 150 000 - 1,62 000		
Capital	Banks	Par	Last div.			
20,000,000 20,000,000 17,000,000 20,000,000 10,000,000 156,56,500	Commercial Commercia de o and series Constructor. Credito Movel. Lavoura e Commercia do mais entre en	200\$ 200 80 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200	8\$003 – Jan. 96 \$ 000 – Jan. 95 \$ 200 – Jan. 95 2 000 – Jan. 95 3 000 – Jan. 95 3 000 – Jan. 96 6 000 – Jan. 96 6 000 – Jan. 96 6 000 – Jan. 96 5 000 – Jan. 96 5 000 – Jan. 96	212 000 - 215\$000 10 000 - 10 500 - 146 000		
Capital	Rativays	Par				
40,000,000 16,000,000 62,000,000 24,000,000 70,000,000	Bahia & Minas Murmbinho Oeste de Minas do ornd series S. Paulo-Rio Grande Unido Sorocabana-Itama do zud series	40 f 100 200 75 200 200 60		\$0\$000 —84\$000		
Capitai	Transcays	Par	Last div.			
14,000,000\$ 12,000,000	Jardim Botanico S. Christovão	200\$	—April 96 —Jan. 96	116\$000—122\$000 145 000—148 \$000		
Capital	Mills	Par	Last div.			
10,000,000 f 6,000,000 3,00,600 6,000,000 500,000 1,200,000 1,500,000 4,000,000 2,000,000 360,000	Alliença. Brazil Industrial. Caroca. Confança Industrial D. Isabel. Industrial Mineira Manufactora Fluminense Petropolitana S. Pedro de Alcantara Santa Luira.	200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200	12 coo-Feb. 96 Feb 96 10 coo-Jan. 96 10 coo-Jan. 96 10 coo-Jan. 96 10 coo-Feb. 96 8 coo-Mar. 96 5 coo-Mar. 96 12 coo-Jan. 99			

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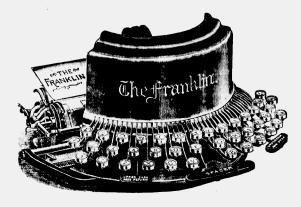
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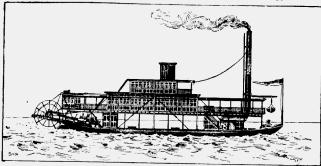
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