

THE RIO NEWS.

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NUMBER 23

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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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Reorganized 1879.

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 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.
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 This pension is recommended by its magnificent position and arrangements, with a splendid view over the bay; has fine rooms, large garden, terraces, etc., etc., and all comforts of a first-class pension.
 Moderate prices.

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 Rio 90th May 1896.

Wanted a good Carder and Spinner for the North Brazil preference given to one with some knowledge of weaving.
 Apply to HENRY ROGERS, SONS & Co.
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An English Lady, experienced and highly recommended, has some hours disengaged. Teaches English, French, Piano, Drawing, etc.
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 51, Rua Real Grandeza.

Missing Friends.
 Information wanted at the British Consulate General, No. 1, Rua General Camara, as to the following:

- JOCKEY, R.—A resident in Rio for some three months past. Information desired as to his whereabouts.
- DUNFORD, John.—Was last heard of about ten years ago, he then being in Saude Hospital. Information required as to his whereabouts.
- APPLIN, Walter.—Was living some time since with Senhor Maurice Hareff, Fazenda da Bella Aliança, Vargem Alegre, state of Rio. Information required as to his whereabouts.
- MERICCO, Fortunato—Maltese: was lately here on board one of Her Majesty's ships belonging to the Squadron on the S. E. Coast of America. It is stated that he left his ship and was staying at Joseph's lodging-house.
- OGLE, Frederick—Engineer, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, England. Left home several years ago. His relations hear that he lately died of yellow-fever. Can anyone furnish any information respecting him?
- TULLY, or TULLY, Mathias—Native of Ireland. When last heard of he was engaged in mining in Brazil. Enquiries made about him from Iowa, Mich. Will hear very good news on calling at the Consulate-General.
 Rio de Janeiro, March 29th, 1896.

Official Directory

U.S. LEGATION.—Petropolis THOMAS L THOMPSON Minister.
 BRITISH LEGATION—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Lacerda opposite Custom House. Petropolis. EDMUND C. H. PHIPPS, Minister.
 AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 25, Rua Theophilo Ottoni. Wm. T. TOWNES, Consul General.
 BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 1, rua Visconde de Itaipura [opposite Custom House.] WILLIAM G. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.

Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua Evaristo da Veiga. Morning service every Sunday at 11 a. m. Holy communion after morning service on 1st Sunday of the month and at 2 a. m. on 2nd and 4th Sundays. Evening service during cool season according to notice. Baptisms after morning service or at other times by arrangement.
 HENRY MOSLEY, M.A. British Chaplain.
 15, Rua das Laranjeiras.
IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Largo de S. Joaquim, No. 179.—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays: Prayer meeting at 10 a. m.; Worship at 11 a. m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 5 afternoon. Gospel preaching, at 6 1/2 p. m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study, and preaching, at 7 p. m.
 JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Catted. 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. at a. Fabrica Carioca, Sundays, 11 a. m. and 4 p. m. Rev. A. J. MELLO.
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15 Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m., and 7 p. m. Sundays and at 7 p. m. Thursdays.
 JAMES H. RODGERS, Pastor.
 Residence: Rua Princesa Imperial 33.
BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua de Santa Anna No. 25. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.; and every Wednesday at 7 p. m.
 W. B. BAGBY, Pastor.
 Residence: Ladeira do Senado No. 22.
IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIACHUELO.—254 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: 75, Rua General Camara. Consulting hours from 12 to 3 o. 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 Sena de Setembro No. 71.—On sale, the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages.
 JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent.
BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.—113 Rua de Assembléa.—Open from 9.00 to 6 p. m. For terms, apply to Librarian.
RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION.—Rec and Reading Room.—25, rua da Saude, 1st floor: W. J. LEWIS, Missioner. Gifts of books, magazines, papers, etc., also of left-off clothing, will be gratefully received at the Mission or at No. 25, rua Theophilo Ottoni.

WEST COAST ITEMS.

—It is said that the indications are in favor of the election of Elauriz to the presidency of Chili.
 —In Peru, compulsory vaccination has been decreed. Compulsory honesty and compliance with the laws have not yet been considered.
 —The February receipts of the Chilean state railways were \$1,324,688.68, and the expenditures \$1,075,736.93, showing a surplus of \$248,951.75. Last year the February returns showed a deficit of \$45,991.59.
 —A Lima telegram of the 30th says that an agitation against Chili has appeared in Tacna, where the people, at some festivity, gave voice of cheers for Peru and Argentina and where speeches were made against Chili.
 —A Santiago telegram of the 30th ult. says that the foreign minister disapproves the remarks made to press reporters in Buenos Aires by Dr. Walker Martinez, the Chilean minister to Brazil, and that the latter will send in his resignation.
 —The Lima press is discussing the question of sending troops to Loreto by way of Ica and the Amazon, claiming that by treaty Brazil is under obligations to permit the passage of such a force. It is also claimed that the separation of Loreto will cause much prejudice to the commerce with Amazonas and Pará.
 —Captain Slocum, of the little cutter *Spray*, writes from Puerto Angosto, on April 3rd to the commander of the *Condor*, that he has come across a number of articles in the bay of Lngara and others in the bay of Vallina, which are supposed to have been part of the cargo of the lost steamer *Copernicus*.—*Chilian Times*, May 2.
 —A bill has been introduced into congress by the Chilean government for the regulation of foreign insurance companies transacting business in Chili. All such companies must obtain permission to transact business, deposit to the mint, create a re-serve fund of \$200,000 from 10 per cent. on annual profits, and in the case of life insurance companies all the premiums (except 6 per cent. for expenses) must also be deposited in the mint or invested in Chilean real estate. They are to be subjected to the same taxes as native companies, and all legal questions must be decided by the Chilean courts. In all probability, should the bill become law the life insurance companies will retire from the country, as also will some of the fire and marine companies.

—A Lima telegram of the 31st says that Col. Ricardo Seminary had advised the Peruvian government that the people of Loreto had declared Iquitos to be a federal state and had chosen him as their governor. He had accepted the trust and formally recognised the government of Dr. Nicolas Pierola. It would seem from this that the revolution is not for separation, but for a modification in the form of the state government, the people wishing to select their own governor and manage their own local affairs. The Peruvian government, however, is hastening preparations for two expeditions to suppress the revolution, one by land under Col. Eduardo Jesus, and the other by the Amazon river under Col. Itabora. Under the circumstances, it would be better to negotiate and offer concessions. Peru has had quite enough fighting.

—Among the bills to be considered at the present special session of the Chilean congress, is one regulating the establishment of foreign banks in that country. According to the *Chilian Times*, it provides that foreign banks desirous of establishing agencies in Chili must petition the government for permission to do so, must present certified copies of their registration and statutes, and must state, in the petition, the name of the agent or agents they intend to appoint in Chili, the city in which the principal office will be established and the cities in which branches will be opened, if any should be established, and the capital of the agency in Chili. Clause 2 provides that no agency of a foreign bank may carry on business in Chili without possessing a capital of at least two millions of dollars. Clause 3 provides that the proven capital shall be considered as the capital of the principal office and all the branches. Clause 4 provides that agencies of foreign banks established in Chili before the passage of the act shall be obliged to prove within sixty days after its passage that they are in possession of the necessary capital. Clause 5 provides that the operations of agencies of foreign banks, effected before obtaining permission in the form provided in the act, or before having proved the existence of their capital, shall be null and void, and the agents effecting them shall be liable to prosecution. Clause 6 provides that the agencies in question shall publish and present to the government half-yearly balances in the same form as Chilean banks; and clause 7 provides that ten per cent. shall be deducted from the half-yearly net profits for the formation of a reserve fund, which shall be considered complete when it amounts to one-half of the capital of the agency.

RECIPROCITY IS DOGMED.

The agitation of reciprocal relations with foreign countries is about to be abandoned by the ways and means committee of the house because it is so interwoven with tariff problems. The committee did not fully realize the character of the relations between reciprocity and the tariff until the testimony came in. A report will be made to the house without any recommendation, and thus the matter will be buried for this session. The investigation disclosed a very strong sentiment against a discriminating system of reciprocity, and manufacturers were not willing to accept reciprocity with European countries, or with any nation likely to compete with manufactured products in the United States. How to arrange a satisfactory system of reciprocity is a great problem. Flour millers, machinery makers and others, for instance, wanted free trade with Cuba, but the Louisiana sugar interests entered an emphatic protest, and justly too, as reciprocity with Cuba would kill the sugar industry of that state and Texas. This was only one of the many snarls encountered by the committee, hence the decision to leave well enough alone. In the next tariff legislation reciprocity may play an important part.—*N. Y. Shipping List.*

Banks.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

Capital..... £ 8,500,000
 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 AYRES AND NEW YORK.

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Messrs. Mallet Frères & Co.,

PARIS,

Messrs. Schroder & Co., J. H. Schroder & Co.,
 nackf.

HAMBURG,

Messrs. Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co.

HAMBURG,

Messrs. Garnel Brown & Co.

GENOA,

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

Capital. 10,000,000 Marks.

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(Caixa 108.)

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos

(Caixa 900.) (Caixa 185)

Draws on:

- Germany..... { Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Berlin. (Land correspondents.)
 Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg.
 M. A. von Rothschild & Söhne, Frankfurt a. M.
- England..... { N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London.
 Manchester and Liverpool District Banking Company, Limited, London.
 Union Bank of London, Limited, London.
 Wm. Brandt & Sons & Co., London.
- France..... { Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches.
 Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Paris.
 Heine & Co., Paris.
 Lazard Frères & Co., Paris.
 André Neufuss & Co., Paris.
- Portugal..... { Banco Lisboa e Açores and correspondents.

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.
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 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. 591, 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.

DRAWS ON:-

London and County Banking Co., Ltd.—LONDON.
 Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.—PARIS.
 Banco de Portugal and agencies.—PORTUGAL.
 And on all the chief cities of Europe.

Also on:

Brown Brothers & Co.—NEW YORK.
 First National Bank of Chicago.—CHICAGO.

THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 2 A, MOORGATE ST. LONDON E. C.

Capital..... £ 1,000,000
 Idem paid up..... " 500,000
 Reserve fund..... " 850,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

31 A, Rua 1º de Março

Branches at: S. PAULO, SANTOS, BAHIA, PARÁ, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AIRES AND ROSARIO

Agencies at Pernambuco, Ceará, Maranhão and Rio Grande do Sul.

Draws on its Head Office in London: The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited, LONDON.

Messrs. Heine & Co. PARIS.

Messrs. J. Berenberg Gossler & Co. HAMBURG.

and correspondents in Germany.

Sig. Giulio Bellinaghi

and correspondents in ITALY.

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Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and transacts every description of Banking business.

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Paris Branch: 5, Avenue de l'Opera.

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From The Argonaut, San Francisco, April 27.

MEXICO ON THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

The readiness of the Spanish-Americans to accept the volunteer assistance of the United States is only exceeded by their cheerful alacrity in displaying ingratitude. President Diaz of Mexico, in his recent annual message, discoursed on the Monroe doctrine in a manner which has charmed Latin hearts from the Rio Grande to the Straits of Magellan. Of course Diaz favors the doctrine, but only when "rightly interpreted," which means that he and his brethren shall reap all the benefits, and that Brother Jonathan shall attend to the fighting, should need arise. Diaz also says that Mexico "is not in a position to presume that the claims of England constituted an attempt at usurpation." Diaz refers to "invitations of an international character" asking for an expression of his views during the period when the United States government was baring its teeth at Great Britain for dear Venezuela's sake. With a prudence which did him credit as a diplomat, Diaz declined to commit himself as to the merits of that conspicuously unnecessary quarrel. He would not say that England's claims "constituted an attempt at usurpation," nor would he express the opinion that all boundary questions ought to be submitted to arbitration, since "the Mexican government itself had declared more than once that it would not admit arbitration for certain territorial questions which, in our opinion, involved the honor of the country." When it looked as if there might be war between the United States and Great Britain over Venezuela, Mexico resolved to keep herself out of the row. And that showed a marked amount of good sense at Mexico's capital.

Nevertheless, President Diaz comprehends that the future is uncertain and that the Monroe doctrine is a useful thing to have on this hemisphere if the United States can be induced to maintain it without cost or bother to anybody else. The Monroe doctrine, taken to mean the protection of the Spanish-American republics by the United States, without reciprocal obligation on their part, rouses President Diaz to rhetorical enthusiasm. This is not extraordinary, nor is it remarkable that his view should be popular everywhere to the south of him, and receive expansion there which reduces the whole thing to an absurdity. Not only are these dark-skinned and high-spirited neighbors of ours partisans of the Monroe doctrine, "rightly interpreted," but under that interpretation they would leave us out of it altogether when it comes to a distribution of the benefits. The comments of the Spanish-American officials and press on President Diaz's message are pregnant with a meaning that sentimental statesmen among us can not but perceive with amazement and dismay. To others they are diverting. The newspapers of Honduras, for example, advocate a Latin-American confederation in support of the doctrine of no European interference, "but excluding the United States!" Chile also smiles upon the plan of a Latin-American union, and would "be glad to send delegates to a conference, but would prefer that the United States should have no representation therein." Guatemala, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Colombia, Bolivia, Uruguay, Argentina, and all the republics heard from, are solid for the Monroe doctrine, as "rightly interpreted," but are in favor only of a Latin-American Union. The utterances throughout of the officials and the newspapers betray the same distrust of the United States which finds so frank a voice in the cases of Honduras and Chile. There is a pervasive desire that there should be a Pan-American Union with the United States excluded.

The government of the United States has shown itself ready to go to the verge of war with England, in order to protect Venezuela, a Spanish-American republic with which we have nothing in common, and our reward is universal Spanish-American jealousy, dislike, and insult. This is the kind of return treatment which the Argonaut predicted when there was a popular craze on the subject of Venezuela. These southern peoples are hostile to us in their very fibre. They differ from us in race, color, religion, ideals, aspirations, and polity. There is as much chance of a real alliance between us and them as there is for a complete fusion of oil and water.

It should be the policy of the United States not to wait to be excluded by the Latins, but to exclude herself. European

aggression should concern us when it threatens to trench upon our interests. That alone should be our warrant for giving any protection to these envious, suspicious, and ungrateful hybrids. It is easily possible to conceive that it would be far more advantageous to the United States were we to encourage, instead of forbidding, the colonization of Central and South America by Europeans. Colonies of Englishmen, Scotchmen, Swedes, Norwegians, Danes, and Germans would be germs of nations sympathetic with ourselves and promising commerce. The black-and-tan populations of the present cumber the ground and condemn the greater part of the hemisphere to the semi-barbarism which is the most congenial environment for the transplanted Latin race, especially when it has been crossed with the negro and Indian strains and is brain-bound by Roman Catholicism. The Monroe doctrine should be reserved for the use and benefit of the United States exclusively.

From The New York Nation.

A SPECIMEN SPANISH-AMERICAN REPUBLIC.

At the close of last year appeared a work, "El Guatemala," by Tommaso Cavanaugh, a Florentine lawyer who has spent many years in Central and South America, and has written several works which have had a wide circulation among Spanish-Americans. We count it timely that by the publication of this latest volume, Sig.or Cavanaugh enables us to see exactly what a Spanish-American republic is like to-day. Recent experience shows that we may be plunged without warning into difficulties, perhaps even into war, through entanglements with one or other of the sanguinary governments to the south of us; it is fortunate, therefore, that we should have put within our reach, by an intelligent and impartial foreigner, information which strips off illusions. During the past few months we have heard a great deal of effusive praise of our noble fellow-republicans in Venezuela and in other parts of Latin America, and of condemnation for British monarchists. Let us see what one of these republics really is. After giving a rapid history of Guatemala from the time of its conquest down to last summer, Signor Cavanaugh describes very clearly the various elements of population by which the destiny of the country has been determined. These elements are three in number, viz.: (1) the creoles, or pure-blooded descendants of the Spanish settlers, who now form only about 5 per cent. of the whole; (2) the *ladinos* or *meztizos*, half-breeds, sprung from the intermingling of the Spaniards and Indians, and numbering about 15 per cent.; (3) the Indians, virtually serfs, who make up the remaining 80 per cent. In 1821 Guatemala declared herself independent of Spain, and called herself a republic. With Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica she formed a confederation whose character can be sufficiently inferred from the fact that she and her confederates fought 143 battles with one another in the course of twenty years. Then the league was dissolved. From 1842 to 1871 the government was in the hands of the creoles, who succeeded not only in maintaining order, but in grafting on the country some of the rudiments of civilization. But in 1871 the *ladinos*, or half-breeds, stirred up a revolution which resulted in the overthrow of the creoles, and the establishment in power of the mongrel race which still dominates Guatemala.

The champion of this race was Rufino Barrios, who soon made himself president and remained tyrant of Guatemala, until killed by a beneficent bullet in 1885, in a fight with the Salvadorans. The atrocities committed by this human tiger equal any recorded of ancient Roman despots, or of renaissance Eccelinos and Viscontis, or of modern Turks. He proposed to wipe out the creoles, who alone had given Guatemala a veneer of law and decency. He had hundreds of them arrested and cast into loathsome dungeons, where they were daily given fifty or a hundred lashes, until some died and others, mutilated for life, by confessing imaginary plots, implicated new victims. For his afternoon amusement, he caused many of his enemies to be publicly shot in the principal square of the capital: in three days, seventeen persons were thus destroyed. Not content with wreaking his ferocity on men, he had the wives and daughters of his enemies exposed stark naked in cages. He revived the old Spanish *mandamientos*, or decrees, which reduced

the Indian population to slavery. Needless to say, he levied taxes and emptied the treasury for his personal enriching. Such was the "paunder of San Marcos," as the Guatemalan nick-named him from his native village. His nephew, Reina Barrios, the present president, began life as a street-sweeper; then was promoted by his uncle to superintend the flagellation of prisoners; then, on the death of Rufino Barrios, fled the country, and was leading a dissolute life in what Signor Caivano euphemistically calls an *appartement meublé* at Saratoga, when he was called back in 1892 to govern Guatemala. He is not charged with such inhuman crimes as his uncle, possibly because the latter's purging was so thorough as to render the creoles henceforth too weak to be persecuted; but his tyranny has been equally absolute. He makes and breaks the laws at will; he controls taxation; he grants and revokes concessions to monopolists; he sets aside the decisions of the courts. Every department of government, the judiciary, the bureaus of administration and police, are but organised blackmailing agencies; but the suitor who would be sure of satisfaction must bargain with the president himself. What a contemptible creature that president is, with his mixture of braggart and coward, Signor Caivano describes with vivid strokes. The spectacle of the general-in-chief of Guatemala needing a chair to mount his horse before reviewing his tattered army would draw a smile from even the fiercest jingo. Signor Caivano closes his book with an account of the great "public works" which the President Barrios and his satellites have been engaged in for several years in the hope of luring foreign capitalists to put more millions within their grasp.

THE ITALIANS IN ABYSSINIA.

The country which furnishes the scene of the most recent reverse of the Italian troops is one of absorbing interest to the historian. To the ancient it was known as Ethiopia, and several of its kings are mentioned in the Old Testament, but the most remarkable circumstance about its history is the fact that it is the only nation either in Africa or Asia which has retained a form of Christianity. The Christians, however, are divided into three hostile parties, all deeply sunk in superstition. They have, moreover, preserved many Jewish customs as part of their creed, and they set great store on the moral virtue of fasting. Christianity became the national religion in the fourth century, but scattered through the various tribes which inhabit parts of this country are people who profess Islamism and Judaism. In nearly all the provinces marriages are solemnised with great simplicity, and just as easily dissolved, but after a third divorce the men are not allowed either to contract another marriage or receive the sacrament, unless they turn monks, of whom there are three classes. The Geez language remained the national tongue until the 14th century of the Christian era, when it gave place to the Amharic, which is the prevailing language of the country, and though spoken in a variety of dialects, is the only one which has blossomed out into the written form.

The Abyssinians, it appears, were converted to Christianity in the time of the Emperor Constantine, by some missionaries from Alexandria. The power of the sovereigns attained its height in the sixth century, but during the next the Arabs began to make incursions upon them, and obtained a footing at Adal. For century after century the country remained in a distracted state, torn by internal complications and attacks from outside, until at last the king of Portugal was applied to for assistance. The necessary aid was forthcoming, but with it there arrived a number of Roman Catholic priests, who endeavored to persuade the natives to renounce the tenets of their faith and give in their adherence to Rome. This endeavor proved futile, however, and in 1632 the priests were driven from the country after a protracted struggle. During the 16th century the kingdom was overrun by Muslims and Gallas, peoples from the south, and the power of the Negus, or king, was brought down from the perch which it had occupied almost from time immemorial. A determined but futile attempt was subsequently made to resuscitate the unity and power of the ancient kingdom by the late King Theodore, who aimed at his own sovereignty under the intended restoration of the ancient kingdom of Ethiopia. He went to work wisely in some respects, but his persistent cruelty and tyranny served

to counteract his polite measures. Owing to a fancied slight from the British government he threw the English consul and several British subjects into gaol, in 1863, and refused to give them up on demand. This resulted in the famous expedition which was led by Sir Robert Napier (afterwards Lord Napier of Magdala), which stormed the emperor's citadel and rescued the captives. The force sent out from England consisted of 16,000 men, and was carried through without any loss of life to the British.

Probably this result had something to do with Italy's reverses, in that it created a false impression of the difficulty of subjugating Abyssinia. The Italians first came upon the scene when the partition of Africa among the European powers took place a few years ago. She appeared to have been allotted the most difficult part of the continent as her share, although she was the weakest of the powers which participated in the split up. She unfurled her flag at Massowah in 1885, with the consent of England and with her approval, since when she has been engaged in a most costly and disastrous attempt to extend her dominion further afield. At first she was content with that strip of country along the banks of the Red sea known as Erythra, but since 1889 she succeeded in retaining a protectorate over the contiguous provinces.

Her more recent operations appear to have been directed towards an extension of Italian dominion over the whole Abyssinian territory, but in pursuit of this policy she has not been by any means successful. A few years ago a rising in the province of Tigre was quelled by Italian troops, but subsequently the warlike tribes of Shoa in the south made up for this by almost annihilating Major Toselli's troops, after which hostilities were suspended for some considerable time.

Italy, no doubt, has been considerably hampered in her dealings with Abyssinia by the semi-hostile attitude of Russia and France, both of which nations have done a good deal towards encouraging King Menelek and his subjects to open resistance. On January 8, 1895, an alleged scientific expedition from Russia, headed by Lieutenant Leontieff, of the imperial guard, left Constantinople for Abyssinia, its ostensible purpose being scientific exploration and the effecting of a closer union between the Russian and the Abyssinian churches. When the mission had been successfully accomplished, however, it was rumored that it had busied itself with political matters, and a mission from the negus to the czar accompanied it on its return journey. As a result of this diplomatic ruse, agents were appointed by each nation, and it seemed pretty clear that this meant the support of Russia against Italy and her action in Erythra. As a matter of fact, Russia did actually interest herself in the equipment of the natives with rifles in lieu of spears, and the Shoans commenced to take rank as exceedingly formidable enemies. Italy apparently did not reckon for this in her later campaigns against the natives. Either from inexperience or ignorance she failed to recognise the difference between Shoans armed with spears and shields, and Shoans equipped with rifles, and her latest defeat is mainly due to this want of foresight.

Italy's possessions on the Red sea were combined under the name of Erythra by various decrees from 1890 to 1892. The colony was given the control of its own administration and the management of its own finance, a civil governor appointed by the king of Italy, representing the imperial government. The naval and military commandants were also put under the Italian war minister.

Shoa is said to be famous as having about the year 900 afforded refuge to the royal family when the kingdom was seized, and a large number of the natives were massacred by a usurper. It is described as a fine rich province, containing the bravest and best-equipped troops in all Abyssinia. Menelek was originally king of Shoa, and on the death of King John of Abyssinia in 1880 he was chosen king of all the country. Adowa, where the recent fighting took place, is in Tigre, the northernmost province of Abyssinia.

DURING the last calendar year the United States government received from customs \$164,452,027; from spirits, \$72,280,571; malt liquors, \$32,831,173; total from liquor, \$105,111,744; tobacco, \$39,473,212; other internal revenue taxes, \$1,716,745; miscellaneous sources, \$15,293,955; total revenue, \$317,947,683.

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EXPLORING ARGENTINA.

Dr. Moreno, the director of La Plata museum, has just returned from his long expedition to the Andine region. He went from Mendoza towards San Rafael, and crossing the Rio Grande and Colorado arrived at Chos-Malal; then went to Codihuc and the Bio. He stayed some time at Reigoli and then crossed the Collinera and went to Junin of the Andes. Thence he passed to the region of the lakes Lacar, Nahuel-Huapi, Calefú and Miaten, and afterwards to the 16 de Octubre colony and the river Telo Buhí, the great northern affluent of the Palena. Afterwards he visited Lake Corcovado and the rivers Palena, Vacas and Tucutucos; the last-mentioned takes its name from the rodents by which the land is completely mined for leagues. The next point was Lake Fontana, surrounded by hills where stone coal and slate are seen on the surface in the ravines. There also are camps covered with wheat. Then he passed the beautiful lake La Plata, 55 leagues in length. Near the river Senguen was found a fine aerolite weighing 130 kilos, which will be taken to the museum at La Plata. From that point he travelled along the river Huemul, where he obtained a live specimen of the curious stag of that name, which a few years ago was considered fabulous. It is bulky, with delicate feet and enormous ears. It is shown on the Chilean arms with only one horn according to tradition, but it has two horns. Thence Dr. Moreno went to the great lake Buenos Aires, having explored a large extent of unknown territory between the 37th and 47th degrees of south latitude. Dr. Moreno has brought back a large quantity of specimens, filling 100 cases, for the museum.—*Buenos Aires Herald.*

SPANISH ATROCITIES.

According to the statement of a French resident in Cuba, which was published in Paris in April, Spanish rule in Cuba has lost none of its old-fashioned savagery and cruelty. It is a mystery how any civilized nation can endure it. After stating his conviction that the Cubans will win their independence, this gentleman adds:—"The war has assumed a ferocious character that did not exist under Marshal Martínez Campos. The prisons are crowded with Cubans arrested on suspicion. Steamers leave for Spain with whole cargoes of men under sentence of transportation after clandestine trials. It is true that General Weyler has not as yet shot any one in the towns, but the troops have leave to shoot or run through with their bayonets any peasants suspected of being acquainted with insurgents. The victims are afterwards entered in the list of rebels killed on the field of battle. Consequently the island is in a state of fearful panic. Cubans, from sheer despair, take to the jungle. Last week 42 young men of some of the best families of Havana joined Macco. The governor a fortnight ago heard that the rebels were at Guatmo, ten miles from Havana. He sent a column of volunteers to dislodge them. It arrived two hours after the enemy had decamped. The Spaniards fell upon the villagers, killing 23, among them a man of 70, a lad of 15, and three invalids laid up with dysentery.

A few days ago at Casignas, 13 miles from the capital, a band of volunteers infuriated at the resolutions of the American congress went to a farm belonging to an American citizen and shot his six sons, the elder one, aged 19, surviving, however, to tell the tale. This case has been taken in hand by the American consul. After the battle of Olavita the Spaniards shot the manager of a sugar plantation, a Frenchman, named M. Berharte, who came up to them with a French flag wrapped round him. He was accused of having sheltered rebels. The papers here tell nothing but lies. No reliance whatever can be placed on the lists of Spanish and Cuban killed and wounded. The island is in a state of misery, and emigration is taking place on a large scale for New York, Jamaica, Puerto Rico, Tampa and Mexico.

EFFECTS OF BRITISH RULE.

Mr. David A. Wells' notable paper in the April *North American Review* on the true relations that should exist between this country and England has attracted wide attention and is to be reprinted in a more permanent form, which should secure for it an additional circulation. It is incongruous enough that Americans should make the charge of land-grabbing against England, but passing over the traditional advice to people who live in glass houses, Mr. Wells reminds the American public that we and other foreigners may buy any land that England grabs, and that in all English ports and rivers and territories we can buy and sell, import and export, on the same terms as British subjects. Many of the English colonies are independent except in the selection of their executives, and have so full control over their own destinies that they even levy customs duties on imports from the sovereign country, and in spite of the most

angry protests from the people of England the imperial government has allowed the government of India, not a self-governing dependency, to levy a duty on English cotton goods. The contrast between India and Egypt before British occupation and at the present time proves that British domination has had beneficent compensations to the subject races and to the commercial nations of the world. England is alone among nations in throwing open the traffic of her colonies and ports to her conquerors to foreigners. The root of the difficulty between England and Venezuela is the question whether the Orinoco shall be English and open to the whole commercial world, the United States included, or whether it shall be Venezuelan and the monopoly of one government or one occupation. Our interests and the interests of the civilized world are served by the liberal commercial policy of England rather than by the restrictive policy of France, as in Madagascar, or of Spain, as in Cuba, or of Russia in eastern Asia. England has no territory that we can possibly desire, except Canada, whose people can control their own future, and she has no possessions from which we are excluded, and none with which we do not have more trade than we should have if England restored them to the aborigines.

CLEANLINESS is one of the few original items of Japanese civilization. Almost all other Japanese institutions have their root in China, but not tubs. Their hot baths—for they almost all bathe in very hot water of about 110 degrees Fahrenheit—also help to keep them warm in winter. For though moderately hot water gives a chilly reaction, this is not the case when the water is extremely hot; neither is there any fear of catching cold. There are some 800 public baths in the city of Tokyo, in which it is calculated that 300,000 persons bathe daily, at a cost of 1 sen 3 rin (about a halfpenny of English money) per head. A reduction of 3 rin is made for children. In addition to this, every respectable private house has its own bath-room.—*Tropical Agriculturist.*

RIVER PLATE ITEMS

—During the month of April there were 597 births, 112 marriages and 288 deaths in the city of Montevideo.

—The April receipts of the Montevideo custom-house were \$942,918.67—a decrease from the same month of 1895.

—Telegrams of the 27th ult. state that the Uruguayan government has abolished the quarantine on Brazilian arrivals. A rigorous sanitary inspection only will be required.

—Telegrams from Buenos Aires say that the quarantine against Brazilian arrivals has been reduced to ten hours. It might have been taken off altogether, but that is apparently too great a concession to expect from the sanitary board there.

—The Coronilla port scheme has at last reached the Uruguayan senate in a shape to be discussed. It has been before the public three years, and has been favorably received, but somehow it could not be pushed through. It concerns a new port for shipping cattle on the northern coast of Uruguay, and will be of great benefit to that part of the country.

—A queer affair has taken place at La Paz. A girl named Matilde Mancini, aged 18, and daughter of an Italian resident, having disappeared, suspicion fell on the police commissary Valentin Arismendi, amorous notes from him, urging flight, having been found by her father. Complaint was made to the local justice, and further investigation showed beyond doubt that the girl, a handsome swench, had been carried off by the commissary, aided by his subordinates. Accordingly the *policia* has ordered the arrest of the entire police staff of La Paz, sending others to take their place.—*Montevideo Times.*

—The authorities of this country seem to be possessed of the idea that every one who calls at the port or lands here, or attempts to do commerce or establish an industry, is a public enemy and therefore a fit object for obstruction, punishment and fine in every possible manner. So long as this barbarous idea maintains, the country will never be free or progressive. At the same time, it is only fair to add that the same pernicious idea is by no means singular to this country or even to this continent, but the nations which hold it and the authorities who enforce it certainly do not rank among the most civilized or progressive elements of the world, but are more generally found in the rear.—*Montevideo Times.*

—On Monday morning, at 9 o'clock, a French gentleman, accompanied by his wife, was walking in calle Reconquista, near Viamont, when he was taken suddenly ill and fell on the pavement. His wife called for help, a crowd collected round them, but no one took the trouble to look for a doctor or even to ask assistance at the neighboring druggist's shop. Presently a policeman arrived and having made his inquiries, went to two doctors but neither would attend to the case. Then he went for the police doctor but he was absent. At 10 o'clock (!) a sergeant of police arrived with a doctor, who found that the man was dead. Soon afterwards four policemen came with a stretcher and took the body to Calle Cordoba, where the deceased's family reside.—*Buenos Aires Herald,* May 20.

—The necessity of having a passport seems to exist still in Mendoza, at least so far as Chileans are concerned. There have been as many as 18 persons detained recently on account of their want of papers to show to what nationality they belong. All of them profess to be Chileans and probably are, but the federal judge allowed himself to entertain certain doubts upon the matter. The procurator J. C. Barrios after a great deal of difficulty succeeded at last in obtaining their release under a promise to report. But why such a fuss should be made about a few Chileans just because they are Chileans, we fail to understand. Unless the police actually have just grounds to suspect a person we do not see how they can claim any right to detain him merely for the sake of knowing his nationality. —*Times, Buenos Aires.*

—The financial statements of the presidential message show that last year the exports exceeded the imports by \$24,081,106 gold. The revenue amounted to \$28,958,260 m/n and \$29,805,651 gold, and in the first quarter of this year to \$8,555,514 gold and \$8,483,939 m/n. The expenditure in 1895 was \$83,923,196 m/n and \$23,797,946 gold. Operations of credit effected in Europe have given the Argentine minister in London sufficient resources for fulfilling all the contracts for the purchase of ships and armaments. The President recommended congress to pass the bill presented last year for the modification of the Foreign Debt. A bill is promised for amending the law for the liquidation of the National Bank. The remainder of the message is merely a summary of the acts of the administration already known to the public. —*Buenos Aires Herald.*

—The comisaria of the 17th section has been besieged for the past few days by pious crowds, owing to the presence of an image of the virgin which was stolen from a goods train on the Rosario line, on its way to Salta, and thrown into the ditch alongside the track. The crowd became so enormous that Commissary Udabe had to prohibit entrance to the comisaria. Then the people knelt down in the street and prayed, and wild stories of miracles ran round. The boy who first found the image in the ditch was cured of a bad eye disease the moment he looked on it. It took eight strong men to lift the image from the ground. A "sujeito" in the neighborhood had a stroke of paralysis in his right arm the night the image was stolen, and he is looked on as the thief, chastised for his sacrilege. These and many other tales are told. Finally Commissary Udabe put an end to the racket by sending the image to the convent of the Franciscan nuns in Calle 39, where it will remain until the owners apply for it. —*Buenos Aires Standard.*

—The new protocol between Chile and Argentina is little more than a reaffirmation of previous covenants to arbitrate what cannot be settled by the parties themselves. It is so far satisfactory that it recognizes the obligation to arbitrate. This existed before as plainly as it does now, but it is satisfactory to have it reaffirmed. This feature of the treaty is made more definite inasmuch as the arbitrator is named and the scope of arbitration compasses the treaty and subsequent protocols, and places this matter beyond all reasonable doubt. There is nothing else in the protocol new or important beyond this. There was nothing else left in honor for the two countries to do and we congratulate those wise statesmen who have had part in this settlement, not of the question itself, for the treaty of 1881 did that, but for the settlement of the "fish market" question on a basis of arbitration should not be resorted to except on the most extreme contention, which admitted would render arbitration unnecessary. —*Buenos Aires Herald.*

—The U. S. cruiser *Castine* is the centre of attraction of daily crowds in her snug berth at the north-east end of dock No. 3. She could not be better placed, and we trust that she will long remain there. Captain Perry, her commander, has been much congratulated on the smart appearance of his ship and crew, as fine a lot of fellows as ever visited these shores. The *Castine* is a new ship, of about 1,100 tons, carrying eight four-inch quick firing guns and torpedo tubes. Her gallant tars will form in the Plaza Mayo on the 25th of May, and they may prepare for a warm greeting from the Portuguese. We hear also that the *Lancaster*, the American flag-ship, Captain Stirling, at present in La Plata, will avail of high water to come into the Malero port and land several companies to join in the parade, which will consist exclusively of tars, to the utter exclusion of army forces. It will be a pleasing novelty, especially the North American contingent. —*Buenos Aires Standard, May 20.*

—The present direct trip of the R. M. S. *Magdalena*, which sailed from here last Sunday, breaks the record in several respects. She carried no fewer than 874 persons, between passengers and crew, the largest number ever taken from the River Plate by a Royal Mail steamer. So great was the demand for 1st-class berths that the second-class cabins had to be requisitioned and no 2nd-class passengers were taken. The quantity of provisions laid in stock was something enormous, and a double time-table of meals had to be arranged for the saloon owing to the impossibility of seating all at once. She took 1600 tons of coal, and the first port she will touch at will be Vigo in Spain, as she will avoid Brazil, St. Vincent and Lisbon. The money received for passages and freights was some £19,000. We think this clearly proves the advisability of running direct steamers to Europe, at all events during the yellow fever season, and the Royal Mail company would do well to place more direct steamers on their programme. —*Montevideo Times, May 21.*

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 2nd, 1896.

RECENT OCCURRENCES in Rio Grande compel us again to face that unnecessarily troublesome question of military aggression and interference in civil affairs. We do not know what it is that Col. Telles complains of in a newspaper criticism, nor do we care. As civilians we are compelled to submit to such criticisms and slanders, and we see no reason why the military man should not do the same. We have recourse to the courts for protection; let him go there also. There is no sense nor justice in his assumption of special immunities and privileges in such matters, and most certainly not in his trespass upon the rights of others in seeking to punish his assailant. If civil law is supreme in this country, which we very much doubt, then Col. Carlos Telles will be promptly punished for his attempt to terrorize civilians in Bagé. He had no right to force a journalist to confess the name of the author of an anonymous criticism, nor to send his soldiers to arrest a citizen in the street and bring him to the barracks. The law does not recognize nor permit any such procedure, consequently it is nothing less than a crime. And for such crimes the military officer should be just as amenable to the law as is the civilian.

The Brazilian protectionist should make a note of the difficulty which his economic brethren in the United States have lately encountered in trying to provide for a renewal of the reciprocity treaties. Reciprocity is a new fad with these economists, and they have lately been making every effort to provide for a renewal of the treaties. As a preliminary step they called for the opinions of manufacturers and merchants as to the influence and effects of the last treaties, but the results have been not altogether satisfactory. Of course the replies represented all shades of opinion and were far from harmonious, but the majority was largely in favor of reciprocity. On comparing notes, however, it was suddenly discovered that even the friends of reciprocity were hopelessly at variance, for the articles to be admitted on reduced tariffs to suit one section of the country proved to be contrary to the wishes of another section. It is the old story over again. Protection is nothing but a favor granted to a particular person or class of persons, and when any other favor conflicts with it, or diminishes its profits, dissatisfaction is sure to result. It has been found impossible to reconcile these conflicting interests in the United States, so reciprocity is to be shelved for a time. The wishes of the foreign country do not seem to have been consulted at all, for the American protectionist proposes to select not only the home products which he wishes to exchange, but also the foreign products which he intends to admit. This he calls reciprocity—but it has a handle like a jug. If Cuba wants sugar on the list, Louisiana will say no; if Argentina mentions wool, Ohio and Vermont will object; and if Chili specifies copper Michigan will decline. The McKinley rule will be: You take all we have to offer, and we will take in return only what we can not produce ourselves. For incarnate selfishness and downright churlishness the modern protectionist will compare well with anything of his class which the world has ever produced.

In another column we give an editorial article from *The Argonaut* of San Francisco, which expresses an opinion on the Pan-American question which has thus far found but few echoes in these latitudes. It will show that American journalists are not all in favor of having the United States play the big brother for all the Latin-American republics, doing all their fighting and reaping all the kicks and scratches. It will show, also, that there is a very decided opinion against the idea that the United States should go to war, or threaten war, on questions in which that country has no personal concern. We are well aware that the *Argonaut* article will not be pleasant reading for many, and that it will afford unlimited satisfaction to others, but it is straightforward, it tells a few plain truths, and it represents a party which must be recognized. In both Latin and Saxon America there is at present a great multitude of well-meaning people who are now embracing each other and talking about their mutual sympathies and interests. They are swearing fraternity at a frightful rate, and back to back they propose to defy the world. In both sections of the continent, however, there are groups of extremists, numerous enough to demand recognition, who refuse to accept these protestations of geographical brotherhood and who insist on remembering the bitter rivalries and contests which have existed between the Latin and the Saxon since the dawn of history. They have no faith in this new-fangled alliance, and they do not hesitate to say so. Some of them believe that such an alliance will make the Saxon republic a suzerain on this continent, and that all the Latin republics will be reduced to a dependent position. Others believe that it will place the former in the position of a protector over a lot of ungrateful states, who will use this protection to cover selfish schemes and who will make no adequate return for it. Between these extreme views there are a score of others which will tend to keep the two parties separated. Of these it must be admitted that there is much reason in what they advance. Before the British government began to threaten, Venezuela was bitterly hostile to the United States; when the dispute is settled the present sympathy will all disappear and the old antagonism will again be heard from. A few years ago Chilean, Argentine and Brazilian journalists were clamoring for a Latin-American alliance to resist the pretensions of the arrogant Saxon republic; to-morrow they will again do the same thing. It is well not to be deceived. They may live together as good neighbors, but it is certain that they will never trust each other implicitly, nor treat each other with frank and generous confidence. The two races are too widely separated and too antagonistic for such an alliance. Laws, language, religion, education, breeding, tastes, temperament and purposes are all so radically different, that it will be simply impossible to keep them together for any length of time and to unite them in the development of any common policy. They may not fight, but they will not agree, nor will they believe in each other's sincerity. The only true policy, in our opinion, is for each race to work out its own destiny independently of the other, and in so doing they will both achieve better results than they ever could by trying to work together.

REPORT OF THE MINISTER OF FINANCE.

In a glance at the report of the minister of finance what first impresses the reader is the utter disregard of the government for the provisions of the budget. Thus in the budget for 1893 appropriations were made to the amount of 197,308,750\$416, but the actual expenditure, according to the minister's report, was 291,311,070\$046, or 94,002,319\$630 more than the sum voted by congress. In the budget for 1894 the appropriations made amounted to 250,457,908\$652, but the actual expenditure of the government was 370,668,341\$033, or 120,210,432\$381 more than the sum voted. For these expenditures the present government is not responsible, having taken office on the 15th of November 1894. It promised economy, and on this subject the minister in his report addresses the President as follows:

"As director of the expenditure I have persevered, as far as it has been possible for me to do so, in the execution of your programme of economy and have exerted myself to render retrenchment a reality."

From his own showing, however, it appears that thus far he has not been very successful. He is unable to make a complete statement of what was actually expended in 1895, for, as he says in his report, the respective balance-sheets, notwithstanding his repeated orders, have not been sent to him. We learn, however, that in addition to the appropriations made in the budget to the amount of 275,691,670\$888, there were afterwards made special, extraordinary and deficiency appropriations to the amount of 69,503,682\$225, making a total of 345,195,352\$813, which, though smaller than the expenditure in 1894, is greater than that in 1893.

The expenditure effected in 1893 was distributed as follows:

Department of Justice and interior.....	17,217,557\$814
Foreign affairs.....	1,794,712\$823
Marine.....	22,718,828\$059
War.....	54,960,376\$621
Industry, transportation and public works.....	81,714,188\$052
Finance.....	112,905,407\$037
Total.....	291,311,070\$046

To meet this expenditure the revenue collected by the government in 1893 amounted to 259,850,981\$151, the deficit consequently being 31,460,088\$895. This deficit the government overcame by making use of deposits, whose net product in 1893 amounted, according to the report, to 55,872,146\$500.

The revenue collected is classified as follows:

Ordinary:	
Import duties.....	131,747,109\$035
Port dues.....	607,599\$417
Surtaxes.....	65,073,584\$774
Export duties.....	140,888\$028
Internal revenue.....	45,551,588\$959
Tobacco tax.....	1,108,107\$149
Extraordinary.....	244,828,873\$062
Total.....	15,022,108\$089

Total..... 259,850,981\$151

The revenue collected exceeded the estimate in the budget by 26,582,681\$151.

The expenditure in 1894 was distributed as follows:

Department of Justice and interior.....	22,097,237\$933
Foreign affairs.....	1,700,004\$229
Marine.....	26,064,243\$200
War.....	113,918,520\$990
Industry, transportation and public works.....	92,758,390\$781
Finance.....	114,069,037\$900
Total.....	370,668,341\$033

The revenue, which had been estimated in the budget at 233,521,890\$743, amounted to 266,484,615\$203, the deficit thus being 104,183,725\$830. This deficit was overcome by making use of deposits, whose net product, says the minister, is estimated at 9,920,686\$115, and by the issue of paper money. It will be remembered that in the latter part of 1893 and beginning of 1894 there was a clandestine issue of treasury notes, which was denied at the time, but afterwards acknowledged. According to the minister's report the net amount of the issue of 1893 was 50,626,216\$500 and that of 1894 was 77,000,000, making a total of 127,626,216\$500.

The revenue collected in 1894 is classified as follows:

Ordinary:	
Import duties.....	134,709,923\$782
Port dues.....	625,298\$207
Surtaxes.....	65,889,290\$247
Export duties.....	134,214\$790
Internal revenue.....	57,632,977\$542
Tobacco tax.....	827,830\$018
Extraordinary.....	259,819,594\$866
Total.....	6,065,020\$617

Total..... 266,484,615\$203

The figures for 1894 are still subject to rectification.

The documents received by the minister, up to the time in which his report was prepared, show that the revenue collected in 1895 amounted to 257,887,647\$563 and he conjectures that fuller returns will increase this sum to 300,725,297\$059, which, deducted from 345,195,352\$813, amount of the ordinary, extraordinary, special and deficiency appropriations, leaves a deficit of 44,470,055\$754.

The revenue for the present year the minister estimates at 331,174,399\$878, or 18,459,600\$122 less than the sum estimated in the budget. Deducting the amount of this revenue from that of the appropriations voted by congress (343,563,210\$236), there remains a deficit of 12,388,810\$358, which the minister expects to overcome by making use of deposits, whose net product he estimates at 19,273,197\$883.

Complaints are again made of the delays in transporting merchandise on the Mogiana line. It is said that there is an enormous accumulation of merchandise at Campinas awaiting transportation to the stations along that line.

At a meeting of the Sapucahy company on the 30th the chairman, Sr. F. C. Naylor, stated that the judicial liquidation of that company has been obtained by parties who wish to annul the process instituted against them by the directors. He stated that the condition of the company is very promising, and that the present directors would accept re-election on the understanding that the present policy should be continued. The directors was then re-elected.

The Jornal do Commercio of last Friday contains more particulars of the proposal said to have been made by Morton, Rose & Co., through Mr. Lawson, for the purchase of the Leopoldina railway. It appears that those bankers ask not only for a guarantee of 4% on £15,500,000, or £12,000,000 for 20 years, but also for privileges for building roads from Arica to Silveira Lobo, from Porto das Caixas to some point on the Estrada de Ferro do Norte and from S. Francisco Xavier to this city. These privileges, if granted, render the Leopoldina railway entirely independent of the Central.

The judicial liquidation of the Sapucahy Railway Co. has been ordered by the commercial chamber of the civil and criminal courts. The capital of the company is £2,000,000, and, according to the last report of the board of directors, it had 410 kilometers of railway in operation at the end of 1895. The debt of the company is very large and it has not been able to pay interest thereon; but on the 8th of November, 1894, it succeeded in arriving at an agreement with the foreign holders of its debentures. For several years the state of Minas Geraes has been furnishing money to the company to enable it to extend its railways. The following statement of the traffic receipts and operating expenses of these railways for the last five years is published in the last report of the board of directors.

Traffic receipts	Operating expenses
1891..... 370,389\$565	404,151\$874
1892..... 509,461\$420	641,317\$724
1893..... 570,221\$890	656,042\$604
1894..... 684,462\$824	792,922\$825
1895..... 831,568\$614	1,236,019\$601
Total..... 2,966,095\$783	3,726,453\$828

COFFEE NOTES

TEA GARDENS OF GREAT AGE.

A coffee estate of 40 years of age in Ceylon was always considered to be of a great age, though we believe that parts of Kahagala estate, Haputale, are still bearing crop, which must be well over 50 years of age. Still, 30 and 40 years was a great age for a coffee estate, even in a district eminently suitable for its growth and longevity. But tea is evidently of robusier habit. In China and in Japan, we believe, there are many small gardens considerably over 100 years old, still as vigorous and as hearty as of yore, and in India there are also several remarkable instances of great age, accompanied by continued vitality. We learn from an Indian contemporary that Dehra Dun is probably the oldest tea district in India: "bushes are still standing there and in full bearing which are said to have been planted 80 years ago in the original government experimental gardens, where the bush was first introduced." The climate is said to be too dry for the profitable cultivation of tea, however, though the district has just had a favourable year. -Times of Ceylon.

LOCAL NOTES

At the naval school there are matriculated 163 cadets and 29 midshipmen.

The report that Gen. Cantuaria has been recalled to this capital, is denied.

The majority of the inhabitants of the new state of Loreto are said to be Brazilians.

The new Spanish minister, D. José Llaboya y Hertzberg, presented his credentials to the President yesterday.

Telegrams from London and Lisbon state that Portugal has offered her good services to settle the Trinidad dispute.

In the parish of S. José in this city 485 new voters have recently been registered. But why? They do not take the trouble to vote.

There are 1,708 non-commissioned officers and privates in the corps of national marines and 218 in the battalion of naval infantry.

The minister of foreign affairs has been formally advised that the Belgian government has appointed Comte de Werister as minister to Brazil.

It is said that the Brazilian consul at Flanders has been selling naturalization papers in that place, and that the consulate will now be closed.

According to the daily burial reports there were 113 deaths from yellow-fever in this city during the month of May, or a small fraction over 4 a day.

Last year there were 100 sittings of the supreme court, at which 483 cases were decided. At the end of the year there were 102 undecided cases before the court.

Some of our Brazilian contemporaries are already discussing the reconquero of Loreto and its union with Brazil. It is not generous to Peru to discuss such an eventuality.

The Gazeta de Noticias, of Sunday, states that the minister of finance has been confidentially informed of a heavy robbery in the custom-house. In the Liberdade of yesterday it is stated that the robbery was committed by a custom-house broker and amounts to 50,000\$.

We received yesterday a communication from Mr. Newland in regard to the coffee gila question, but too late for insertion in this issue. It will be published in our next.

It is stated that Dr. Daniel de Almeida has been requested by a committee of naval officers to preside at the solemn exequies for Admiral Saldanha da Gama on the 25th inst.

The garrison of Fort Lage, at the harbor entrance, is to be removed to Gurgoa with the exception of 20 men who remain in charge of the works to be executed by the fortification commission.

The coronation of the Czar, according to cable reports, seems to have terminated with the death of 1,282 persons, who were crushed or murdered in the rush to be first recipients of the imperial bounty. It is an ill-omened incident.

The escape of lunatics from the national asylum is exciting comment. The Jornal do Brazil charges that the asylum is in a state of disorganization and administrative neglect. What public service, may we ask, is being effectively administered?

On Thursday last a detachment of 150 soldiers belonging to the 10th battalion of infantry was sent, on requisition of the state government of Minas Geraes, to Maranhão, where there are said to be serious disturbances on account of disputes about lands.

On Thursday last Custodio Serra, who killed Comendador Bellarmino Pessoa, made his escape from the lunatic asylum. He immediately returned home and on the following day presented himself to one of the police delegates, who sent him back to the asylum.

It is stated the present minister of justice has appointed 112 colonels, 773 lieutenant-colonels, 1,097 majors, 2,897 captains, 4,814 lieutenants and 5,429 ensigns of the national guard. If now a few privates could be appointed to command this force of officers, the national guard would be ready for service.

Having just been elected to the governorship of Pernambuco, Sr. Corcê de Araújo now proposes to change that office for a senatorship. It is said that Dr. Gonçalves Ferreira, minister of interior and justice, will then become a candidate for the governorship. This exchange of offices should be prohibited.

The Jornal do Commercio says that the committee on diplomatic affairs in the chamber is not much disposed to approve the proposal celebrated between the minister of foreign affairs and the Italian minister in regard to the Italian claims. Perhaps Deputy Nilo has been studying those claims since his last interpellation.

On Thursday last a tram descending Rua dos Janquinhos on Marro de Santa Theresia, ran off the track and striking a tree, was overturned. The conductor and two passengers were severely injured. Another passenger escaped injury by leaping from the tram. The driver, who was also wounded, ran away, but was afterwards arrested.

The total number of students in the Polytechnic school in March last was 436, including 173 in the preparatory course. There were only 4 students in the 3rd year of the engineering course in which the recent mutiny originated. It is said that there are names of students not belonging to the Polytechnic among the 144 signers of a recent manifesto.

In 1893 the Instituto Historico e Geographico of this city offered a premium for the best biographical sketch of Dom Pedro II. The only competitor was an ex-actor who had received many favors from the Emperor's hands and who now showed his gratitude and appreciation by writing so unfaithful and untrue a sketch that the Instituto unanimously rejected it.

It would seem that when Dr. Domingos Freire recently received a printed invitation to form part of some Pan-American commission, he immediately let the newspapers know about it. Unfortunately, however, several other local physicians also received identical invitations, and they are now making it known.

On yesterday masses were said at the São Francisco de Paula church for Capt. Lorena and his two nephews, Lieut. Delino Lorena and Midshipman Pedro Lorena, who on the 1st of June, 1895, were barbarously murdered in Santa Catarina by Marshal Floriano Peixoto's soldiers serving in that state under the orders of Col. Moreira César. The attendance at the masses was very large.

The recent manifestation of the homicidal mania in this city has apparently not yet come to an end. On the evening of the 29th ult. a man named Joaquim Antonio dos Santos, an ex-marine, killed a neighbor and literally filled his body with amulets. His ferocity seemed to have been insatiable. A few minutes before the murder the two men were drinking coffee together. The assassin was subsequently arrested at the Villegaignon marine barracks where he was endeavoring to enlist.

One hundred and forty-four Polytechnic students say that if the penalties imposed upon certain of the companions of the mutiny, they will not enter the school when it reopens. This is serious! If these young men refuse to enter the school, what will it do for pupils? As everyone knows, there are no other young men in the country. It is said, however, that some 800,000\$ have been subscribed for a "free" Polytechnic school, which will be a good thing—always excepting the liberty to give the professors a "canning" at pleasure.

Because of an old quarrel some twenty odd soldiers, said to belong to the 9th cavalry and 2nd artillery, attacked the employees of the Villa Isabel tram line at the Marquês station on the evening of the 30th ult. with the result that an infernal row resulted and the traffic of that company was stopped for about an hour. Pistols, knives, sticks and stones were used, but somehow only one man was reported as injured. The public had to submit to the alarm and inconvenience, however, until a large police force came and restored order. When are these soldiers to be removed from the city?

There was considerable excitement and alarm in Rua Senador Dantas Saturday evening, owing to the breaking of a telephone wire which fell upon the electric tramway cable. The wire was at once ignited, causing a brilliant illumination. At 179 Km da Alameda where it connected with a telegraph line, the instrument was damaged and a circuit was set on fire. The police had happened to pass up the Rua Senador Dantas while the telephone wire was ignited, received a tremendous shock when some pieces of burning wire fell among the wind operators. They dropped their instruments and ran in all directions. The fire department soon appeared, the wire was cut and the flight came to an end.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Revista Maritima Brasileira; vol. xvii, No. 11. Contains articles on reforms in movable defences, the new war vessels of the United States, the influence of the naval power in history, etc.

Dramas do Paraná; Quindis Historicos; No. 1. Published by Don Quixote. A large lithographed picture of the savage massacre at "Kilometro 10" on the Paraná railway, and in the cemetery of Curitiba, in 1894, by the officers and soldiers of Floriano Peixoto. It also includes the portraits of eight of the victims. It is a picture which no Brazilian can look upon without shame and regret, for it represents a tragedy which will stain the records of his country's history to the end of time.

Almanak e Indicador Laemmer; 1896. The 53rd year of this well-known commercial, industrial, administrative and residence directory of this capital. The delay in the issue of the directory this year is due, according to the editors, to the difficulty of obtaining information from some of the public departments. The municipal "directory of hygiene" was left out altogether because of its refusal to give information. Such obstructions ought to be severely rebuked, for the public has a right to the information usually furnished in a directory, and no public official should be permitted to withhold it. For the coming year, the Almanak will be greatly improved, and as it will be issued January, 31st, the editors announce that they will receive corrections and other information only to November 30th next.

BUSINESS NOTES

The São Paulo municipal council has resolved to petition the state legislature for permission to contract a loan of £700,000 for municipal improvements.

Among the passengers home by the Donulo tomorrow will be Mr. George D. Estill, sub-manager of the London and River Plate Bank, who is going away with his family for a well-earned holiday.

The Jornal do Commercio affirms that the Banco da Republica now proposes to sell its new building to the government for the department of finance. It will be by far the finest business edifice in Rio de Janeiro.

The American manufacturers' junketing excursion to this coast of South America for the purpose of looking up trade, is expected to leave New York about July 1st. The party is limited to thirty representatives.

The exports of rubber from Pará and Mandos during the month of April aggregated 1,360,161 kilos, of which 574,608 kilos went to Europe and 785,553 kilos to the United States. The exports for the same month of 1895 were 1,409,106 kilos.

The velocipedo club of São Paulo proposes to petition congress for a reduction in the duties on bicycles, as these must be considered the "vehicles of progress." It requires an effort to reach such a conclusion, but perhaps the club is right.

The electric light service at Casa Branca, São Paulo, was being embarrassed last week by the loss of its mechanical engineer on the 15th from yellow fever. Being unable to find anyone to run the machinery, the service was interrupted for some days.

The London and River Plate Bank has installed electric light plant of the Brush system in its new quarters in Rua da Alfandega, the inauguration taking place on Friday last. The offices of this bank have been made a model of completeness and convenience and are to be considered among the best in the city.

In 1890 the Banco Inicialador de Melhoramentos entered into a contract with the government for the location of 20,000 families of immigrants in the northern states. The bank has failed to meet the obligation, and the minister has now renewed the contract, but for only 1,000 families which are to be located on the Rio Gongogy in Bahia.

The Statist gives the following statistical returns of the trade between Great Britain and Brazil (values) during the first quarter of the current year, compared with the same period of 1895:

	1895	1896
Imports from Brazil....	£1,331,000	£1,160,000
Exports to Brazil....	£1,682,000	£1,747,000

If there is danger that the 5,000 salt-makers at Mossorô will be reduced to want if the government does not increase the duties on salt, then let us send up some seed-potatoes so that they can start out in another occupation. It would even be better and cheaper to pension them altogether than to increase the cost of so necessary an article as salt.

We are informed that George's restaurant in Rua General Camara, where so many English-speaking persons go, has had a change of proprietors. Mr. George Schneider retiring, and will shortly be known under a new title, the New London bar and lunch-room. Where George will next locate we do not know, but he will be sure of the English-speaking patronage wherever it may be.

The Pharol of Juiz de Fora says that a resident of that city intends to establish a bank there, to be known as the Banco Municipal, for the specific object of developing municipal interests. It will combine the various features of a savings bank, pawn shop, building association, loan agency and contracting enterprise, with the ordinary work of a bank. It intends to build houses to sell on time, and to build lodging houses for the poor. Such a concern will require much capital and will be difficult to manage.

By decree No. 2,291, of the 28th ult., the government ratifies the instructions issued by the director das rendas of the treasury, which certain modifications, in regard to the discharge of merchandise at Santos for the S. Paulo custom-house. There accompanies the decree a long statement addressed to the President by the minister of finance, who shows that he is thoroughly convinced of the expediency of maintaining the custom-house at S. Paulo and of removing all obstacles to the successful accomplishment of the objects for which it was established.

It is said that at the beginning of May the following prices were current at Penedo, Alagoas: white sugar 200 reis per kilo; refined sugar 400 reis per kilo; rice (red) 40 reis per cantal; peanut oil 200 reis per liter; cocoa-nuts 28000 per hundred; salt beef 600 reis per kilo; manioca flour 40 reis per liter; beans 100 reis per liter. These prices are phenomenally cheap, compared with the prices paid at other points along the coast. If transportation rates were lower, then the surplus at one point could be sent to meet the scarcity at another, and thus both places would be benefited.

According to official returns just published the free dispatch in January of the wood-work for the new isolated lever ward of the Stungers' Hospital implied the renunciation of import duties on the same amounting to 7,300\$560. The official valuation of the building was 16,153\$500, on which the schedule duties were 4,867\$040, and the 50 per cent. sutax 2,433\$250. This generosity on the part of the fiscal authorities will enable the directors of the hospital to better meet the increasing demands in this city for the better treatment of fever patients, and will contribute, we trust, valuable assistance at no distant day toward the complete extinction of this dreaded epidemic disease.

The report of the directors of the Western and Brazilian Telegraph for the half-year ended December 31 last states that the total earnings amount to £80,315, as against £82,815, showing a decrease of £2,500 compared with the half-year to December 31, 1894. The working expenses amount to £38,122, as against £36,403, an increase of £1,718. Including the amount brought forward from June 30, 1895 (£8,803), and the dividend received upon the shares held in the Electric Company, the balance of the credit on the revenue account is £52,614, from which has been deducted £11,148 for debenture interest and £7,052 for the debenture redemption fund, leaving £33,514, of which £3,000 has been placed to the reserve fund. The directors recommend the payment of 5s. 3d. per share, free of income-tax, for the half-year on the ordinary shares, making with the dividend paid in November last, £3 per cent. for the year, the same as paid for 1894, leaving a balance of £4,952 to be carried forward. In the case of shares which have been divided into preferred and deferred, the 5s. 3d. per share recommended will be payable, viz., 3s. 9d. to the preferred shareholders (making up the full dividend of £5 per cent. on these shares for the year 1895) and 1s. 6d. per share to the deferred shareholders. No change was reported in the position of affairs between the government of Brazil and the company as to the purchase of the cables. The seventh annual drawing of the "A" and "B" debentures took place at the company's offices on January 13 last, in the presence of Mr. W. Venu, jun., notary, when debentures amounting to £15,900 were drawn, and have since been paid off at par.

FINANCIAL NOTES

The minister of justice asks for appropriations to the amount of 17,392,489\$546 for his department in 1897.

Revenue stamps to an aggregate value of 225,000\$ have recently been sent to the Santos custom-house.

According to the Noticias the government expects to be able to keep out of the exchange market during the present year.

On the 29th the President sent a message to congress asking for an extraordinary credit of 582,586\$500 for the minister of war.

Some of the newspapers says that Deputy Glycerio's retrenchment scheme is impracticable. Perhaps that is why Glycerio has adapted it.

On the 30th ult. the President asked congress for a special credit of 59,813\$273 for the payment of certain functionaries in the department of justice.

The May receipts of the Rio custom-house up to the close of business on the 30th (Saturday) were 9,598,636\$579, against 11,082,694\$674 in the same period of 1895.

A Pará telegram of the 30th announces the closing of the state assembly and says that the budget adopted estimates the revenue at 14,191,000\$ and fixes the expenditures at 13,952,000\$.

Perhaps the most pleasing telegram received here in a long time was the one from Astucion, Paraguy, published yesterday, which says that Brazilian currency is quoted there at 260 per cent. It is a relief to hear of a currency worse than our own.

It is stated that on Thursday Deputy Glycerio had a conference with the budget committee of the chamber of deputies and explained his retrenchment scheme. The committee will study the question and each member will draft a plan embodying his views. A general plan in conformity with the views of the majority of the committee will afterwards be drafted.

BUDGET REDUCTIONS.

Some days ago the Jornal do Commercio published a list of expenditures in the departments of industry and interior which are under consideration as possible eliminations from future national budgets. The total amount of these items was something over sixty-five thousand contos, and consisted principally of expenditures with the state railways, colonization and various public works now belonging to the states and municipalities.

On the 30th ult. the Jornal added several items from other departments which are also being studied with the same object in view. These possible eliminations are distributed among the departments as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Department and Amount. Includes Foreign affairs (40,472,500), Marine (2,450,000), War (1,660,280,000), Finance (11,474,882,500), Total 4 departments (14,975,634,500), Industry and Interior (65,544,530,045).

Corresponding reductions in revenue..... 19,745,000,000

Net reduction..... 60,775,170,545

We do not note, however, that any reduction in the expenditures on the army and navy are proposed. The elimination of some of the new war vessels, the suspension of the purchase of war material and a large reduction in the army would make an important reduction in expenditure. Of the proposed reduction in the expenditure of finance, 10,000,000 contos in exchange differences which must be considered.

COMMERCIAL.

Table of exchange rates for Rio de Janeiro, June 1st, 1896. Includes Par value of the Brazilian milreis, Bank rate of exchange, Present value of the Brazilian milreis, Value of \$100, Value of £ sterling.

EXCHANGE.

May 20—The banks all posted 10 1/2, and the market opened steady, with bank sterling readily obtainable at 10 1/2, and at 10 1/4 for ready bills, and at 10 1/4, at thirty days, with business done at both rates, but the market was very quiet. In the afternoon money came out at 10 1/4, and the market steadied slightly, only the Bank drawing at 10 1/4 with conditions, and the market closing with bank quoted at 10 1/2, and other sterling at 10 1/4—10 1/4. The business reported was 10 1/2 for bank and 10 1/4 for other sterling. Sovereigns were quoted on the street at 23500, and closed at the Bolsa with buyers at 23500, sellers at 24800.

May 21—The market was rather irregular during the day, but the firmness of the Banco da Republica produced a better feeling in the afternoon, and the close was firm. The Brazilian milreis was at 10 1/2, and the London & Brazil also posted later, and the other banks were all at 10 1/2, with plenty of money at 10 1/4. Then a demand appeared, and business was reported at the bank sterling at 10 1/2 on the street, but the Banco da Republica offered to draw freely at this rate, and for all other orders, and some bills came out, amongst which some legitimate commercial sterling was included, and at the close bank was quoted freely at 10 1/2, and for all other sterling at 10 1/4, at which repaid bills were offering. The day was quiet, and the market was at 10 1/2 for bank and 10 1/4 for other sterling. Sovereigns closed at the Bolsa with buyers at 23500, sellers at 23800; on the street 23500 was quoted.

May 22—All the banks posted 10 1/2, and the market opened firm, with bank sterling to be had at 10 1/2, and 10 1/4 mentioned, with cover provided. In the morning there were plenty of sellers at 10 1/2, but the market was quiet, and the highest rate reported was 10 1/2. There was very little doing, and in the afternoon a rather tone was apparent, the banks declining to draw freely at 10 1/2, and business was then realized in other sterling at 10 1/2—10 1/2. At the close there were still bank bills at 10 1/2 for 200 money, and taken at 10 1/2—10 1/2. The day was quiet, the business reported comprising bank sterling at 10 1/2—10 1/4 and other sterling at 10 1/2—10 1/4. Sovereigns were quoted on the street at 23500, and closed at the Bolsa with buyers at 23500, sellers at 24800.

May 23—The market opened steady with 10 1/2 the posted rate at all the banks, and a demand that appeared during the morning was easily satisfied by the banks; business in other sterling was reported at 10 1/2 on the street. Later the Banco da Republica commenced to furnish bill receipts at 10 1/2 for 200 money and sellers at 10 1/4, then appeared, but in the afternoon money was the best to be had for bank and 800 money appeared at 10 1/2, the market closing steady well sustained at 10 1/2 for bank and 10 1/4—10 1/2 for other paper, with 10 1/2 reported for June delivery. The day again was quiet and the business done comprising bank sterling at 10 1/2—10 1/4 and other bills at 10 1/2—10 1/4. Sovereigns sold at the Bolsa at 23500, and closed with buyers at 23700, sellers at 23750.

May 24—The posted rate of 10 1/2 was unchanged and the market ruled firm on all day closing with an advance. In the morning business was done at 10 1/2, and at 10 1/2, at which there was, however, very little money, and about midday several banks commenced drawing at 10 1/2, and bills appeared at 10 1/2, with business done for prompt delivery, and at 10 1/2, thirty days. During the afternoon there was another advance and at the close bank was quoted at 10 1/2—10 1/4 and other sterling at 10 1/2—10 1/4. At the close the market was firm, and Sovereigns were quoted on the street at 23500, closing at the Bolsa with sellers at this price, no buyers.

June 1—The banks still maintained the official rate of 10 1/2, but the market was rather irregular, and when it closed on Saturday there were bank bills to be had at 10 1/2, but there was money at 10 1/2—10 1/4. Two of the foreign banks were not doing business, and drawing a small amount on head office and the other liquidating its own contracts, and there was a little more firmness with business reported for the week ending at 10 1/2, but in the afternoon the market was quiet, and at the close bank sterling at 10 1/2—10 1/4 and other bills at 10 1/2—10 1/4. Sovereigns were quoted on the street at 23500, closing at the Bolsa with neither buyers nor sellers.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

Table of stock sales for May 25. Includes Apolices, Emp. Municipal, Agriola, etc.

Table of stock sales for May 26. Includes Apolices, Emp. Municipal, Agriola, etc.

Table of stock sales for May 27. Includes Apolices, Emp. Municipal, Agriola, etc.

Table of stock sales for May 28. Includes Apolices, Emp. Municipal, Agriola, etc.

Table of stock sales for May 29. Includes Apolices, Emp. Municipal, Agriola, etc.

Table of stock sales for May 30. Includes Apolices, Emp. Municipal, Agriola, etc.

Table of stock sales for May 31. Includes Apolices, Emp. Municipal, Agriola, etc.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 1st June, 1896.

Exports. Coffee—The demand has been moderate, and the sales reported for the week are about 21,000 bags. The market week until Friday, when a steady feeling appeared and prices advanced slightly. The decline in prices has been sharp and unexpected, but a more reasonable explanation is that the increased receipts and steady exchange was sought, and we believe this was found during the last days of the past week, when it was assumed that sales for the future had materialized, and it was more than hinted that the decline was caused by these sales, the result of which did not promise great profits to the sellers. European ship-owners recommended at the close of the week, and this afforded corroboration to the reported "futures". The steady decline here had no great effect on New York spot quotations, and the Rio dealers and factors have learned that the "gymnastical" of the foreign coffee exchanges have virtually no result in the legitimate markets; it would be, however, a misfortune for the trade, if prices here were advanced at the commencement of the new crop, while it must be expected that if the eager sellers of futures have been "cornered," the factors will endeavor to make them pay for the mistake made.

The market opened on the 25th ult. with No. 7 quoted at 175000, and there was very little doing on that and the following day when quotations were nominal, at 165000—167000. On the 17th sales of 9,000 bags were reported and 165000—165000 were quoted, while the basis of the business reported was about 168000, and on the 18th No. 7 was quoted by some of the brokers at 158000. Since then there have been daily sales of about 5,000 bags, and this morning the market opened quiet, but firm, and quotations were about 16200—16400.

The shipments since our last report have been: 31,043 bags for the United States, 7,891 " " Europe, 100 " " Cape of Good Hope, 3,150 " " Coastwise, 42,715 bags.

The vessels sailed with coffee are: May 28 Liverpool Dr str Orphea..... 7, May 28 Valparaiso Br str Oriana..... 103, May 28 River Plate Fr str Charante..... 563, Coastwise, Sundry steamers..... 472.

The str O'Brien sailed yesterday for New York with about 25,000 bags, and the Grecian Prince this morning with 30,000 bags. Receipts for the past week were 41,750 bags, against 41,205 bags for the preceding week and 38,353 bags for the week before. In transit the receipts were 9,257 bags.

The official quotations, per 10 kilos, in Saturday were:

Table of official quotations for various goods like Washed, Regular, Ordinary, etc.

Sales has been weak also, and the sales reported are about 700,000 bags for the week. On the 21st "good average" delivered 500 rs. and was quoted at 12500 per 100 lbs, since when the decline has been constant, and the market closed quiet on Saturday at 12500 per 100 lbs. Receipts were about 30,000 bags, shipments 6,000 bags for the United States and 10,000 bags for Europe, and the stock on Saturday evening was estimated to be 107,000 bags.

The cleanances from Rio during the month of May were divided as follows:

Table of cleanances from Rio, including United States, Europe, Cape of Good Hope, etc.

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEES AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Large table showing daily receipts and shipments of coffees at Rio de Janeiro from May 23 to June 1, 1896.

Imports.

Prices are generally lower again and supplies of most articles are fair; there does not appear therefore any immediate danger of the very high prices that were mentioned after the new custom tariffs went into effect. The movement is, however, still tranquil. There has been a good deal of movement of the market, but it is suggested that an advance in exchange would result in a renewal of shipments, and a consequent drop in prices. Land, cash and sea are all lower and in fair supply, and pork is unchanged, and rice all lower for native. Two cargoes of coffee and two considerable shipments of White have arrived, and the markets are flat, if not exactly weak; a small cargo of Swedish deals, via Pernambuco, has also come in, but this quality appears to be maintained as to quality.

Kerosene has also declined, under considerable receipts, and paraffin and rosin are about unchanged with a fair supply of the latter. Indian corn, hay and bran are all lower. Exchange has been very steady, and the May liquidations passed without any sensible effect. It is suggested that operations generally left very nice profits, and it is suspected that new accounts have been opened on a decidedly higher basis, of which the result will not be known for a time yet.

Flour—Receipts since our last report have been: Colverge, from New York, 7,033 bbls., 6,000 rs.; Severn, from Baltimore, 5,000 bbls., 4,000 rs.; Etona, from Montevideo, 8,108 bags, 4,014 rs. 12,789 bbls.

There has been a very good demand for foreign flour, and withdrawals from warehouse are about 12,000 bbls. For the week, but prices are unchanged, and although holders are firm, some modification in quotations would follow an advance in rates of exchange. The native units are also doing good business. Stocks are estimated to be 6,000 bbls. American and 27,000 bbls. River Plate in five brands, with dealers holding about 22,000 bbls. of foreign flour.

Brokers quote as follows, viz: Trieste..... nominal, Richmond Mt..... 2,57500-27000, Baltimore Mt..... 26,750-27,000, Rio de Janeiro..... 26,000-26,500, River Plate..... 26,000-27,000, Local Mills..... 23,000-25,000.

Lard—Receipts are 3,385 bags 35 centos per Colverge and 1,350 centos per Severn. Brokers quote Georges' lard at 600-600 rs. per lb, and dealers at 640 rs. Native lard is bidding at last prices, viz: 1,800—1,850 per kilogramme. Pork—The Colverge, brought 510 bbls. 250 half-bbls. 200 casks at 42000—43000. Brokers still quote at 13,000 and jobbers at 13,400—13,500 for American, with native lower at 900—1,400, all per kilogramme. Coffee—Receipts have been 2,903 tubs per Atayalora from Bahia, 900 tubs per Cayah Pine from New York, 700 cases per Santos from Hamburg, and 50 cases per Cayah Pine from Liverpool. There is not much demand and dealers are now quoting Canadian tubs at 39,000—40,000 and Norwegian cases at 42,000—43,000. Stocks are about 140,000 packages.

White Pine—The receipts have been 337,417 feet per Du Arona from New York and 310,517 feet per Sierra from Baltimore. We continue last quotation of 205 rs. per foot, but this is somewhat nominal.

Spruce Pine—Nothing new. Swedish Pine—Receipts are 582 d. z. per La Giliana from Drammen. Last quotations may be considered unchanged, viz: 7,800—7,850 per doz. for 1st and 7,500—7,550 per doz. for white deals.

Kerosene—Receipts have been 30,000 cases per Du Arona from Drammen. Last quotations may be considered unchanged, viz: 1,800—1,850 per doz. for 1st and 1,500—1,550 per doz. for white deals.

Rosin—Receipts are 1,825 bbls. per Colverge and 2,500 bbls. from Drammen. Last quotations of 12500 per 100 lbs. per doz. are maintained, and the market is quiet.

Cement—Receipts ill. The quotations furnished us are British 1,200—1,250, Belgian and German 1,200—1,250 and French 1,600—1,700, per bbl.

Indian Corn—Receipts are 340 bags per La Giliana, 14,300 bags per Cayah Pine, 500 bags per Sierra and 2,315 bags per Etona, from the River Plate. Brokers and jobbers quote River Plate at 43500—43700 and native a 28000—28500.

Hay—The Royal Water brought 6,720 half-bales from Rosario. Quotations of 120—130 rs. per kilogramme are lower.

Bran—Receipts are 5,000 bags per Royal Water from Rosario. Jobbers quote River Plate at 43500—43700 per bag, and the native mills are selling at 48000—48500.

Coal—Receipts since our last report have been: 3,068 tons per Berdo, from Cardiff, 2,400 " " North Killing, do, 3,093 " " Mykagan, from Newport, 2,221 " " Royal George, from Leith.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table of arrivals of foreign vessels, including OFORI, CARDIFF, BRUSWICK, etc.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table of departures of foreign vessels, including NEW YORK, BAHAMON, TAKANAGAWA, etc.

VESSELS AFLOAT & CHARTERED FOR RIO.

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

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

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 31st, 1896.

Table of foreign sailing vessels with columns for name, type, origin, and destination.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table of foreign steamer arrivals with columns for date, name, from, and consigner.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table of foreign steamer departures with columns for date, name, where to, and cargo.

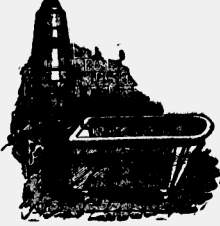
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Landing of goods, heavy machinery and live cattle. Floating Steam Crane for lifting up to 30 Tons weight.

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

Last Quotations of Stocks and Bonds --- June 1st

Table of stock and bond quotations with columns for circulation, public funds, and prices.

Table of bank capital with columns for bank name, capital, and last dividend.

Table of railway capital with columns for railway name, capital, and last dividend.

Table of tramway capital with columns for tramway name, capital, and last dividend.

Table of mill capital with columns for mill name, capital, and last dividend.

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Fine Old Scotch Whisky, in bottle and cask.

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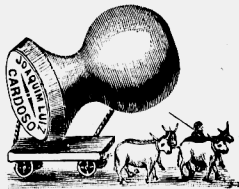
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IS THE
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LEITH.

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Lambary and Cambuquira Mineral Waters.

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They are also the best table waters.

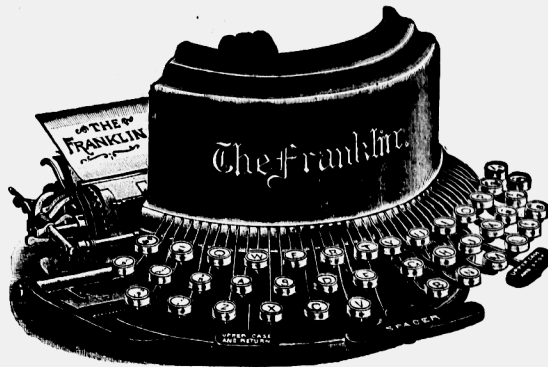
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To travellers on Land or Sea.

No traveller should forget to take with him a box of pills or a bottle of Tincture of Nectandra Amara, which might come very handy in cases of sudden nausea or any other disarrangement of the stomach for intestines, so frequent during travels. This marvellous remedy is accompanied by a prospectus in three languages, viz. Portuguese, English and French to facilitate its use among natives and foreigners. For sale at all Druggists and Chemists and at the manufacturer's depot, No. 72, Rua S. Pedro, 1st floor, Rio de Janeiro.

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SOME DISTINCTIVE FEATURES

Simplicity.—Has fewer by six hundred parts than any other type-bar machine, thus reducing liability of getting out of order. Any intelligent person can understand 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 alignment.

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

Visible Writing.—Every letter is shown as soon as struck, and the work remains in sight. Corrections are thus easily made, and context verified.

Manifolding.—The stroke is downward, direct, and powerful, making it the most perfect manifolder and mimeographer on the market.

Repairs.—Owing to every part being interchangeable, purchasers can almost invariably make what few repairs may be needed themselves, thus saving cost of repairer. The machine is therefore extremely 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.

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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 handsomest typewriter made, beautifully nickelled and japanned—an ornament as well as an article of necessity.

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ESTABLISHED IN 1785

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See,
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115 RUA DA QUITANDA 115

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

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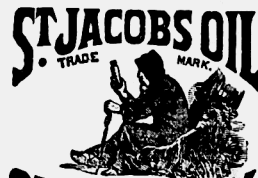
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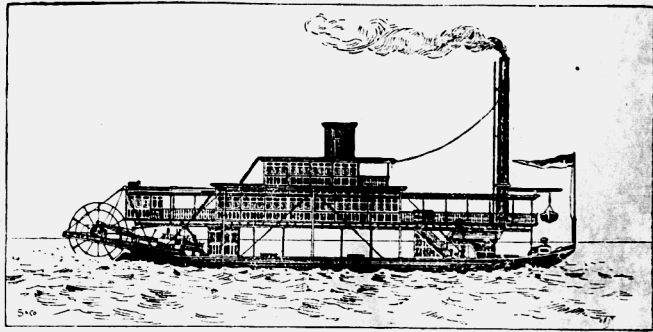
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