



THE RIO NEWS.

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2, RUA DE S. PEDRO
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These locomotive engines are adapted to every variety of service, and are built accurately to standard gauges and templates. Like parts of different engines of same class perfectly interchangeable.

Passenger and Freight Locomotives, Mine Locomotives, Narrow Gauge Locomotives, Steam Street Cars, etc., etc.

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The proprietor of this Restaurant begs to announce to his customers and friends that he has opened a *large dining room for families* on the first floor at the above Establishment, No. 8 Rua do Gen. Camara, and is at their service until 6 o'clock every evening.

The proprietor gives his personal attention to the catering

The service and kitchen are of the best.

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This establishment, the first in Brazil, for its elegance, comfort and situation amidst forests and enjoying the most magnificent scenery views of the mountains, town, the harbor and high seas, is the most suitable for families and gentlemen of distinction.
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Quickest dispatch given to Steamers and sailing vessels.

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Business Founded 1795.
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Insures against the risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise of every kind at reduced rates.
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Agents in Rio de Janeiro
Watson Ritchie & Co.
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NORTHERN (FIRE) ASSURANCE COMPANY

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Capital .. . £3,000,000
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Reserve fund .. . £1,328,751 ,,
Uncalled capital .. . £2,400,751 ,,
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THE BRAZILIAN COAL Co. LIMITED.

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A constant supply of fresh steam coal "Cory's Merthyr" always on hand. Prompt delivery at reasonable prices.
Tugboats always ready for service.
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STRANGERS' HOSPITAL, 110, Rua da Passagem

Now open for the reception of patients.
NON-SUBSCRIBERS will be admitted on presentation of an Order of Admittance signed by any subscriber. The payment of a sum equivalent to a fortnight's treatment, or a guarantee for all expenses from some resident in good standing, will be required.
Applicants for admission should present themselves between 10 and 11 a.m., if possible, or should first see the visiting physician (Dr. Banderica) before going there, in order to secure prompt medical attendance.
Patients employing other physicians can go direct to the Hospital, but should carry with them the physician's instructions as to assignment—whether in the ordinary or fever wards, and whether in a general ward or private room—and the above mentioned "order of admittance."
Orders of admittance may be procured at this office.
The consulting office of the regular visiting physician is:
DR. BANDERICA..... No. 75 Rua 1.ª de Março, from 1 to 3 p. m.
The visiting hours are, for the present, 8 to 9 in the morning and 4 to 7 in the evening, for patients and from 3 p. m. to 6 p. m. for the nursing staff.

SITUATION WANTED.

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

HOUSE WITH FURNITURE

To let a splendid house with large chacara beautiful view, suitable for 4 or 5 gentlemen or family, lying the furniture.
Rua Principe Imperial No. 50 (Morro da Nova Curitiba).

HOUSE TO LET.

At the Ladeira da Gloria, on Lease, with ground and entrance from the Rua do Russell. Splendid view of Bay; large Veranda; abundant supply of Water; Shower Bath; convenient for Sea Bathing. Trams pass the gate.
Apply 11, Ladeira da Gloria.

Missing Friends.

Information wanted at the British Consulate General, No. 2, Rua General Camara, as to the following:
JOSEPH, 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.
APRILS, Walter.—Was living some time since with Senhor Maurice Haretoff, Fazenda da Bella Alliana, Yaregem, Alagoas state of Rio. Information required as to his whereabouts.
MERICCA, Fortunato—Maltese: was lately here on board one of Her Majesty's ships belonging to the Squadron on the S. E. Coast of America. It is stated that he left his ship and was staying at Joseph's lodging-house.
OGLE, Frederick—Engineer, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, England. Left home several years ago. His relations hear that he has died of yellow fever. Can anyone furnish any information respecting him?
TELLEY, or TELLY, Mathias—Native of Ireland. When last heard of he was engaged in mining in Brazil. Enquiries made about him from Lima, Mich. Will hear very good news on calling at the Consulate-General.
Rio de Janeiro, March 25th, 1896.

THOMAS PRICE

Has always a large stock of Instantaneous Water Heaters, Baths, Filters, etc., etc.
Undertakes the installation of electric light, bells, portable and fixed Telephones, Lightning-conductors, in the City or in the Interior.
Guaranteed for two years.

50, RUA DO GONÇALVES DIAS
RIO DE JANEIRO.

JOHN SHERRINGTON,

Mechanical Engineer,
(Engenheiro Mechanico).
For 29 years Manager of the Lidgerwood Manufacturing Co., Ltd., lately Manager of the São Paulo branch.
Correspondence solicited.
Address: No. 9, Praça do Commercio, SÃO PAULO, BRAZIL.

CLUB DAS LARANGEIRAS.

The first ball of the season of the above Club will take place on Tuesday 12th May. Members requiring invitations should apply to the Secretary.
Rio de Janeiro, 25th April 1896.
H. W. Stacey, Hon. Sec.

TO LET.
One or two Gentlemen can be accommodated in a house of an English family residing in Botafogo.
Letters to "Botafogo"
c/o The Rio News office
79, Rua 7 de Setembro.

Official Directory

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

Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua do Evaristo da Veiga. Hours of service will further notice. Morning service 9 a. m. on 1st, 3rd and 5th Sundays of the month, 11 a. m. on 2nd and 4th. Holy communion after morning service on 1st Sunday, and at 9 a. m. on 2nd and 4th. Baptisms after morning service, or at other times by special arrangement.
HENRY MOSLEY, M.A. British Chaplain.
IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Larga de S. Joaquin, No. 179.—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays: Prayer meeting at 10 a. m.; Worship at 11 a. m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 6 a. m. afternoon. Gospel preaching, at 6 1/2 p. m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study, and preaching, at 7 p. m.
JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Cateite. English services at 12 m. Sundays. Prayer meeting service Thursday, 7.30 p. m.
Portuguese services: at 10 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sundays: 7 p. m. Wednesdays.—E. A. TILLY and JOSÉ DA COSTA REIS, Pastors. Sunday School 11 a. m.; a. m. Fabrica Carica, Sundays, 11 a. m. and 4 p. m. Rev. A. J. MELLO.
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—N. 15 Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m., and 7 p. m., Sundays; and at 7 p. m. Thursdays.
JAMES H. RODGERS, Pastor.
Residence: Rua Principe Imperial 33.
BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua de Sant'Anna No. 25. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.; and every Wednesday at 7 p. m.
W. B. HAGBY, Pastor.
Residence: Ladeira do Senado No. 22.
IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIACHUELO.—224 Rua D. Anna Nery, Estação do Riachuelo. Services: Sundays 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.; Wednesdays 7.00 p. m. FRANKLIN H. NASCIMENTO, Pastor. Primary School in the church building.

Medical Directory

Dr. William Frederick Eisenlohr, German Physician. Office: 25, Rua General Camara. Consulting hours from 12 to 3 p. m.

Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 117 Rua de S. José.—H. C. TUCKER, Agent.
BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—Rua Sete de Setembro No. 21.—On sale, the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages.
JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, AGENT.
BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.—113 Rua da Assembleia.—Open from noon to 6 p. m. For terms, apply to Librarian.
RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION.—Rest and Reading Room.—25, rua do Saude, 1st floor: W. J. LEWIS, Missioner. Gifts of books, magazines, papers, etc., also of self-off clothing, will be gratefully received at the Mission or at No. 25, rua Theophilo Ottoni.

WEST COAST ITEMS.

—In Chill the democratic wing of the liberal party has resolved to nominate D. Vicente Reyes for the presidency.
—The Chilean senate had the recently-arranged accord between Argentina and Chill under consideration on the 28th ult., when it was almost unanimously approved.
—The Chilean minister of war, General Borgono, says that the national guard throughout the whole of Chill, 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 considerable impetus to the works connected with the fortification of this port.—Chilian Times.
—Santiago telegrams of the 29th ult. state that the Chilean press is now enthusiastically applauding the accord between that country and Argentina, calling it a diplomatic victory and a renewed "consecration of the democratic principle of arbitration." A few days before they were as clamorous for war, for repudiating the pacific attitude of their foreign minister, and for suspending all further negotiations on the question. The press is a good weathercock.
—When the P. S. N. Co.'s steamer John Elder was wrecked at Constitución 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 being saturated with water, but so far large quantities of copper have been recovered by the divers. During the first six months there was taken out by Captain Fowler for the Liverpool Salvage Association copper to the value of six thousand pounds sterling; by Mr. Sam. C. Woodcock, per schooner Elvira, 461 bars of copper; and by Mr. William Lugman, per schooner Esmeralda, 347 bus of copper. But for the exposed position of the wreck 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.—Chilian Times.

AN INDIGNANT PROTEST.

The amateur Argentine co-represent 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:

"Gracious God, estimable colleague, are we of the Rosario men savage?
As the week shuts I am sad to narrate to you one happening shameful, sad, ignominious, savaged, brutish, and outrageous!
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 truth.
Rosario is not one city of gipsings, nor of Bohemians; her streets nor can convent themselves in campments, they are for the transit free.
I say this because yesterday since the evening, and in the street 9 de Julio and General Lopez, had their self thrown upon the way (street) furniture of all classes, it had dislodged I self one from one furniture and family and there it remained itself at the impetuosity and of the shame and scandal public—regarding or covering themselves the agents of police at the firsts—('taking charge of the former, the furniture,' I suppose) which prohibited the transit free on the side walk.
Ask I: This is justice?
Ask I: Not is there none of the civilization left?
Ask I: Not is there none men which make nothing at the for to prevent the cruelty to the animals? (Alfredo means to say 'is there no society for the prevention of cruelty to animals?')
Ask I: Is it this, decaets, is it this cultured of one city like the Rosario?
Respond to me!!
Not is!
Too much!

Yours every time, ALFREDO."

The poor boy is vexed because some hard-up family was evicted, possible for non-payment of rent. It was a shame to put them out on the street. They ought to be thankful to Alifeo for championing their cause so eloquently.

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 practiced ever since the cotton oil industry was established, because of the higher price realized for an olive oil brand. Millionmen are responsible for the fraud. We have heard of them filling fancy bottles with cotton oil, attaching olive oil labels thereto, and then sending their product out to compete with genuine olive oil. There is no necessity for this practice, as experts claim that cotton oil has no superior for culinary purposes. Refiners have made great headway in disposing of their various grades on their merits, but they could not prevent the work of bottlers 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, will soon commence to bottle cotton oil on a large scale and sell it under its proper name. This will be the initial effort in the South in that direction, and it is believed that the consumption there will be encouraged by an enterprise; surplus stocks are to be incumbered such an enterprise. Let cotton oil compete legitimately with olive oil for table use, and we shall soon see the result in the curtailed imports of the latter.—N. Y. Shipping List.

Banks.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

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

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO
10, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

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

Also on:

Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., LONDON,

Messrs. Mallet Frères & Co., PARIS,

Messrs. Schroder & Co., J. H. Schroder & Co.,
nachf., HAMBURG,

Messrs. Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co., HAMBURG,

Messrs. Garnel Brown & Co., GENOA,

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.

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

Capital. . . 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

(Caixa 108.)

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos

(Caixa 500.) (Caixa 183.)

Draws on:

Germany..... { Direction der Disconto
Gesellschaft, Berlin.
Norddeutsche Bank in
Hamburg, Hamburg, (and corres-
pondents,
M. A. von Rothschild
Söhne, Frankfurt a M.)

England..... { N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London.
Manchester and Liverpool District
Banking Company Limited, London.
Union Bank of London Limited, London.
Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., London.

France..... { Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches
Comptoir National d'Escompte de
Paris, Paris.
Heine & Co., Paris.
Lazard Frères & Co., Paris.
André Neuhäuser & Co., Paris.

Portugal..... { Banco Lisboa & Açores and corres-
pondents.

and any other countries

Opens accounts current.

Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.

Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares,
etc., and transacts every description of banking business.

Boetiger-Petersen,
Directors.

THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.

LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 20, Rua da Alfandega.

Authorized by Decree No. 531, of 17th October, 1891.

Subscribed capital. £ 1,500,000

Realized do " 900,000

Reserve fund " 950,000

BRANCHES:

Paris, 16, rue Halévy, Pernambuco, Pará, Buenos

Aires, Montevideo, Rosario and Paysandú.

DRAWN ON:—

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From The Chilian Times, April 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 colony 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 Argentina. It is, indeed, to a knowledge of this fact that much of the unreasoning of our transandine neighbours must be attributed. That they do not consider themselves quite safe in the event of a conflict is evidenced by the strenuous 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. 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 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 *parlamento* was held by Governor Martin Garcia Ofiez 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, Ilaimea and Villarica passes spread themselves into Patagonia." The Chilian Indians were divided into four *butalmays*, which were: 1. The coast, between the littoral and Nahuelbuta cordillera. 2. The *lanos*, between the Nahuelbuta cordillera and the Andes cordillera. 3. The subandine, which comprised the valleys of the great cordillera. 4. This extended over the *pinars* of the Andes and to the east of them. The general *parlamentos* held in colonial times were attended, almost invariably, by the four *butalmays*, and of these assemblies several were of historical interest. In the second *parlamento* of

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 *butalmays* 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 Aneques. Another punitive expedition was sent in 1652. In 1712 the Pehuenches and Huilliches 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 mentioned down to the time of Ambrose O'Higgins, expeditions were frequently dispatched from Chili to the pampas against the Pehuenches and Aneques. 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, mandado una columna volante de quinientos hombres, internó sobre los Pehuenches a las cordilleras de Antuco i los batió, hizo por Villacura otra entrada a los pinars encima de las cordilleras nevadas de Queno i escarmantó a los rebeldes ultramontanos sometiénolos finalmente por estado del Oriente internó adelantando la conquista i derecho de los españoles por la cordillera de Villacura construyendo varios fuertes que sirvieron de freno a los indios ultramontanos, Huilliches i Pehuenches, segun reza la misma hoja de servicios." This so far as military jurisdiction is concerned. On another occasion we will take a cursory 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 delightful sketch of old New England to the April *Athletic*. 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 of birch bark, than which no cleaner and sweeter receptacle could be imagined. Doubtless the boiling was done in the earthen *kobbs*, or pots, some of which had a capacity of several gallons. According to Indian myths, it was taught by a heavenly 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 life departed, she hewed off the desired tidbit with her sharp stone knife, and filling her best *kobk* 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 dyed porcupine quills. This was a labor of love, for the moccasins, of the finest deerskin, were for her lord. She became so absorbed in the work that the *kobk* was forgotten, till the bark cord that suspended it was burned off, and it spilled its contents on the fire with a startling, quenching, scattering explosion that filled the wigwam with steam and smoke. She lifted the overturned vessel from the embers and ashes by a stick thrust into its four-cornered mouth; and when it was cool enough to handle, she repaired it with a new bail of bark, and the *kobk* was ready for service again. But the shadow of the stake had swung so far toward the mark

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

Happily, she bethought her of the great maple behind the wigwam, tapped merely for the provision of a pleasant drink, but the sweet water might serve a better purpose now. So she filled the *kohk* with sap, and hung it over the mended fire. In spite of impatient watching, it presently began to boil, whereupon she popped the ample ration of mossy meat into it, and set a cake of pounded corn to bake on a tilted slab before the fire. Then she resumed her embroidery, in which the shipment 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 turtles of the other tribal clans. In imagination she already beheld the mocassins on the feet of her noble Woksis; now stealing in awful silence along 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 failure by kicking her, in which case she felt herself bearing, as ever, her useful part. So she dreamed and worked stitch by stitch, while the hours passed unheeded, the shade crept past the mark, the *kohk* boiled low, and the cake gave forth a smell of burning. Becoming aware of this obvious odor, 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 *kohk* 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 from the *kohk*, 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 addressed her:

"O woman of women! didst thou conceive this marvel of cookery, or has Klosekur-beh been thy instructor?"

Being a woman, she had the wit to withhold 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 sugar.

The discovery was made public, and *kohks* of sap were presently boiling in every wigwam. All were so anxious to get every atom of the precious sweet that they broke the *kohks* and scaped 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 few 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 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 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 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 reciprocity would be pretty certain to respond, and very few of those who had not would take

the trouble to do so, and, finally, scarcely any of the respondents are supplying the committee with any evidence whatever; they are in nearly all cases merely giving their opinions, which in the case of men engaged in trade with countries with which we had trade agreements is valuable, though it would be better to get also the facts upon which the opinions rest; but in the case of persons who have not been shipping goods or making goods for shipment to the countries concerned the opinions are of no more value than opinions picked at random on the 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 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, \$2,029,396 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 reciprocity and partly after reciprocity, and the exports of 1895 exceeded those of any year wholly covered by the reciprocal agreement.

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 months, 1894.	Seven months, 1896.
Agricultural implements...	\$12,564	\$24,206
Flour.....	2,024,916	2,281,919
Books, maps, engravings, etc.....	1,093,855	218,388
Coal and coke.....	129,385	37,650
Cotton cloth.....	20,242	2,298
Other manufactures of cotton.....	870,253	598,359
Builders' hardware, saws and tools.....	55,893	47,421
Miscellaneous machinery.....	157,495	190,981
Sewing machines.....	367,481	718,697
Leather, not sole.....	36,052	90,315
Naval stores.....	7,354	6,937
Turpentine.....	\$3,397	132,685
Refined mineral oil.....	22,103	35,685
Paraffin.....	504,285	1,008,340
Canned beef.....	3,030	9,219
Tallow.....	17,864	28,132
Bacon.....	3,869	4,427
Vegetable oil.....	246,857	987,026
Hams.....	69,717	89,119
Pork.....	1,033	2,656
Lard.....	4,213	26,807
Butter.....	405,213	524,631
Boards, deals, etc.....	4,851	20,235
Other lumber.....	228,533	413,047
Manufactures of wood.....	11,035	6,895
	54,584	67,765

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 undoubtedly 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.—*N. Y. 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 399,150,000, that being an increase of 33,800,000 on the year and comprising all categories of stuffs, with the exception of plain silks mixed with other materials.

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Grande Hotel Metropole

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

The apartments have been repaired and repapered throughout and are luxuriously furnished. The dining-room has also been refurnished, and no expense has been spared to make this

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 Hotel with a first-class table, and with the best of service and attention. The electric tram 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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BENEATH THE LAVA.

The great lava flow covers a section of country in Idaho four hundred miles in length by forty to sixty miles in width. It lies in the south-eastern part of the state, on and along the course of the Snake river, and mostly on the north side of the same. After flooding the great plain lying to the southward, the lava turned and flowed backward to the north. There it flowed into the mouths of the valleys lying between the foot hills, filling all the streams that flowed out toward the south. The streams thus checked and dammed presently found passages beneath the porous lava, and now flow under it from thirty to fifty miles, to reappear as large springs or to burst forth in cascades and tumble down the walls of basalt that border Snake river. On the line of the back flow, up towards the northern foot hills, lies the most ragged and forbidding portion of the great lava plain. The Snake or Shoshone forms the great centre of the Idaho river system. It has a course of 850 miles within the state, and, with its branches, drains nearly the whole country. The Clearwater, the Salmon, the Weiser, the Fayette, the Boise, the Lemhi, the Owyhee, and other rivers, tributary to the Snake, were wonderfully rich in gold. The Yankee fork of the Salmon and many other creeks were exceedingly rich in the yellow metal. Rich placers were found in the streams that formed the Boise river in 1862; in the year following in the tributaries of the Owyhee and many other places. The valleys of the Weiser and Fayette, constituting what was known as the "Boise basin," was one of the richest placer regions ever found. What are called basins in Idaho are not bowl-shaped depressions, as many suppose, but are sections of low country surrounded by large mountains. Within the basins are many hills and creeks. Florence basin was astonishingly rich and many others were little behind it as producers. Prior to 1868 these basins and other surface diggings in little flats and on gulches produced 45,000,000 dollars. Up to 1878, by which time most of the famous placers had been worked, the yield from the surface diggings amounted to 75,000,000 dollars. Then began the rich discoveries in quartz. The placer mining is still continued and occasionally rich finds are made. From what has been said of the rich deposits of gold in the basins, valleys, gulches, flats, and streams of Idaho, it is reasonable to suppose that under the great lava flow covering an immense area—not less than 20,000 square miles—in the heart of the auriferous region must lie many exceedingly rich deposits of gold. The gold placers of both California and Idaho are countless ages older than the lava flows. In California the channels of the ancient rivers beneath the lava are much richer than those of the modern rivers and placers. This is because the channels of the ancient rivers had served as bedrock sluices for untold ages before the disturbing lava flows across and carrying away great sections of the rich channels of the ancient rivers.—*Engineering and Mining Journal.*

THE SOURCE OF MALARIA.

The investigation on the source of malaria 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 hardly 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 water than had hitherto been available, and the accidental use of that water by the people in the immediate vicinity, soon produced a marked diminution of malaria trouble in those localities. The artesian supplies were, on the whole, so satisfactory to the railroads that their introduction became very rapid, and in a few years most of the South Atlantic lines depended upon this source of water supply. The evidence that in the exclusive use of the deep-seated waters there was entire immunity 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 biological and pathological.

In the present state of our knowledge we do not expect to be able to draw a sharp line between waters that produce malaria and those proof against it by purely chemical analysis, nor, on the other hand, can we hope to identify by biological examination the protozoa producing that trouble; but we may by the former succeed in isolating certain toxic products 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 work thus far has proved satisfactory beyond expectation, and from the work already done and the character and amount of evidence before me, I am justified in stating that the long current belief that the source of malaria is in the air is in error.

The germ which is of soil origin, is strictly a protozoon, and reaches its highest development in low, moist ground, with a favorable temperature. Surrounded by the proper soil conditions, this protozoon passes from one stage of life into another with considerable rapidity; so that in the present state of our experimental knowledge it is impossible to identify it, nor is it probable that by culture we shall be able to produce the accepted Laveran germ outside of the human system.

As a rule, the potable water from the malarial districts is derived from driven wells not over twenty-two feet deep, in soil with clay or some other impervious substrata, which water is generally cool and palatable, often sparkling clear, but very frequently a little turbid. This water is filled with an incalculable number of these germs in all stages of development, and if used as a potable water they naturally find their way into the system through the alimentary channel. This protozoon passes through so many forms or stages of life that in some stages it is light enough to float and be transported by the moist air of low grounds, but in this state it is comparatively

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-comer who uses the surface water.

From personal observation I know that the exclusive use of pure, deep-seated water affords entire immunity against malaria in sections of country where no white man dared live using the surface water. Nor must it be understood that the exclusive use of pure water simply fortifies and strengthens the system against the attack of the germ. 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 actual contact in the evidence produced in the use of pure water as against that heretofore used, the physician will, in all probability, be very slow to allow himself to be convinced that the word malaria (mal, bad; aria, air) is a misnomer, and that malaria (mal, bad; aqua, water) is the word that should be used to convey the pernicious effects known under the name of malarial fever.—[Living H. Bachman, Ph. D., in *Medical Bulletin.*]

SHIP RAILWAYS.

It has seemed as if the promoters of the Tehuantepec ship railway might find it to their interest to complete the Chignecto ship railway by way of affording a demonstration of the practicability of the device. The House of Commons at Ottawa, by a majority of one vote, has authorized the government enabling the Chignecto-Marine Railway Company to issue further bonds and have more time for the completion of its enterprise. About \$3,500,000 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 Scotia 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 Dalles of the Columbia. This will be eight or nine miles long, the hydraulic lift at the lower end will be from fifty to eighty feet, according to the stage of water, and boats will be taken from the river and returned to it in an hour and a half. It is only designed to handle boats weighing with cargo 600 tons. When this work and the improvements at the Cascades are completed twelve or fifteen 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 fertile wheat-raising country which is now shut out of the market.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce*, March 28.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS

- According to telegrams from Buenos Aires, General Roca has been elected president of the senate.
- The committee of the British Hospital at Buenos Aires has decided to apply the proceeds of the £1000 legacy left to that institution by the late John Smith, of London, towards the repayment of a portion of the hospital loan of 1890.
- It is reported that a revolution is imminent in the Argentine province of Santa Fe, and that the government has taken energetic measures for its repression. If the government were so 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 in order to fatten a lot of leeches.—*Buenos 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.—*Southern Cross*, Buenos Aires.
- 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 hears very much 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 Pastime.*
- The Argentine minister to Chili, Dr. Quiroga Coscia, has declared his intention to retire altogether from political life. He should be induced, however, to retain his position until the final settlement of this boundary question, for to no one else belongs the honor of this service. He has shown good judgment and patience when others were clamoring for war, and Argentina owes him a debt of eternal gratitude.
- There has been a very considerable decline in the premium on gold (or, more correctly, an improvement in the value of the currency) at Buenos Aires since the acceptance of the Chilean proposal for the settlement of the boundary question. On both sides of the Andes the talk now is of disarmament. But both countries have still to meet the costs of this extraordinary armament, and both will have to face 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 actually under arms is 24,700. A list is now being prepared of those who have failed to present themselves, and will immediately be placed in the hands of the chief of police so that the defaulters may be arrested, and the minister of war has declared that they will be dealt with rigorously.—*Buenos Aires Herald*, April 17.

THE RIO NEWS
PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the general report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a summary of the daily coffee reports and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 5th, 1896.

PERSONAL and partizan legislation is an evil common to many countries and many 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 true functions of government, and it is productive of that most pernicious of evils, class legislation. It is an evil which ought to be censured and denounced in every country and on all occasions, and for this reason we feel that something ought to be said against it at the opening of every congressional session here in Brazil, as well as elsewhere. Personal, partizan and 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 favors and privileges. Add to these the personal favors which congress is called upon to grant 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 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 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 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 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 importance to every citizen, for it affects life, health and prosperity. The experience of the past summer affords sufficient 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 continue to be subjected every year until radical 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 climatic conditions are favorable. In urging upon the authorities and upon the people the necessity of immediate sanitary improvements, the *Commercio* 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 and the people 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 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 year after the new water supply was provided 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 pigsties." 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 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 evils which this deadly water might convey into their systems—consider this also, and we have a situation which is as incomprehensible 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 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 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 Campinas.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

- Yellow-fever has made its appearance at Macabé, state of Rio 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 Uia 7 persons died of yellow fever at that place on the 29th ult.
- On the 25th ult. the municipal council of Petropolis resolved to adopt asphalt pavements for that town.
- Vice-President Manoel Victorino made a visit to São Paulo during the past week and was cordially received.
- There were 271 deaths in the city of Pará during the month of March, of which 34 were from epidemic diseases.
- The *Anticipo* of São Paulo has now received about 10,000 for the Cuban revolutionists. When is it to be sent to its destination?
- The sanitary state of Campinas is said to be steadily improving. There were only 31 patients in the isolated hospitals on the 27th ult.
- In the ruins of the house destroyed by an explosion in S. Paulo on the 1st inst. have been found the corpses of a man and a 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 Abbott 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 Jabi, São Paulo, has greatly improved since the return of cool weather. But few cases of fever have appeared since then.
- At Pernambuco Capt. Luiz Fraga, of the police force, has been arrested by order of the governor for wanting several persons a *samba*.
- In S. Paulo several manufacturers on the 1st of May received anonymous letters threatening them with dynamite if they failed to close their establishments.
- An epidemic of yellow-fever has broken out at the port of S. Francisco, Santa Catharina. It is said that the people have been at a losing the town 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 drowned and all the cargo was lost.
- At Manaus the police has instituted proceedings against Eustáquio Clavinillo 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. Julio Mallet, editor of the *Município*, 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 monthly receptions in order to make agreeable the "big-life" of that capital. All success to the governor, say we.
- The water main from Niteroiy across to Ilha das Flores was completed on the 27th 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 come to Manaus in December and January next. Such expenditures are nothing less than abuses of trust.
- Dr. Froes da Cruz says that he hears 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 gives unnamed.
- São Paulo seems to be rather crowded with manifestations just now. The out-going government and the in-coming government are both being feasted and toasted and banqueted and lionized to an astonishing extent.
- A telegram of the 3rd inst. states that the new governor of 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, coming from Campinas, was found in a street of São Paulo on the 29th ult. who had fallen with yellow-fever. He was at once sent to the is-lated hospital, where his condition was pronounced very critical.
- Dr. Alfredo Espindola, Capt. Lindolpho and Col. Christiano Lauritzen, to whom the Supreme Court had refused *habeas corpus* on the 4th of last March, were tried and acquitted at Campina Grande in the state of Paraíba, on the 25th ult.
- The *Imprensa* of Mogy-mirim, São Paulo, says that the sanitary state of that town is improving. The continued heavy expenditure, however, will compel the municipal council, it is expected, to ask pecuniary assistance from the state.
- Botucatu, 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.
- 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 enable Campos Salles to give the office to Xavier de Toledo.
- To supply the population of Fortaleza, Ceará, in the month of March there were killed 1,185 cattle and 285 hogs. The quality of the beef was good, but it is the subject of complaint that the price is too high, being 18000 per kilo for beef without bone and 800 cents with bone.
- The net product of the battle of flowers at Petropolis was 4,328,000. The subscriptions amounted to 3,700,000 and the ticket sales to 5,103,000. The expenses were 4,555,000. The cost of dresses, 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 Manoel Ilera, 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 crime.
- On the night of the 27th ult. some burglars succeeded in forcing an entrance into the British Bank at Santos, from which they carried off a small iron safe. The police, however, succeeded in capturing the safe the next morning, together with the carman, but the thieves made good their escape.
- In S. Paulo, on the 27th ult., Congressman Julio de Mesquita detected a thief in the act of picking his pocket of 100,000,000, which he had just drawn from the bank. The thief, who had 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 *Maiden City* at Itaipis, Santos, have proved unavailing. The cargo is valued at about 1,200,000, and is insured for £12,000. It was believed on the 26th ult. that a great part of the cargo 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.

- It is telegraphed from Montevideo that a report is current to the effect that the Argentine government will send a squadron of evolutions to Rio de Janeiro to salute the place, afterwards continuing evolutions off Santa Catharina.
- On Tuesday evening a man named Tortorelli ran into a grocery store in Calle Lima and called for German sausages. The proprietor was rather slow about serving his customer, for which slight, or seeming slight, the customer drew his knife in hand and wounded him. He then ran into the street again turning into a carpenter's shop he attacked a boy of 14 years of age, who had a narrow escape with his life. The poor fellow was of course mangled—the result of eating German sausages! —*Southern Cross*, Buenos Aires, April 17.
- The investigation of the scandals in connection with the purchase of warships does not make much progress. Lieut. Garmon's examination has commenced, but he is in a condition of nervous excitement which interferes with his efficacy. As for the proceedings against the *Times of Argentina* they have ended in a fiasco. Mr. Rugeot appeared before the judge of crime yesterday to answer the very curious indictment prepared by the attorney general, but the judge said that there was no charge against Mr. Rugeot and nothing to answer and he dismissed the case at once. —*Buenos Aires Herald*, April 24.
- The *Proba* says that when its owner was Argentine minister in Paris and he had to make purchases for his government he was offered large commissions by various firms which he of course refused and denounced, but the fact that houses seeking our orders so 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 Argentina is not 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 jollery in places high or low. —*Buenos Aires Herald*.
- It is calculated that about \$300,000 m/n was lost at roulette in the saloon of the Bristol hotel in Mar del Plata this year. We are sorry to hear it. We wonder how does Dr. Udaondo explain his tolerance of this vice and scandal? We have a theory in regard to this question, and we may as well state it. The Luro family is the life and soul of Mar del Plata. The Luros are "vacacioneros." The *acuerdo* forbids a vacacionero to be meddled with. Consequently, the vacacionero patrons of the roulette have been allowed to indulge in their favorite pastime without let or hindrance. Such is our theory regarding the scandalous toleration accorded to one of the worst of Argentine vices, by one of the most enlightened of Argentine rulers, by the queen of Argentine provinces and in the most fashionable health resort on Argentine soil! —*Southern Cross*, Buenos Aires.
- A very queer tragedy happened at a *convivencia* in Calle Lavalle lately. The landlord 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 pallock on his door one morning about 10 o'clock, and he had not gone out as usual, her object being to oblige him to ask for the key when he returned, thus giving 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 small fellow came from the room, so the landlord suspected something called the police and had the door opened. The unfortunate man was found lying on the bed. The unfortunate man may have died of starvation. In any case, he had been dead for several days. —*Southern Cross*, Buenos Aires, April 17.
- Reports are current that the minister of finance contemplates removing some of the obstacles imposed on transit commerce under the pretence 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. Fias, the Uruguayan minister in Buenos Aires, has been studying the matter and his ideas on the subject have been submitted by the minister of finance to the Montevideo club of commerce, which body has also issued a report setting forth some of the chief difficulties under which transit commerce at present labors, 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 hitherto has been to increase its burdens and difficulties, and any change of policy in this respect will be gladly welcomed. —*Montevideo Times*.
- The well known estancia of Schönberg, with all its celebrated stock, will be offered for sale by auction on Sunday the 24th of May. Most of our readers will either know Schönberg from having visited it, or by reputation, and will hardly require to be told that it is within a league of Cañada de Gomez, is the property of Mr. Paul Krell, measures over 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, stock, implements, carts, furniture, carriages, and horses, and we know of few nicer places for any one starting estancia life with a good supply of capital. The house is a thoroughly English one, and large enough for a big family, with what auctioneers call, all modern conveniences. There are good boxes and stabling, corn-cries, and all necessary wells, whilst five hundred square of the camp are laid down under alfalfa. The stock includes six hundred breeding cows, eighty milk cows, two hundred heifers, 250 export novillos, 260 young bullocks fattening, 145 bullocks of a year and a half, 21 pure bred bulls, and 25 working bullocks. There are two good horses, and several of the best imported, eighty colts and fillies, besides work horses. —*Buenos Aires Sport and Pastime*.

A Pernambuco telegram published in the Gazeta de Noticias of last Thursday states that ex-Governor Barbosa Lima on quitting the government left a deficit of 31,000,000.

The April receipts of the custom-house of this city amounted to 8,941,883\$498, against 11,632,479\$339 in the same month of last year, a decrease of 2,690,595\$841.

The following returns of customs receipts collected in the month of April have been made public:

Table with columns for location (Rio Grande do Sul, Santos, Rio de Janeiro, Ceara, Bahia, Uruguayana) and amounts in \$ and %.

COMMERCIAL

Table titled 'Rio de Janeiro, May 4th, 1896' showing exchange rates for various currencies like British, U.S., and Brazilian.

EXCHANGE.

April 25-The market opened with a 9 1/2-9 3/4 posted at the banks, and with business in other than bank sterling at 9 1/2-9 3/4.

April 26-The banks opened at a 9 1/2 and the market was firm, with business in bank at 9 1/2 and 3/4 for other sterling at 9 1/2-9 3/4.

April 27-The British bank was officially at 9 1/2 during the day, while the other banks all posted 9 1/2.

April 28-The official rate was 9 1/2 at all the banks, with some small transactions at 9 1/2 in the morning.

April 29-The market was somewhat irregular during the day, but recovered tone before the close.

May 1-All the banks posted and maintained 9 1/2, and the market during the day was quiet and steady.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

Table listing sales of stocks and shares for various companies like Apolices, Commercial, and others.

Table titled 'Banks' listing various banks and their locations like Brazil, London, and others.

Table titled 'April 29' listing various companies and their shares.

Table titled 'Banks' listing various banks and their locations.

Table titled 'April 30' listing various companies and their shares.

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and brokers' quotations according to New York ticks, per arroba, were the following:

Table listing coffee prices for various origins like Brazil, Santos, and others.

The clearances in April were divided as follows:

Table showing coffee clearances by country of origin.

COFFEE SHIPPERS IN APRIL.

Table listing coffee shippers and their respective amounts.

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Table showing daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 4th May, 1896.

Exports.

Coffee-There has been doing every day during the past week, and the sales reported amount to about 30,000 bags.

The market opened on the 27th ultimo with No. 7 quoted at \$2000 per arroba, with buyers, it was said, at \$1950 and sellers at \$1980.

The shippers since our last report have been: 19,675 bags for the United States, 9,942 " " Europe.

The vessels with coffee are: United States: April 27, New York Br str Merida, 8,500 bags.

Imports.

The movement is still moderate and pit tations show little change. It is pretty clear that importing dealers are introducing their stocks which came in under the old duties.

Flour-During the past days dealers appear to have had more demand, and importers are now rather firmer.

Receipts-Receipts are 3,000 bags per Hercules from New York. During the past week were 1,275 bags.

Pitch Pine-There are still no receipts and quotations are nominal.

White Pine-Receipts nil, and last quotation of 27 1/2 is per fat is nominally unchanged.

Spruce Pine-There is nothing to report.

Swedish Pine-Nothing new.

Kerosene-Receipts have been 6,000 cases per Hercules. Quotations of 18 1/2-19 1/2 per case, according to quality and conditions, are all unchanged.

Turpentine-There have been no receipts and last quotations of 8 1/2-9 1/2 per kilogram are unchanged.

Rosin-The Hercules brought 175 bbls from New York and last quotations of 27 1/2-28 1/2 per cwt according to quality, are continued.

Cement-Receipts are 300 bbls from Hamburg and quotations today are British 14 1/2-15 1/2 and German 12 1/2-13 1/2 and French 12 1/2-13 1/2 per ton.

Indian Corn-Receipts are 4,500 bags per Capa, 2,157 per Manila and 107 per Matatan from the River Plate. Brokers quote at 7 1/2-8 1/2 per bag.

Wool-Receipts are 100 tons from the River Plate. Brokers quote at 7 1/2-8 1/2 per ton.

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SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table listing arrivals of foreign vessels including ship names, origins, and arrival dates.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table listing departures of foreign vessels including ship names, destinations, and departure dates.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table listing arrivals of foreign vessels including ship names, origins, and arrival dates.

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Table listing arrivals of foreign vessels including ship names, origins, and arrival dates.

Table of arrivals of foreign steamers with columns for ship name, origin, and arrival date.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 3rd, 1896.

Main shipping schedule table listing ship names, destinations, departure dates, and agents.

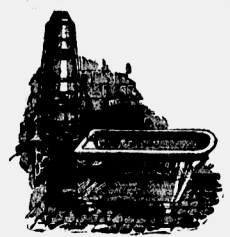
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Large financial table containing stock and bond prices, organized by category such as Public Funds, Banks, Railways, and Mills.

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From the old firm Heidsick
ESTABLISHED IN 1783

*Carte Blanche,
Sec,
Brut Extra.*

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F. KRÜSSMANN & Co.

Furnishers for several public
Departments, Banks, Companies,
Monasteries, etc., etc.,

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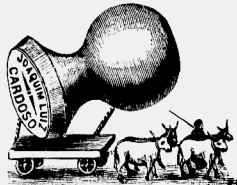
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They are also the best table waters.

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him a box of pills or a bottle of Tincture
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for intestines, so frequent during travels.
This marvellous remedy is accompanied
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"GUARANTEED THE BEST"

**SOME DISTINCTIVE FEATURES**

Simplicity.—Has fewer by six hundred
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order. Any intelligent person can un-
derstand and operate it.

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

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

Speed.—The expertness of the operator is
absolutely the only limit to its speed.

Visible Writing.—Every letter is shown
as soon as struck, and the work remains
in sight. Corrections are thus easily
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Manifolding.—The stroke is downward,
direct, and powerful, making it the most
perfect manifolder and mimeographer on
the market.

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terchangeable, purchasers can almost in-
variably make what few repairs may be
needed themselves, thus saving cost of
repairer. The machine is therefore ex-
tremely economical.

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

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

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

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

A Time Saver.—Owing to its automatic
paper shift ribbon changing device, ease
in making corrections, quickness of type
cleaning, and the fact that the work is
always in sight, it is the greatest time-
saving writer manufactured.

Appearance.—Without exception, the
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nickled and japanned—an ornament as
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Work.—Its work is clean, clear cut, and
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Price: \$90 with Table.

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Shoes, Russian leather..... 85000
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Sales at lowest prices.

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A LARGE ASSORTMENT LATELY RECEIVED OF
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made from the best white and tinted papers;

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made from the best qualities of linen papers known in the
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These envelopes are superior in both quality and make.
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Non-Caustic, Non-Corrosive.

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It does not damage the decks.
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1896

Date	Steamer	Destination
18th	Elbe.....	Santos.
May	Magdalena	Montevideo and Buenos-Ayres.
..	Clyde.....	Southampton and Cherbourg, calling at Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, and Vigo.
..	Elbe.....	Southampton and Cherbourg calling at Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon and Vigo.

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"GALILEO"

sails 8th inst.

to be followed by

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58, Rua 1º de Março

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NAVIGATION COMPANY.
ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

DEPARTURES for LIVERPOOL.

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Oropesa.....	" 27th

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ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

BETWEEN

NEW ZEALAND and LONDON.

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Imbia..... May 23rd

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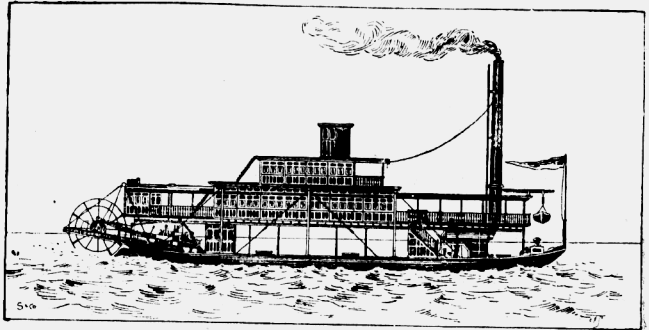
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