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NUMBER 9

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Pharmacia Central Homoeopathica

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 No other company has ever taken so large a risk up to the present date.

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 Agents in Rio de Janeiro
Edward Ashworth & Co.
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BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D
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 Reserve fund .. . 1,328,751
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 4, Travessa do Conselho Saraiava.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LIM'D.
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Travellers' Directory.
São Paulo:
 Daily express leaves Central Railway station at 6 a.m.; returning leaves S. Paulo at 5 a. m.
 Numerous steamers weekly for Santos, connecting with the São Paulo Railway.
Cachambú and Lambarý:
 Central Railway (São Paulo express) to Cruzzeiro, thence by Minas and Rio Railway to destination.
Juiz de Fora, Barbacena, Ouro Preto, etc.:
 Daily express leaves Central Railway station at 6:15 a.m. Connects with all the branch lines along the main line (Minas Gerães) of that railway.
Petropolis:
 Barca leaves the Praiaha at 4 p.m. daily, except Sundays and holidays, to connect with railway at Maná. Passenger train leaves S. Francisco Xavier station (Central Railway) at 7 a.m. and 5:15 p.m., on all land route (passengers should take the suburban trains at the Central Railway station at 6:25 a.m. and 4:20 p.m. to connect with Petropolis train.)
 Returning from Petropolis, the "barca" train leaves at 7:30 a.m., except Sundays and holidays, and the "all land" trains leave at 6 a.m. and 3:30 p.m.
 On Sundays and holidays the barca leaves the Praiaha at 7 a.m., and returning the train leaves Petropolis at 4 p.m., giving excursionists about six hours in Petropolis.
Nova Friburgo:
 Barca leaves the Praça das Marinhãs at 6 a.m. daily and at 3 p.m. on Saturdays, to connect with the Leopoldina Railway at Sant'Anna de Maraly. Returning, trains leave Nova Friburgo at 2:25 p.m. daily, and at 6 a.m. on Mondays.
Corcovado:
 Regular trains, week days, leave 51 Rua Casme Yello (Laranjeiras) at 8 and 11 a. m. and 2 and 5.30 p.m., returning leave the summit at 7:30 and 9:30 a. m. and 4, 4:30 and 7 p.m. On Sundays and holidays, the hours are: ascending 6:30, 8, 9:30 and 11 a. m., 12:30, 2, 3:30, 5:15 and 8 p.m.; descending, 8:35, 10:05, 11:35 a. m., 1:05, 2:35, 4:05, 6, 7 and 9 p. m. Each train gives the excursionist half an hour on the summit.

Official Directory
U.S. LEGATION.—Petropolis THOMAS L. THOMPSON Minister.
BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraity (opposite Custom House). PETROPOLIS. EDUARD C. H. PHIPPS, Minister.
AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—Nº 56, Rua Theophilo Ottoni. Wm. T. TOWNES, Consul General.
BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—N. 1, rua Visconde de Itaboraity (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 9 a. m. on 2nd and 4th Sundays. Evening service during 2nd session according to notice. Baptisms after morning service on 2nd and 4th Sundays.
 HENRY MOSLEY, M.A., British Chaplain.
 181, Rua das Laranjeiras.
IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Larga de S. Joaquim, No. 179.—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays: Prayer meeting at 10 a. m.; Worship at 11 a. m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 5 afternoon. Gospel preaching, at 6:45 p. m. on Wednesdays Biblical study, and preaching, at 7 p. m.
 JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Cateete. 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 M. ANGLI, DE CAMARGO, Pastors. Sunday School 11 a. m. at a. m. Fabrice Carreira, Simões, 11 a. m. and 4 p. m. Rev FRANK WIEDERHEKER.
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—N. 15 Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m., and 7 p. m.; Sundays and at 7 p. m. Thursdays.
 JAMES H. RODGERS, Pastor.
 Residence: Rua Princesa Imperial 33.
BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua de Sant'Anna No. 25. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; and every Wednesday at 7 p. m.
 W. B. BAGBY, Pastor.
 Caixa 152.
IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIO HUELLO.—214 Rua D. Anna Nery, Estação do Riachuelo. Services Sundays 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.; Wednesdays 7 p. m. FRANKLIN H. NASCIMENTO, Pastor. Primary School in the church building.

Professional Directory
Dr. William Frederick Eisenlohr, German Physician. Office 75, Rua General Camara. Consulting hours from 12 to 3 p. m.
 Englishmen and Americans wishing to learn Portuguese should apply to PROF. L. MARCHANT, N. 4, Travessa de São Francisco.

Miscellaneous.
AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 20 Rua d'Ajuda.—H. C. TUCKER, Agent.
BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—Rua Vere de Saesimão 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.—11 Rua Gonçalves Dias.—Open from noon to 6 p. m. For terms, apply to Librarian.
RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION.—Real and Reading Room—15, rua de Saule, 1st floor; W. L. LEMMY, 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.
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—No. 92, Rua da Assembleia, 1st floor. Rooms open from 6:30 to 10 o'clock p. m. Secretary's office hours: from 9 to 11 o'clock p. m. Antonio V. de Andrade, President; Myron A. Clark, General Secretary; R. A. W. Sloan, Treasurer.

WEST COAST ITEMS.
 —The Bolivian custom-house agency in Antofagasta received last year the sum of Bs. 1,275,373.67.
 —The income and expenditure of the Chilean state railways in December were respectively 1,062,862.84 and 947,253.60.
 —The *Chilian Times* says that the Santa Anula mine at Higuera is a bonanza. The lode is four metres in width, and the daily output is 100 quintals of ore of 20 to 25 per cent.
 —Another revolution is brewing in Ecuador, and a Puzanar telegram of the 23rd says that arms and ammunition have been shipped to the revolutionists. The clericals seem to be instigating the insurrection.
 —Recent reports from Chile inform us that the British barque *Cybele* had arrived at Tocopilla from Calcutta with a dirty bill of health. The Chilean authorities have placed the barque in quarantine, although she has been on the high seas for four months, and has none of her crew on the sick list. The Chileans are afraid of the Black Plague that is raging in India.—*Times*, Buenos Aires, Feb. 14.
 —The custom-house frauds continue to occupy a considerable share of public attention. The investigation continues with closed doors, and several of the arrested persons are not permitted to hold communication with the outside world. The books of persons suspected of being implicated in the frauds are undergoing examination, and an inventory of the packages in the custom-house is being taken. Up to the present, the frauds discovered amount to 300,000 dohs.—*Chilian Times*, Feb. 17.
 —According to a Valparaiso telegram of the 24th ult. *El Mercurio* says that of the 81 millions dollars appropriated in the budget now under discussion, 39 millions are consigned to army and navy expenditures, which only serve to ruin the country. It is full time that this question should be intelligently discussed. These military expenditures are not only unnecessary, but they are actually ruinous to the country making them. They are perilous to all free, civil government, and destructive to all sound national credit.
 —Owing to political tactics the estimates have not been passed, and the consequence is that the public employees have not been paid any salary since the beginning of the year. A few days ago President Errazuriz procured, on his own personal security, the sum of 140,000 dollars to pay the Santiago police. On Sunday afternoon an open air meeting took place in Santiago to protest against the delay in passing the estimates. A large force of police was on the ground, but everything passed off very quietly.—*Chilian Times*, Feb. 17.
 —The nominations of candidates for seats in congress and in the municipalities are taking place all over the republic, and political meetings and harangues are the order of the day. The elections, which are general, take place on the 7th proximo, and they promise to be hotly contested, although, at this moment, there is but one solid and united party—the conservative—ready for the fray. All the other parties are divided and split up into factions, and it would not be surprising if, owing to this circumstance, the conservative party should succeed in capturing more seats than at the last general elections.—*Chilian Times*, Feb. 17.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.
 —There were 16,259 immigrant arrivals at Buenos Aires during the month of January.
 —There were 4,179 beef cattle and 100 mules exported from Argentina to Brazil during the month of January.
 —The total imports into England of wet hides from Argentina and Uruguay in 1896 amounted to 40,650 cwt., as against 45,160 cwt. in 1895, and 61,660 cwt. in 1894. The value of the 1896 imports was £99,264.
 —Forty-eight hours observation are now enforced at the River by the official partners of the lazaretto sharks. And this notwithstanding the reports of the Argentine consul that the sanitary state at Rio and Santos is good.
 —It has been discovered that the suspected cases on the steamer *Haddon* at Buenos Aires, were not yellow fever at all. When will the principle of pecuniary responsibility be established in these cases of unwarranted arrest?
 —Here are some tobacco figures from 1896: During the first six months 68,869,501 packages of homemade cigarettes, and 15,881 of imported weed were smoked. Cigars were smoked to the amount of 78,967,742 kilos, and 1,753 tons of loose tobacco were consumed in one way or another.—*Southern Cross*, Buenos Aires.

—The correspondent of the *Financial News* says dogmatically that Borda, the President of Uruguay, is good man. This looks bad. It shows that the correspondent of the *Financial News* is not fit for his post. He gives himself away in making such ridiculous statements; and the most charitable thing to suppose about him is not that he has been captured, but that he does not know his business. To us it has always been a service of great amusement to observe the oracular proceedings of London specials out here. They take themselves so seriously that ordinary journalists can only stand aside and leave them to their fate; and their wise sayings are generally looked upon by the old hands as the best jokes of the season.—*Southern Cross*.

—The Review of Buenos Aires has published an excellent chart of the business done in Argentina during the past year. The chart covers railway receipts, the gold movement, exports of national products, revenue and expenditure, etc., etc.
 —The Uruguayan finance minister tells the special correspondent of the *Financial News* that the service of the next coupon is fully secured, and he tells the President of the republic that unless the greatest economy is studied the country will be hopelessly bankrupt. We presume it is due to the plethora of money in Montevideo that Dr. Brian, the head of the municipality, has obtained the council's permission to issue bonds in which to pay the municipal employees. At least the finance minister would have special correspondents believe that there is a plethora of money, whilst the general public are fully aware that treasury notes and municipal bonds for payment of salaries are now at a heavy discount, and are but the forerunners of a paper currency. The man who gauges the situation in five weeks fails to grasp the situation, being blinded by his own ignorance.—*Review*, Buenos Aires.
 —Mr. Phelon, well-known here in Buenos Aires, and a respected American citizen, has met with unjust and arbitrary treatment from the authorities of the province of Mendoza. Mr. Phelon took up some plants imported from the states by order of several important personages in Mendoza. When the plants arrived the Mendocinos refused to pay, and as the minister of government was in the plot the plants were burned. The reason given for this proceeding is that the Mendocino authorities wished to protect the province from the dreaded insect the phloxera. When Mr. Phelon protested against this he was arrested. The authorities, subsequently, offered to release him on condition that he would retract his protest. In order to obtain his liberty Mr. Phelon did so, but with the mental reservation of making an appeal to the American minister here. He has since made his appeal, and Minister Buchanan has taken steps to investigate the matter.—*Southern Cross*, Buenos Aires.
 —Talking of the locusts reminds me that we are all very proud here of our neighbor Major James, of Corcovado, for we know that he is the real author of the scheme for combating the locusts which has been adopted by the committee named the other day in Buenos Aires. The fact that his name was not mentioned at first did not surprise us, for it is not the first time we have seen his theories turned into facts in the same way. The Major himself doesn't bother. He comes in here every Saturday and does his business, and passes an hour at Curry's book store and another hour at the Club, and during these visits he will talk to anybody who comes along. He will give ideas upon whatever topic comes up in conversation and think no more about it. A few days afterwards you will see scraps of his conversation in print and palmed off upon the public as the discoveries of the particular plagiarist who happened to remember them. But the Major don't mind. He attends to his creamery and his reading, and leaves all the Johnnies who are fond of publicity and that kind of thing to go their ways.—Rosario correspondence of *The Southern Cross*.

THE ACONCAGUA EXPEDITION.
 Mr. Fitzgerald's expedition to the Aconcagua has been successful. At the height of 4,700 metres the expedition found its chief base of operations, and Mr. Fitzgerald and his guide, Zurbriggen, started on the eventual climb.
El Debate, of Mendoza, sent a man to interview the guide, and the following are a few particulars given by that adventurous personage regarding the ascent:
 At the height of 22,100 feet Mr. Fitzgerald became exhausted, while the height of his highest peak is estimated to be 23,150 feet. In his first ascent, Zurbriggen ascended a peak which he had supposed to be the highest, but seeing near it another more elevated he resolved to ascend the latter on the following day, but, as Mr. Fitzgerald was not in a condition to accompany him, he resolved to find a path to within 100 feet of the top, so that Mr. Fitzgerald might afterwards ascend. On his return to the camp, however, he heard that an expedition had started from the Chilean side to ascend the mountain, and therefore it was arranged between him and Mr. Fitzgerald that he should make a third ascent alone.
 During the third ascent Zurbriggen was caught in a heavy snow storm which lasted for three hours, but he persevered and reached the highest point of the mountain and there raised a heap of stones, in the interior of which he placed Mr. Fitzgerald's alpenstock with the name of the latter engraved on the steel part and his own cut in the wooden handle. He also placed in the mountain with the containing Mr. Fitzgerald's card with the date of the ascent marked thereon.
 On a rock at the height of 20,500 feet, Zurbriggen perceived some stones arranged in the form of a pyramid and found inside a tin case containing a cord of the Belgian Professor Gusefeld, who left it there in 1883, being unable to continue the ascent above that point. A telegram was sent to Professor Gusefeld informing him of the discovery of the cord.
 The ascent from the south side was found to be impossible, and in fact, the entire journey was beset with difficulties.
 A Chilean expedition set out on the same time as Mr. Fitzgerald with the patriotic purpose of getting to the top before the unholly foreigner, but at the altitude of 6,500 metres their strength and patriotism gave way, so they went back home.—*Southern Cross*.

—The Review of Buenos Aires has published an excellent chart of the business done in Argentina during the past year. The chart covers railway receipts, the gold movement, exports of national products, revenue and expenditure, etc., etc.
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 —The Uruguayan finance minister tells the special correspondent of the *Financial News* that the service of the next coupon is fully secured, and he tells the President of the republic that unless the greatest economy is studied the country will be hopelessly bankrupt. We presume it is due to the plethora of money in Montevideo that Dr. Brian, the head of the municipality, has obtained the council's permission to issue bonds in which to pay the municipal employees. At least the finance minister would have special correspondents believe that there is a plethora of money, whilst the general public are fully aware that treasury notes and municipal bonds for payment of salaries are now at a heavy discount, and are but the forerunners of a paper currency. The man who gauges the situation in five weeks fails to grasp the situation, being blinded by his own ignorance.—*Review*, Buenos Aires.
 —Mr. Phelon, well-known here in Buenos Aires, and a respected American citizen, has met with unjust and arbitrary treatment from the authorities of the province of Mendoza. Mr. Phelon took up some plants imported from the states by order of several important personages in Mendoza. When the plants arrived the Mendocinos refused to pay, and as the minister of government was in the plot the plants were burned. The reason given for this proceeding is that the Mendocino authorities wished to protect the province from the dreaded insect the phloxera. When Mr. Phelon protested against this he was arrested. The authorities, subsequently, offered to release him on condition that he would retract his protest. In order to obtain his liberty Mr. Phelon did so, but with the mental reservation of making an appeal to the American minister here. He has since made his appeal, and Minister Buchanan has taken steps to investigate the matter.—*Southern Cross*, Buenos Aires.
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Banks.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

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

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO
 10, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

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

Also on:
 Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., LONDON,
 Messrs. Mallet Frères & Co., PARIS,
 Messrs. Schroder & Co., J. H. Schroder & Co., HAMBURG,
 Messrs. Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co., HAMBURG,
 Messrs. Granel Brown & Co., GENOA.

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.

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

Capital. 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos
 (Caixa 108.) (Caixa 185.)

Draws on:
 Germany..... Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Berlin.
 Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg.
 M. A. von Rothschild & Söhne, Frankfurt a M.
 England..... N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London.
 Manchester and Liverpool District Banking Company, Limited, London.
 Union Bank of London, Limited, London.
 Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., London.
 France..... Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches.
 Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Paris.
 Heine & Co., Paris.
 Lazard Frères & Co., Paris.
 André Neufize & Co., Paris.
 Portugal..... Banco Lisboa & 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.
 Krahn-Petersen,
 Directors.

THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.

LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 20, Rua da Alfandega.

Authorized by Decree No. 531, of 15th October, 1891.

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

BRANCHES:

Paris, 16, rue Halévy, Pernambuco, Pará, Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Rosario, Mendoza and Paysandú.

DRAW'S ON:-

London and County Banking Co., Ld.-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..... " 800,000
 Reserve fund..... " 880,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

31 A, Rua 1° de Março

Branches at:

S. PAULO, SANTOS, BAHIA, PARA, 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,

Messrs. Heine & Co.

Messrs. J. Berenberg Gossler & Co.

and correspondents in Germany.

Sig. Giulio Belinzaghi

and correspondents in ITALY.

The Bank of New York, N. B. A.

NEW YORK.

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

BANQUE FRANÇAISE DU BRÉSIL.

AUTHORIZED BY

Decree No. 2,432 of 2nd January, 1897.

CAPITAL: Frs. 10,000,000 (Ten million Francs.)

HEAD OFFICE:

9, RUE LAFFITTE, Paris.

General administration: 78, Rua da Quitanda

RIO DE JANEIRO

Agencies at S. Paulo and Santos.

Draws on:

Head Office: No. 9, rue Laffitte.
 Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris
 Société Générale pour favoriser le développement du commerce et de l'industrie en France.

PARIS AND FRANCE
 Lazard Frères & Co.
 Agencies of the Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.
 Agency of the Société Générale pour favoriser le développement du commerce et de l'industrie en France.
 Correspondents in all the principal cities.

LONDON
 Union Bank of London, Limited.
 London Joint Stock Bank, Limited.
 Parr's Bank, Limited.
 Lazard Brothers & Co.
 J. Henry Schroeder & Co.
 Kleinwort Sons & Co.
 Agency of the Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.
 Agency of the Société Générale pour favoriser le développement du commerce et de l'industrie en France.

MANCHESTER AND LIVERPOOL
 Union Bank of London, Limited.
 Agency of the Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.

GERMANY
 Deutsche Bank, Berlin, and correspondents.
 Dresdner Bank, Dresden, and correspondents.
 Gebrüder Schroeder, Hamburg.
 Conrad Hinrich Donner, Hamburg.
 L. Behrens & Sons, Hamburg.
 Correspondents in all the principal cities.

PORTUGAL
 Crédit Franco-Portugais, Lisbon.
 Banco Commercial de Lisboa, Lisbon.
 J. M. Fernandes Guimarães & Cia., Oporto.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
 Heidlébach, Ickelheimer & Co., New York.
 Agency of the Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.
 Do do do New Orleans.
 Do do do San Francisco.

The Bank has correspondents in all the principal European cities, also in South America, Australia, India, etc., and is prepared to transact banking business of every description.
 Opens accounts current.
 Pays interest on deposits under the following conditions:

Without notice..... 3 %
 With notice:
 3 months..... 4 %
 6 "..... 5 %
 12 "..... 6 %

Léon Housset,

General Manager.

CHAMPAGNE

LANSON PÈRE & FILS À RHEIMS

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Importer and Agent:

J. C. V. MENDES.

Largo do Paço No. 1

From the Cincinnati Price Current, Jan. 28.

THE GOVERNMENT IN THE FIELD OF SCIENCE.

Few persons have any idea of the extent and importance of the work the government is doing for the development of the resources of the country and the promotion of its industries. In an article in *Science*, for January 15, Mr. Charles W. Dabney, Jr., assistant secretary of agriculture, publishes a summary of this work and its cost, and makes an argument for its consolidation into one department. He shows that, omitting all those charged with purely executive business, the government schools, and the testing laboratories of the war and navy departments, the United States maintains twenty-eight scientific bureaus for developing our resources and advancing industry, at a cost of nearly \$8,000,000 annually. They employ over 5,000 persons, in the entire country.

These bureaus are engaged in doing all kinds of scientific work, from determining the movements of the heavenly bodies to studying insects and bacteria. We have bureaus for studying the earth and its products, the atmosphere and its changes, economic plants and their culture, domestic animals and their kind. We have surveys for measuring the land of the country and sounding its waters; bureaus for investigating many economic problems, and statistical agencies for collecting, compiling, and discussing the results of many industries. We have agricultural experiment stations for developing the products of the land, and a fish commission for increasing and improving the life of our waters. Other bureaus teach us how to protect our forests, or how to save the forage resources of our western plains; still others promote fruit culture or teach us how to protect our crops and fruits from injurious insects or disease. Finally, we have great museums for collecting, preserving, and exhibiting all objects of art, ethnology, natural history, mineralogy, geology, the resources of our country, and the products of our people's work. As Mr. Dabney says: "These noble establishments for the promotion of science, both pure and applied, are the most unique feature of our government and the admiration of all foreigners. They represent the true American idea. It is more to be regretted, therefore, that this grand idea, so well established in our laws, is not adequately represented in the organization of the government."

As all these agencies have a common purpose, namely, the development of the resources of the country, one would expect to find them organized according to some definite plan, and directed by a single head. As a matter of fact they are distributed among six different departments of the government, two of them being entirely independent.

Much valuable work has been and is being done by them, but the writer thinks that a great deal more would be accomplished and much money saved, if all the bureaus, having this common purpose, were consolidated in one department. Scattered as they now are through all the departments, operated under very indefinite laws and supervised by different secretaries, usually not scientific men and always overrun with other work, there is ample opportunity for confusion and duplication of work and consequent loss of time and energy. The government has, for example, three separate and distinct agencies for measuring the land of the country, connected with two different departments; four separate hydrographic offices for sounding the waters of bays, rivers, lakes, etc., in four different departments; and five separate chemical laboratories in the city of Washington alone. The statistics of the natural resources and products of the country are collected by eight different agencies connected with six different departments and bureaus, not counting the census, which usually goes over the whole field again. This is doubtless one reason why government statistics are so often discredited by business men. The pending proposal to

consolidate all the statistical bureaus and establish a permanent census, which shall do, in a systematic way through ten years, the work hitherto done in a haphazard way at intervals, is heartily indorsed.

Mr. Dabney thinks that what is needed is a general co-ordination of the scientific work of the government, and that the only way to accomplish this is by first bringing all of these bureaus together under one executive head. When this has been done the reorganization will take place naturally and easily, without injury to any of the good work now going on. The first thing is for congress to decide upon a general programme, and, as opportunity offers, transfer the different bureaus and surveys to some one of the departments. Mr. Dabney's suggestion is to partially reorganize several of these departments, so as to bring all of the executive business together in certain departments and all the scientific work together in a single department.

THE COFFEE CROP.

The circular issued by Messrs. W. H. Crossman & Bro. on 30th January estimates the present coffee crop at 8,500,000 bags for Rio and Santos, and the coming crop at a minimum of 7,000,000 bags. They say:

"The present crop in Rio and Santos is no longer debatable ground, on the basis of any figure less than 8,000,000 bags, and this some parties already commence to appreciate; but those who made very small estimates on the current crop are repeating the same practice as regards the 1897-1898 crop."

"As regards the coming crop it has been very noticeable that the London people, who have apparently the largest interests in existing stocks and speculative accounts, promulgated estimates of 6,000,000 bags for the next Rio and Santos crops long before the first flowering commenced. And higher figures than these did not suit their interests, and now that it is quite clear that the present crop is much larger than they have predicted it seems to them only a natural and proper course to decrease their estimates of the next crop to conform with the excess the present crop is showing over their own figures. This action is on a parallel with the great variety of reports disseminated from Brazil since July by parties identified with the same interests—first in July, too much rain in August, drought in October, heavy rains in November, drought in December and drought and too much rain at the same time during January."

"Our estimates on the next Rio and Santos crops (based on information from firms quoted in connection with our estimates on the present crop) are 7,000,000 bags as a minimum, but with the possibility of 7,500,000 to 7,750,000 bags ultimately. In view of the enormous increase in the acreage of coffee plantations in the state of São Paulo, a crop in Santos of say 3,500,000 bags must be looked upon as not merely a small crop, but, in fact, almost amounting to crop failure, and an outturn of 4,000,000 bags must be regarded as moderate under unfavorable circumstances."

"The outturn of the outside crops, apart from Rio and Santos in which are included the crops produced in Espírito Santo, Victoria, Bahia and Ceará, cannot be gauged with absolute certainty until the crops are fully harvested. The average outturn of the outside crops for the past three years has been, say, 5,422,000 bags, as demonstrated in our circular of July 8th, 1896. For the current season, the Central American crops, as well as those in Victoria and Bahia, are known to be giving very satisfactory results, and, therefore, the ultimate outturn is not likely to be less than the average we refer to, but in all probability more; and if, therefore, we offset the doubt of an additional 200,000 bags on the mild crops, with the probable half million beyond our minimum estimate on the current Rio and Santos crops, the total production for the 1896-1897 season is not likely to be less than 14,000,000 bags, or practically the same figures as adopted in our two previous circulars."

"We think, in view of the deliveries so far, that the output for trade purposes for the crop season may be about 500,000 bags more than the generally assumed consumption total of 11,000,000 bags, but if so, the coffee world will still witness an increase in the world's supplies of say 2,500,000 bags, as a surplus in one single crop season, bringing the visible supply for the world on the first of July next up to about 5,000,000 bags."

"In the present month of January the deliveries in this country have been unusually heavy, due, no doubt, to the reduced prices of roasted coffee. Some of the trade do not consider the decline in the roasted article as a natural one, but due to other influences, notwithstanding it is a fact that this decline is simply in proportion to the reduced value of green coffee, that one must follow the other, and consequently the demand for roasted is likely to be less urgent for that same reason. Heavy deliveries in the past do not constitute a good argument for better prices to follow, and it has been frequently proven that circumstances like this have been much distorted by speculators to make a favorable point of it, but we entertain the reverse view and consider that heavy deliveries at one period will be compensated in a natural way by smaller ones."

Grande Hotel Internacional

SITUATED ON THE PICTURESQUE

SANTA THERESA HILL,

Rua do Aqueducto No. 108,

Telephone 8018

Is served every 15 minutes by the electric tram-car line from the town (leaving the Largo de Caraca) close to the doors of this hotel, and Silvestre.

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 most suitable for families and gentlemen of distinction.

Excellent restaurant, always ready.

Finest wines and liquors. Numerous shower and warm baths. Purest air, temperature bracing and invigorating. No health resort in the world is better.

For further information apply to FERDINAND MENTGES, ASSEMBLEIA 72. Telephone 206.

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Lunch Room and Restaurant.

Recently renovated and improved throughout. The most conveniently located restaurant in the city, being situated in the heart of the banking district and within a minute's walk of the Praça and Povoação. Special pains taken to provide a first-class table and prompt service.

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(Cafetele)

Telephone No. 5,008

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

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

Its restaurant and service cannot be excelled.

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

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

The most comfortable Hotel

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

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FORMERLY "BRAGAÇA,"

20 - 22, PRAÇA TIRADENTES, 20 - 22

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Clocks for towers and public buildings also for all articles concerning Watches and Jewellery.

Repair all kinds of watches and clocks.

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Nectandra Amara Pills.

These wonderful pills, so useful and beneficial in all affections of the stomach and intestines, are obtainable in all places where a post-office exists; the manufacturer will forward by registered mail and to any given address, if accompanied by money: 1 box for \$2\$300, 1/2 dozen boxes for 12\$500 and One dozen boxes for 20\$000.

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Soda Water,
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Ginger Ale,
Lemonade,
Fruit Champagnes.

Seltzer Water
Gas Waters,
etc., etc.

The water used is Doubly Filtered, and everything is strictly guaranteed.

The establishment is under the charge of Mr. W. H. McGrath, chemist and manufacturer, who will guarantee that these mineral waters shall be equal to those imported from Europe.

Every description of mineral waters can be supplied.

Orders received at the office, 104 Rua do Riachuelo, or by the manufacturers' agents.

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For this important contribution to medical science and practice, Her Britannic Majesty conferred the honor of knighthood upon its inventor, Sir James Murray, M. D. His signature, written with green ink, is found upon the label of every genuine bottle.

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THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

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For occasional or habitual constipation.

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In bilious attacks and disorders of the liver.

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"Its composition is constant. The proportion is thus enabled to meet the definite quantities for definite results."
"A Natural Water. Artificially-made waters exhibiting approximately the same saline composition are not so beneficial as those derived from natural sources."

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A. J. LA MOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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

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RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 2ND, 1897.

It is a curious fact that men are very commonly led, especially in politics and religion, to substitute the symbol for the substance or reality. The image becomes the object of worship instead of that which it symbolizes. In politics this is noticeable in the sentimental attachment to the national flag, to the inviolability of national territory and to the sacred character of the national constitution. It is very largely a theatrical sentiment at the outset, but in time it becomes a fixed belief, as vague and indefinable as the popular idea of patriotism. The sentiment, however, is only too often false and hypocritical in every particular. A flag is simply a piece of cloth showing certain combinations of colors. It has no inherent virtue; it simply represents the nationality behind it. If a foolish, infuriated mob tears it in pieces, or trails it in the mud, the nation it represents is no more injured than had it been torn by a dog, or burned in a fire. So, too, with respect to national territory. One nation claims the ownership of a barren island, or a piece of desert land, and a neighbor likewise claims and occupies it. The value of the territory should determine the character of the dispute, but in many cases an outcry is raised over the purely imaginary idea of the sacredness and inviolability of national territory. Such a dispute is essentially absurd, for a barren unoccupied rock adds nothing to the strength and wealth of a nation, while an undefined boundary always implies doubtful ownership of adjacent territory. There is absolutely nothing sacred and inviolate about it, nor can there be. And as for a constitution, or a decree, or a law, it is worthy of respect not for its name or declared object, but for what it accomplishes. The Magna Charta curtailed the despotic authority of the king and increased the liberties and privileges of his subjects; the constitution of the United States declared certain principles of personal liberty and self government; and both are good only for what they have accomplished. Other constitutions have enunciated principles of liberty even more clearly than that of the United States, but as those principles have never been put into practice we are in no sense required to reverence their false pretensions. Here in Brazil, almost every principle of justice, liberty and self-government has been ignored by the government. Its constitution has ample safeguards for the citizen, but they are ignored, or disregarded. Why then should we call it sacred, and make its anniversary a national holiday? Would it not be better to make that day one of repentance and sacrifice? When the government obeys the constitution and when the people respect it enough to observe its requirements and to compel their servants to observe them, then the anniversary of the day of its adoption will in reality be a national holiday, for it will mark an advance in self-government of which the country has no true conception at the present moment.

It should not be forgotten that reciprocity in trade implies advantages to both parties to the agreement. The object of the American manufacturer is purely one-sided. He seeks by means of high duties to shut out all foreign competition in his home market, and he now wants by means of reciprocity to secure special privileges in foreign markets. Setting one side the antagonism between his theories of protection and the development of foreign trade, which he meets by selling to the foreign consumer much cheaper than in the home market, we desire to call his attention to one phase in the proposed transaction which he is apparently overlooking. And to the other party it is a very important phase, for it involves his own part of the reciprocal advantage. The American will of course consult his own special interests and secure all the advantages he can, as he has a perfect right to do, but he should remember that the foreigner will unquestionably do the same thing. To secure advantages, therefore, he must grant concessions. What then is he prepared to do? Let us consider the transaction with Argentina, a purely pastoral and agricultural country. The products of that country at present are chiefly wheat, flour, wool, hides, frozen meat, beef cattle, linseed, hay, dairy products, etc. It is for the interests of Argentina to secure markets for these products. Hides have been for some time admitted free into the United States, and many other products are so largely grown in that country that their exportation thither would be like sending coals to Newcastle. The one important product which the United States can take is wool, but the American proposes to impose protective duties on the article for the benefit of the home producer. Where then is Argentina to derive any advantage from reciprocity. Then take Brazil. This country produces coffee, sugar, rubber, tobacco, cotton, cabinet woods, nuts, fruits, hides in limited quantities, etc. Coffee, rubber and hides are already on the American's free list, tobacco and cotton have no market in the United States, and it is proposed to increase the duties on sugar. The American will not impose a duty on coffee and rubber, which he might reasonably do, because such a tax would yield so large a revenue that the necessity of high duties on other articles would disappear. This would weaken his argument in favor of protection. Where, then, are we to find any grounds for reciprocity. The Brazilian has all he wants without the asking, except in the matter of sugar, and he claims that concessions in the interest of sugar will be of no advantage to him as long as the United States grants the same advantage to other sugar-producing countries. He wants exactly the same advantage in the American market for his sugar that the American wants in this market for his manufactures. He says he understood that in the 1891 treaty he was to have that advantage, but he was deceived and will not again fall into the same trap. And so on through the whole list. Every country will have a special advantage to secure, and will try to make it exclusive just as the American is doing. And the American will seek on his side to make his concessions general and only on articles which do not compete with the home producer. To the casual observer, the purposes sought on both sides are largely irreconcilable and impracticable.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

A private letter from Entre Rios says that the quantity of this year's crop, in wheat at least, may be gathered from the fact that the work of the threshing machines is already over. In other years the threshing has scarcely begun at this time and the work done in one week usually took 8 or 10 weeks other years. According to these data we may infer that nine tenths of the crop were lost this year since it is certain that more had been sown than in other seasons. The quality also seems to be very bad as the mowing (reaping?) was done in haste and before the time on account of the new invasions of locusts that threatened the province. Between small quantity and bad quality it is evident that the loss of the farmers must be enormous.—Times, Buenos Aires, Feb. 13.

—The locusts are now invading the Argentine province of Mendoza. —Telegrams from Montevideo of the 27th ult. announce a general movement among the revolutionists on the Rio Grande border, and imply that the long expected invasion has arrived. One skirmish was reported, in which, as a matter of course, the government troops were victorious, although their commander, Lieut. Acosta, was gravely wounded. It is affirmed that the Rio Grande «castillistas» have been assisting the revolutionists.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The governor of Par , in conformity with the plan he has adopted, celebrated the 24th of February by issuing free tickets to the theatre. —The number of assassinations reported from Rio Grande do Sul is becoming alarmingly large. Is there no protection for either life or property in that wretched state? —A telegram of the 26th ult. from Curitiba says that at Canoas on the Rio Negro in Par  a monk, who is preaching in favor of the restoration of the monarchy, has made 400 proselytes. —It is said that the 200 soldiers of the 26th battalion of infantry, who had been sent to cut off Concheiro's communications with Sergip  have not been able to reach Geremoabo in consequence of the rise of the river Vassubarris. —Although proverbs are the wisdom of the people, we think that the result of Col. Silva Telles' mission to Araraquara justifies us in doubting the efficacy of the process, recommended by a well-known proverb, of setting a colonel to catch a colonel. —On the 25th ult. the police in S. Paulo dispersed a meeting held on Largo do Rosario for the purpose of protesting against the failure of the authorities to take the proper steps for bringing to justice the Araraquara lynchings. In the crowd there were heard cries of "Death to the police, death to the Araraquara criminals and long live the monarchy!" —In the absence of the district judge of Araraquara his judicial duties devolve upon the justice of peace. The latter, however, will have nothing to do with the lynching case, and it is said that the judge of the neighboring district of Boa Esperan a has been asked to act in the matter. —The Diario Popular of S o Paulo of the 22nd ult. says that the appearance of It  is desolate to an extreme, because of the epidemic of yellow fever raging there. Many business houses have closed their doors, the graded school has been closed, and many people have closed their houses and left the town. —It appears that Col. Vallado's legislature in Sergip  has divided into two hostile factions, one under the lead of Padre Dantas and the other under that of Capt. Messias. Vallado's brother. This produced a deadlock in the organization of the house, but at the end of eight days Padre Dantas cut the Gordian knot by voting for himself. He was thus elected president of the chamber by a vote of 10 to 9.

—The Gazeta de Noticias, in its issue of last Thursday says that, according to information which it has obtained from private sources, the indignation and discontent produced throughout the whole state of S. Paulo by the failure of the authorities to take the steps required by law for securing the punishment of the Araraquara lynchings, are becoming more and more formidable. It predicts the most disastrous consequences if the authorities continue to display their present apparent desire to shield the culprits.

—The district judge of Araraquara has again tendered his resignation. It is impossible, he says, to punish the lynchings, who, by the terror which their crime has inspired and by the influence and power of which they dispose, can set law and justice at defiance. Under these circumstances he cannot conscientiously continue to occupy a seat on the S o Paulo bench. It is stated that Campos Salles has expressed dissatisfaction at the conduct of the judge and has desired him to withdraw his resignation, or modify the language in which it is tendered.

—The following is related in regard to Col. Silva Telles' visit to Dr. Theodoro de Carvalho's plantation near Araraquara:—When it became known that the district judge intended to issue a warrant for Theodoro's arrest, he received a communication from the secretary of justice stating that Theodoro, being a colonel, could be arrested only by an officer of equal or higher rank. Accordingly Col. Silva Telles was sent to make the arrest. He was accompanied on the train by two state deputies, Theodoro's friends. These left the train at the station of Fortaleza and went in a trolley to Theodoro's plantation, while Silva Telles proceeded to Araraquara, where he had a conversation with Theodoro's lawyers. When the judge handed him the warrant for the arrest, made in the usual legal form, he declined to accept it and required the judge to give him a simple letter authorizing Theodoro's arrest. He went to the plantation alone, not allowing a constable of the court to accompany him, and afterwards returned saying that he had not found Theodoro, although it was generally believed that the latter was on his plantation at the time. After Silva Telles' return to S. Paulo, Theodoro's partisans, including the two state deputies, held a meeting and passed resolutions endorsing Theodoro and promising him their support. Add to this the repression of popular manifestations and we have an accurate gauge of the position which Campos Salles and his subordinates are taking in the matter.

—On the 24th ult. the troops under the command of Moreira Cesar reached Cumbre. —The S. Paulo government has accepted the resignation of Dr. Fontes, district judge of Araraquara.

—Three men, accused of having assisted in the work of sending arms from Minas Geraes to Bahia have been arrested at Seta Lagoas. —Several of the supreme court judges in S. Paulo are reported to be tendering their resignations on account of the Araraquara scandal.

—Cases of yellow fever continue to appear at Jabu, S o Paulo. One was found dead a few days ago, having been abandoned and left to die alone.

—Campos Salles has at last found a judge willing to serve at Araraquara. Judge Elyseu Christiano has asked to be transferred to that district from S. Jos  do Rio Preto.

—The yellow fever hospital at Pirassununga, S o Paulo, had 17 patients under treatment on the 14th ult. During the week 18 more were received, 6 died, and 16 were discharged, leaving 13 under treatment on the 20th.

—The over confident plans of Col. Moreira Cesar are still unrealized. He was to have defeated the fanatics at Canoas, Bahia, on the 24th, in commemoration of the adoption of a constitution which guarantees religious liberty, but he failed to do it. Up to the present we are without any news from him.

—A telegram from Bahia on the 27th ult. says that a spy sent to Canoas has just returned. He reports that the fanatics are being drilled by deserters from the army, and that they have some Maucheter, Mauser and Comblain rifles, and eight cases of ammunition abandoned by the Febronio expedition. They are also well informed of Moreira Cesar's movements.

—According to an exchange, of the 37 deputies recently elected in the state of Minas Geraes 13 are lawyers, 10 physicians, 3 civil engineers, 3 planters, 2 capitalists, 2 merchants, 2 teachers, and 1 advogado provisionado e legionario militar—whatever that may be. All but 8 are members of the «constitucional» «Munira» party which we understand to be something foreign to the «republicano federal» party of Boss Glycerio.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

Fidencio Antonio Alvares writes from Encruilhada to Gen. Tavares giving an account of the castillista outrages committed in that district, in which, he says, as in other parts of Rio Grande, the provisions of the treaty of Aug. 25, 1895, are treated with contempt. He mentions over twenty cases of murder of which federalists have been victims, besides many cases of robbery.

In the vicinity of S. Borja bandits continue to rob, murder and commit other depredations. They are also infesting other districts.

The friends of Col. Carlos Telles are endeavoring to promote his election to the office of governor of the state.

RAILROAD NOTES

—There were 1,175 locomotives built in the United States last year, against 1,101 in 1895. Of this total 300 were for export.

—The London Transport of the 13th ult. publishes an editorial article on the lease of the Brazilian railways, in which the short time given for tenders is condemned.

—It was stated on Sunday that the January payments for account of the Central railway have not yet been made because of some delay in the tribunal of accounts. If that tribunal is not able to do its work promptly, then it would be well to let the railway administration pay its own accounts.

—On November 10th 25 bags of coffee were shipped at the station of Tocantins on the Leopoldina railway, but up to the 27th ult. they had not arrived at this port. This not only speaks unfavorably for the management of that line, but in our opinion the company should be held responsible for the prejudice which the shipper has suffered in the matter. Strict legal responsibility for all such abuses will very soon put an end to them.

—Complaints are made by planters along the Mogiana line of the regulation imposing storage charges on freight not withdrawn within 24 hours from the time of its arrival. They say that they receive notice only by mail and some days after the arrival of the merchandise, the rate is a good one, and the planter can meet it by having an agent at the station. The company might make the period longer, but it will be unwise to make distinctions. The planter expects too many of them already.

—On the 26th ult. the Paiz says:—«The representatives of the English syndicate organized in London to lease the railway, have returned from the interior. They are greatly astonished over the *bras de l e* and the softness of the line, the construction of the stations and the good state of preservation of the rolling stock. They find that the conservation of the trunk line (*linha do centro*) and the Santa Cruz branch is bad. We know that the data (*informa es*) which they will send to the syndicate of which they are representatives, are highly flattering.» It is to be feared that the Paiz is trying to injure the country. As the *linha do centro* is the trunk line, running from this city to Seta Lagoas, Minas Geraes, a distance of 684 kilometers, and the Santa Cruz branch is 34 kilometers long, we have before us the statement that 718 kilometers, out of a total extension of 1,218 kilometers, are in a bad state of conservation. Besides, that statement about the good state of the rolling stock gives the Paiz away.

— It is stated that the government intends to appoint a commission to examine the books of its railways. It will of course be a commission of engineers who understand book-keeping quite as thoroughly as they understand medicine. An expert informed us the other day that it is absolutely impossible to make anything out of their accounts, for gold and paper are added together without reductions.

COFFEE NOTES

—The Dinbula Coffee Co. has come to the front very much of late years, after a long period of depression. It paid 16 per cent, last year, and also wiped off a good deal of debt, so that the prospects for shareholders this year are very good. That these satisfactory results are largely due to the exertions of the superintendent, Mr. J. E. A. Dick-Lauder, is well-known, for a better managed estate or a more fully equipped factory do not exist in the island.—*Times of Ceylon*, Dec. 19.

—We cannot say how long the contestants in the coffee-sugar war will be able to stand the expense, but the growers and the consumers would be well content if it were not settled for years. In the meantime they are getting certain brands of roasted coffee very cheap, with a prospect of cheaper sugar in the early future, and it is quite probable that, however the fight may end, the practice of packing sugar in small bags will receive a considerable impetus.—*New York Merchants' Review*, Jan. 22.

—The São Paulo *Diario Popular* of the 23rd ult. says:—«The interior newspapers say that the proprietors of a great number of plantations are disposed to sell them for lack of funds to work them. They affirm that about two hundred coffee plantations, in a prosperous condition and in good municipalities, would be sold should there appear buyers. A large number of planters had counted upon assistance from the government, but it had not acted; the banks are not effecting transactions—hence the crisis.»

LOCAL NOTES

—The disabled Pacific str. *Ptasi* arrived here on the evening of the 26th ult.

—Why do English writers continue to say «the Brazils», «the Argentine», and other oddities of that description?

—A telegram announces that the steamer *Minas* left Genoa on the 17th ult. with 1,500 emigrants for Santos.

—The cruiser *Benjamin Constant* returned to this port on the 23rd, having made the voyage from Bahia under sail in nine days.

—The splendor of the reception at Fribrigo palace on last Wednesday was very much impaired by the obstinacy of Manoel the janitor.

—The *Gazeta de Noticias* says that flogging, although prohibited by law, continues to be practised in the police brigade of this city.

—Manoel Victorino was cruelly disappointed by his janitor, but his coachman and footman were gaily enough to satisfy the most fickle taste.

—Some days ago it was reported that the police had received information of an intended attack on the navy-yard and on the former museum building at which arms and ammunition are stored.

—It is stated that there were issued between 200 and 300 invitations to the presidential reception on the 24th ult. In many instances, we are informed, invitations were issued with the spacs s for the names left unfilled.

—It is possible that Manoel Victorino may increase his popularity with his recensions; but we believe we prefer the system of the governor of Pará, who, instead of inviting you to a reception, gives you a free ticket to a theatre.

—Shocking! A telegram to São Paulo says that all the bottles of perfumery placed in the ladies dressing-room at the Cattete palace on the evening of the 24th, had disappeared! But, surely, the ladies—oh, dear!—it's really too dreadful!

—A report is in circulation of a quarrel, nearly resulting in a fight, at the reception at Fribrigo palace on Wednesday, between officers of the navy on one side and officers of the army on the other. We have not been able to learn whether the report is true or not. Such a report was telegraphed to S. Paulo.

—A telegram from Paris on the 26th ult. brought the sad news of the death of Carlos Alberto Morsing, one of the best known civil engineers of this country. Mr. Morsing was the son of the first consul sent to this capital by the government of Sweden and Norway, and received his engineering education in the United States. In Brazil he was connected with several of the most important railways of the country, beginning with the D. Pedro II, and enjoyed the reputation of being an exceptionally able engineer and administrator.

—Among the passengers passing through on the *Magdalena* on Wednesday last was Mr. Hervey, the special of the *Financial News* whose hasty deductions in regard to the financial and political situation in this part of the world have aroused so much hounding criticism lately. We may presume that after taking a bird's-eye view of the Gambia shore line and the Organ mountains, Mr. Hervey telegraphed home on Wednesday that Manoel Victorino's retrenchment policy is succeeding admirably, and that exchange will be at 12 pence on April 1st.

—There was a very considerable number of criminals pardoned on the 24th. It is a mistaken practice in every sense of the word.

—Sinalwy says that at the presidential reception at the Cattete palace on the evening of the 24th, everyone was asking where those monkeys were to be found, and for the life of him he could n't understand why they should ask such a question.

—It is announced that Aarão Reis will soon go to Europe for a rest after his labors in re-erecting the Cattete palace. It was very fatiguing work to hoist those gigantic figures to the roof of the palace, and as Aaron is not a Samson he is quite right to take a rest.

—An alderman's commission was induced to trust its precious existence to the Santa Thereza electric tramway on the 25th, and was regaled with a lunch and plenty to drink for its courage, and in honor of an ill-timed extension of that wretchedly managed tramway to Silvestre, on the old Aqueduct road.

—It is singular how persistent the local correspondents of the provincial press are in the matter of calling Mr. Herdman an engineer. It is difficult to know here, at all events, that Mr. Herdman is a banker, not an engineer. His connection with the commission to examine the Central railway is that of representative of the syndicate.

—Gen. Costallat, in an address to the army, says that it is criminal to make an attempt by unconstitutional means to modify the constitution of the country. And yet a government in which he general was minister was not only made that attempt but even went so far to convert it into a rule of action the constant, unhesitating and flagrant violation of all the provisions that render the constitution valid.

—The dearest water in the city is to be found in a café on Largo da Carioca, where 500 reis is asked for a bottle of it slightly colored by the addition of a little milk and flavored by the addition of some burnt substance. We believe the mixture is sold under the name of milk and is retailed as such for 200 reis a glass, but the public could easily get the liquid for nothing by going to a water tap.

—A propos to the 24th of February, Gen. Costallat, in an address to the army, states that in the constitution all rights are guaranteed.

—And yet in 1861, as the general well knows, for he was then acting minister of war, the constitution was powerless to save hundreds of Brazilians from being victims of military murder atrociously perpetrated by the general's subordinates, none of whom have been punished for their crimes.

—The *Gazeta de Noticias* says that it does not believe the report that persons who attended the reception at Fribrigo palace on Wednesday carried off with them spoons, perfumery, libelots, snuffed birds and other portable property. It is said that the Vice-President is greatly disgusted with the report, and the secretary has announced that nothing is missing at the palace. Had congress been in session—but that is another story, as Rudyard Kipling says.

—The residents along the Rua do Cattete were much annoyed on the 24th by the suspension of street car traffic on that street because of the inauguration of the Cattete palace. A letter to the *Journal do Brazil* says it was done by «some one more royalist than the king», which is unfortunately not far from the truth. It is certain that Dom Pedro II would never have disturbed public traffic and annoyed the people in this way, merely for the purpose of making a theatrical display.

—If the oppressed Cretans wish to unite with Greece, why should they not do it? What business has Russia, or Germany, or any other power to say no? Are not the Cretans at liberty to choose for themselves? Must all Europe combine to say what a handful of mountaineers, living on an island in the Mediterranean, shall or shall not do? One might expect something better of civilized Europe, but unfortunately civilized Europe has become so selfish the shame even is denied to it!

—The *Journal do Brazil* of the 26th relates how Sr. Nicosia, correspondent here for *La Prensa* and the *New York Herald*, was not honored with an invitation to the presidential reception of the 24th, how the editor of that paper asked the Vice-President's secretary to make good the omission, and how the request was promptly and courteously granted. The *Rio News* was also distinguished by being overlooked, but we did not consider it worth while to reclaim. Such omissions hurt no one but those who make them.

—One of the guests at the Hotel Ravot on the occasion of the recent fire, was an old man, 82 years of age, named Alves de Brito, who is very deaf. He is accustomed to retire early, and on the night in question heard nothing of the noise created by the fire. Fortunately his room was not destroyed by the fire, and when the firemen broke through his door the old man was still peacefully sleeping. He admits that he heard a little noises (*barulhosinho*) during the night, but thinking it nothing he turned over and went to sleep again.

—The great bullies of Europe should now be content to rest awhile. They have covered themselves with infamy by bombarding the Cretan insurgents at Creta, and by espousing the cause of the treacherous Turk. History will emblazon this act in all the odium it deserves. Possibly the shame of it has not yet struck in, but it will in good time, and it will be all the greater because the act was committed by rich and powerful governments against the declared will of their people. While they were trying to crush the Cretans by arms and diplomacy, public meetings were being held in England, France, Spain and Italy in favor of the insurgents.

—A Montevideo telegram of the 27th ult. announces a collision in that port between the Pacific str. *Orellana* and the Messageries Maritimes str. *La Plata*, the latter being somewhat damaged, and will require three days to repair. The *Orellana* was about to sail for Rio, but was delayed by the accident.

BIRTH.

At the Morro Velho mines, Minas Geraes, on the 14th ult., the wife of Thomas J. Stevens, of a daughter.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Relatório Annual do Instituto Agronomico do Estado de S. Paulo, 1894 and 1895; by Dr. phil. F. W. Dörfert, M. A. A report of the state agricultural station at Campinas for the years 1894 and 1895. In addition to the record of the work done during the two years in question, this large volume contains interesting and valuable studies on national forage plants, sugar cane, coffee, animal fertilizers, costs of production of maize and coffee, plant diseases, and many other subjects of great interest to planters. The report is a valuable one, but it is perhaps too bulky for popular use. The state should reprint some of the more valuable studies in pamphlet form.

BUSINESS NOTES

—It is said that the transport *Carlos Gomes* (ex-*Itaipá*) will be paid for at the Banco da Republica by a credit charge on the books.

—The postoffice of this city handled 49,725,870 pieces of mail during the past year, of which 37,406,946 were national and 12,318,924 were foreign.

—The press of Pará asks the minister of finance to reconsider his order prohibiting the withdrawal of arms from the custom-house without the consent of commanders of military districts.

—It is now said that the government will purchase the S. Pedro d'Alcantara theatre for a «forum», paying 30,000 mil reis for it. This is another illustration of what Dr. Manoel Victorino means by «retrenchment.»

—The British ship *Euphemia* cleared from Savannah on January 25th for Santos, with 1,025,977 feet of pitch pine lumber. This is said to be the largest cargo of the kind ever shipped from Savannah to a foreign port. There has been organized at Pará a company for establishing the use of steamers between that port and Santos. The company has four steamers, of over 1,500 tons each, one of which, it is said, will leave for Santos in a few days.

—Our note of last week on the success of a S. Paulo glass factory since it took to making bottles, has brought an inquiry for the address of the said factory. There are other breweries in Brazil which would be glad to buy their bottles at home.

—A São Paulo telegram of the 26th ult. advises the departure of the Swiss commission for Europe. The commissioners state that they are satisfied with the lands offered them at Funiil. The telegram adds that the bases of a contract for the location of a colony on these lands, have been definitely arranged.

—It should be noted that the arrival of a double European mail on the morning of the 23rd so disturbed the even methodical ways of the postoffice that the employees were unable to distribute the mail before the 26th. On the 24th only a few pieces were handled, the clerks preferring to talk about liberty and the constitution.

—It would be interesting as well as timely for the founders of the Banco da Republica to now come forward to the defence of that institution and explain how it happens that it managed to accumulate such an enormous aggregate of bad debts in so short a period. If he had started out to lock up money in bad investments, it would have been signally successful.

—It is stated that the agency of the London and Brazilian Bank at Pernambuco refuses to accept state bonds in payment of interest on similar bonds held by the bank. The agency is quite right. The interest should be paid in money, for which those bonds are merely the substitute of a substitute. It is bad enough to have to take the currency issued by the government.

—A telegram from S. Paulo says that Prado, Claves & Co., having asked their agent in Japan to send them 2,000 immigrants, were informed that the Japanese government does not yet permit emigration to Brazil. It adds that that government has sent an agent to S. Paulo for the purpose of reporting on the suitability of the state for Japanese immigration. We understand that this agent has already arrived in Brazil.

—«Pruilhonne» of the *Cidade do Rio* is scandalized to find that the government has paid 5,000 dollars gold for a piano for the Cattete palace. It does look a little inconsistent with its promises of retrenchment, we must admit, but Pruilhonne must remember that the government has been for a long time afflicted with the mania of riches and grandeur. Unfortunately there is no asylum for afflicted governments.

—The *Journal do Recife*, in the name of the exporters of Pernambuco, has telegraphed to the Rio press asking its assistance in the work of obtaining from the government the suspension of the execution of the law on the coast-wise trade. There is much complaint in that city on account of the lack of steamers and the high freight rates, which, says the *Journal*, are fatal to the interests of the exporting trade. This is exactly what we predicted, but the reaction has come sooner than we expected.

—It is said that the government is paying the Banco da Republica 80,000 for the Barbacena «sanatorium» which is to be transformed into a beri-beri hospital.

—The *Journal do Commercio* of Sunday again calls attention to the continued disappearance of postal money orders up country. Two are mentioned in connection with the Silveira Lobo agency in Minas Geraes. All we have to say is that steps should be taken to force the post-office to refund the amounts lost.

—President-elect McKinley has surprised the political world in the United States by selecting a practical banker, Lyman J. Gage, as his secretary of the treasury. Mr. Gage is president of the First National Bank of Chicago, one of the largest and most successful banking institutions in the United States. He is a sound money man and believes in withdrawing all government notes from circulation, leaving the issue of currency to the banks. He began life poor, and worked in a lumber yard.

—There were 57 bank failures in the United States during December 1st and February 5th. The revival of business after the elections could not save them from the crisis occasioned by a long period of business depression and unsound palliatives. Some day the American people will learn that a slow, healthy growth is after all the best for everyone. Forced growth under the stimulus of protection, may be advantageous for a time, especially if the interested few, but it carries with it the germs of a fatal weakness which must some day bring disaster.

—We wish to call the attention of the director of the postoffice to the circumstance that the mails received here early on the 23rd remained undistributed in part until the 26th. The distributing tables on the inner side of the lower floor, where the newspaper boxes are, were heaped with mail on the afternoon of the 23rd, and remained undisturbed all through the 24th and only partly disturbed on the 25th. During those days the distributing clerks could be seen sitting about, smoking and gossiping. It should not be forgotten that these clerks are employed to render a public and necessary service, and that the people have an unquestionable right to demand the prompt performance of that duty.

—Broken promises not only look discredit-able, but they are often found to be very inconvenient stumbling-blocks. The *States* of February 6th illustrates this fact very forcibly in the following comment:—«The Brazilian exchange, after its recent improvement, has fallen back to S 21 3/4 d. per milreis, and Brazilian bonds, which rose from 68 at the beginning of January to over 71, have declined to 69. Various statements have been made regarding the intention of Brazil to reform its finances with the proceeds of the money it proposes to obtain from the sale of its railways. It must, however, be remembered that Brazil has at various times raised loans for this purpose, and that the money has been spent for military and naval purposes, and has gone in the general extravagance.»

—The agents of the Brazilian Permanent Exhibition of North American Industries, which is to be established at Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo, have thus far shipped for their exhibit in those cities upwards of 715 packages and cases. The exhibitors claim that American manufacturers will be well represented in much of the most improved and latest machinery will be exhibited. Marcus Mason & Co., of this city, have sent a complete plant of coffee machinery to prepare the coffee prior to sending it to this market. It is claimed that this plant will be the first of the kind sent to that market from the United States, as those that are in operation there at present are of English make, and there are a great number of them. The John Thomson Press Co., also of New York, will send a number of printing presses. Other manufacturers, it is reported, are about to complete arrangements for representation in this exhibition.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce*, Feb. 4.

—The French Consul at St. Paul, directing attention to a decrease of late years in the wine and spirit imports into Brazil from France, gives the following reasons for it: (1) The phylloxera visitation of French vineyards, entailing with the raising of wine prices, an enormous diminution of crops, precisely coinciding with a recrudescence of production in Spain, Italy, and Portugal. (2) Progress realized in the imitation of French wines in Spain and Italy, active and clever propaganda by the merchants of those countries with a view of selling their products on American markets, substituting the French ordinary table wines by their heavy and much cheaper ordinary wines and able to bear a striking or mixing, allowing still further diminution in the selling price. (3) Support lent to the improvement of the Spanish wine trade, and especially to that in Italian wines, by the ceaseless development of emigration from those countries to the Argentine and southern Brazil. (4) Birth of a national wine industry in California, Peru, Chile, the Argentine, and southern provinces of Brazil. This industry, founded on the importation of French wines, has created serious competition with French products. (5) The enormous development of spirit production in Germany permitting her to sell, through Hamburg, at derisive prices, stocks of so-called «Cognacs» enormously affecting the sale of the genuine article. (6) The development, not less injurious, all over America and especially in Brazil, of local fraudulent marking, enabling the sale with imitation labels or marks and under false indications of French origin of bad foreign wines and spirituous liquors absolutely adulterated.—*London Chamber of Commerce Journal* for January.

—Brazil, according to report, will not be a party to the policy of reciprocity which Mr. McKinley seems so anxious to renew with the South American states. By the arrangement concluded in Secretary Blaine's time with Brazil, the United States has been enabled to save in duties about 3,000,000 milreis a year; but corresponding advantages have not been reaped on the other side. Brazil exports more than double the quantity of coffee to the United States than she sends to all her other customers, and rubber in nearly the same proportion. For the fiscal year 1896 the coffee imported into the United States amounted to 580,277,222 lb. of the invoice value of \$84,790,451. Of this Brazil contributed 401,833,282 lb., valued at \$55,082,862. The entire rubber imports into the United States for the same period are computed at 36,774,460 lb., valued at \$16,603,000, and of this Brazil's quota was 22,041,873 lb., valued at \$10,245,825. These imports, the Brazilians rightly claim, are indispensable to the people of the United States, and the only object of a reciprocity treaty on the part of Brazil would be in the direction of increased shipments as the result of a greater expansion in the country's coffee-growing industry. This object was defeated by treaties concluded by Mr. Blaine with Great Britain and with Spain, affecting Cuba. In the matter of rubber, it is probable that the imports, amounting to 7,529,267 lb., valued at \$3,607,825, were likewise Brazilian products to the extent of one-half; so that the rubber trade of the United States is practically dependent on the Amazonian source. Brazil in reimposing duties on American goods now free will add to her revenue, and put her markets on a more strictly competitive basis for all. — *Financial News*, Jan. 25.

The editor of the *Financial News* apparently believes that the articles placed on the free list by the reciprocity treaty of 1891, are still on the free list. This is a mistake. The said treaty was abrogated about the middle of 1895, and the duties were immediately restored on all the articles in question. The free list here is not a very liberal one, and it does not discriminate in favor of the United States. — *Ed. News*.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—The *Hainbuischer Correspondent* of February 21 says: "A banker from Paris that of the issue of the new Minas Geraes loan, only one half had been taken."
—The Italian government has lately withdrawn the 4,000,000 indemnity paid by Brazil, which had been left on deposit in the Banco da Republica. It is said that some dispute has arisen over the question of interest on the deposit.

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, March 1st 1897.
Par value of the Brazilian milreis (1000 gold) 47 1/2
do of the Brazilian milreis (1000 in U. S. coin at 18/60) 47 1/2
do of \$100 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold 178 1/2 cts
do of £ 100 (S. coin) Brazilian gold 5 80
Bank rate of exchange, official on London to-day 8 1/2 d
Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (gold) 37 1/2
Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (paper) 33 1/2 gold
Present value of the Brazilian mil reis in U. S. coin at 40 per cent 17 00
Value of £ 100 (S. coin) in Brazilian currency (paper) 5 80
Value of £ 1 sterling 10 1/2

EXCHANGE.

February 27.—The London & River Plate and the native banks posted a 1/2 and 1/4 respectively in the market opened with bills at 8 1/2 for good money, and some sort of money at the same rate for other sterling, with business in reposed bank and in commercial sterling. During the day a new feature appeared in the market, viz. the exchange of bills drawn by one bank for those of another, with a difference paid, and these transactions were supposed to mean an alteration of the approved bill clause in liquidations, but during the afternoon the London & River Plate bank continued drawing freely at 8 1/2, and later at 8 1/4, and bills then came out at 8 1/2, which the bank declined to purchase. The market closed with bank quoted at 7 1/2-8 1/4, and other bills at 8 1/2-8 1/4. The day was quiet, with extreme rates ruling from 8 1/2 to 1 1/2 for bank to 1 1/2 for other sterling, and nothing was doing in gold in the street, and the Bank closed with sellers of sovereigns at 100, no buyers.
February 28.—The market opened unchanged with 8 1/2-7 1/2 posted by the banks, but in the course of the day the London & River Plate bank, and other banks, while the London & River Plate bank and the Banco Nacional continued to sell, at which good money found bank. Bills all day. After business was reported at 8 1/2 in the afternoon, the market advanced later to 8 1/2-8 1/4 in the afternoon, with rates flattened out at 8 1/2-8 1/4. At the close the market was at 8 1/2-8 1/4 for other bills, and moderate interest was reported at 8 1/2-8 1/4 for other sterling. Sovereigns were on offer in the street at 100, and the Bank closed without buyers or sellers.
February 29.—The posted rates were 8 1/2-8 1/4 and at the higher "good money" found bills at 8 1/2-8 1/4. The banks during the day were not very active, and the market was quiet, with bills at 8 1/2-8 1/4. The day was quiet, with extreme rates ruling from 8 1/2 to 1 1/2 for bank to 1 1/2 for other sterling, and nothing was doing in gold in the street, and the Bank closed with sellers of sovereigns at 100, no buyers.

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Sales of Stocks and Shares.

FEBRUARY 27.

10 Apolices, 58	94,500
13 do	912
4908 do	912 1/2
13 do 48	1,273
3 do 1895	934
13 do 1896	925
10 do regist.	934
35 do	935
25 Emp. Municipal	102
200 deb. Leopoldina R. R. 1005	108
30 do	8 1/2
200 do	8 1/2
200 do	8 1/2

Journal do Commercio.

11 Commercio	204
20 do	206
210 Nacional	170
30 Republica	173
20 do	173

Miscellaneous.

69 Leopoldina R. R.	6
20 Sorocabana R. R.	6
28 do extension	18 500
3 S. Luzia mill.	18
45 Construções Civis	14
10 Loterias Nacionais	31
300 Melhoramentos do Brazil	31
400 Cantareira e Viação Fluminense	31

FEBRUARY 28.

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4908 do	912 1/2
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MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 1st March, 1897.

Coffee.—The market has been quiet, with reported sales of only about 3,000 bags, and the tendency has been downwards, although exchange rates should have lent some firmness to dealers. The freight war, a result of the struggle between the roasters in the United States, has certainly prevented the commission houses doing business for the American market, while the qualities in stock here are not generally suitable for the north of Europe, and the political uncertainty seems to have made buyers for the Mediterranean extremely cautious. The receipts in Rio and Santos also keep up very well, and stocks are only very gradually reduced, which evidently are against higher prices abroad; but there is always a chance that one or the other of the large roasting firms may enter the market, and although dealers would perhaps submit to a moderate decline on present quotations as a rule they are not weak.
On the 2nd the sales reported were about 10,000 bags, and brokers quoted No. 7 at 15500-15500 per arroba, but on the following day the market was very quiet, and rather weak at the lower quotation, and on the 28th sales of some 6,000 bags were said to have been realized about on the basis of 15500. On the 29th the business reported did not exceed 2,000 bags and some of the brokers quoted 15500, which was market on Saturday, when 8,000 bags changed hands, with business said to have been done at 15500. The market has opened to-day steady, but brokers do not expect business, as it is virtually a holiday.

The shipments since our last report have been:

1,000 bags for the United States	1,000
700 do Cape	700
847 do River Plate, etc.	847
1,273 do Caswick	1,273
1,147 bags.	1,147

The vessels which with coffee are:

United States.

Feb. 17 New York Reg. str. Others	13,678
25 do Big str. Woodworth	6,041
27 do Br. str. De Bay	3,520

Europe.

Feb. 10 Antwerp Ger. str. Hibernia	23,821
20 Hamburg Ger. str. Antagonia	5,081
Rotterdam do	670
20 London Ind. str. Maranhão	100
2 Trieste and Fiume Aust. str. Maria Teresa	2,079
25 Madras Ind. str. Provence	2,030
Oran do	375
Valparaiso do	500
Constantinople do	750
2 Southampton Br. str. Magdalena	700

Feb. 2 Valparaiso Br. str. Magellan 60 || River Plate Br. str. Oporto | 75 |
| do do Br. str. Oporto | 680 |
| Coastwise Sundry steamers | 7,276 |

Receipts for the past week were 67,720 bags, against 70,000 bags for the preceding week and 82,500 bags for the week before. In transit the receipts were 4,200 bags.
The usual quotations, per 60 kilos, on Saturday were:
Washed nominal
Regular 14,500-14,750
Ordinary 14,000-14,250
Green 13,500-13,750
Ordinary and 8 1/2-8 1/4
and best quotations, according to New York types and per arroba, were the following:
No. 6 Feb. 27 Feb. 27
No. 7 15,500-15,500 15,500 nominal
No. 8 14,500-14,500 14,500 nominal
No. 9 13,500-13,500 13,500 nominal
No. 10 12,500-12,500 12,500 nominal
No. 11 11,500-11,500 11,500 nominal
No. 12 10,500-10,500 10,500 nominal
No. 13 9,500-9,500 9,500 nominal
No. 14 8,500-8,500 8,500 nominal
No. 15 7,500-7,500 7,500 nominal
No. 16 6,500-6,500 6,500 nominal
No. 17 5,500-5,500 5,500 nominal
No. 18 4,500-4,500 4,500 nominal
No. 19 3,500-3,500 3,500 nominal
No. 20 2,500-2,500 2,500 nominal
No. 21 1,500-1,500 1,500 nominal
No. 22 500-500 500 nominal
No. 23 0-0 0 nominal
No. 24 0-0 0 nominal
No. 25 0-0 0 nominal
No. 26 0-0 0 nominal
No. 27 0-0 0 nominal
No. 28 0-0 0 nominal
No. 29 0-0 0 nominal
No. 30 0-0 0 nominal
No. 31 0-0 0 nominal
No. 32 0-0 0 nominal
No. 33 0-0 0 nominal
No. 34 0-0 0 nominal
No. 35 0-0 0 nominal
No. 36 0-0 0 nominal
No. 37 0-0 0 nominal
No. 38 0-0 0 nominal
No. 39 0-0 0 nominal
No. 40 0-0 0 nominal
No. 41 0-0 0 nominal
No. 42 0-0 0 nominal
No. 43 0-0 0 nominal
No. 44 0-0 0 nominal
No. 45 0-0 0 nominal
No. 46 0-0 0 nominal
No. 47 0-0 0 nominal
No. 48 0-0 0 nominal
No. 49 0-0 0 nominal
No. 50 0-0 0 nominal
No. 51 0-0 0 nominal
No. 52 0-0 0 nominal
No. 53 0-0 0 nominal
No. 54 0-0 0 nominal
No. 55 0-0 0 nominal
No. 56 0-0 0 nominal
No. 57 0-0 0 nominal
No. 58 0-0 0 nominal
No. 59 0-0 0 nominal
No. 60 0-0 0 nominal
No. 61 0-0 0 nominal
No. 62 0-0 0 nominal
No. 63 0-0 0 nominal
No. 64 0-0 0 nominal
No. 65 0-0 0 nominal
No. 66 0-0 0 nominal
No. 67 0-0 0 nominal
No. 68 0-0 0 nominal
No. 69 0-0 0 nominal
No. 70 0-0 0 nominal
No. 71 0-0 0 nominal
No. 72 0-0 0 nominal
No. 73 0-0 0 nominal
No. 74 0-0 0 nominal
No. 75 0-0 0 nominal
No. 76 0-0 0 nominal
No. 77 0-0 0 nominal
No. 78 0-0 0 nominal
No. 79 0-0 0 nominal
No. 80 0-0 0 nominal
No. 81 0-0 0 nominal
No. 82 0-0 0 nominal
No. 83 0-0 0 nominal
No. 84 0-0 0 nominal
No. 85 0-0 0 nominal
No. 86 0-0 0 nominal
No. 87 0-0 0 nominal
No. 88 0-0 0 nominal
No. 89 0-0 0 nominal
No. 90 0-0 0 nominal
No. 91 0-0 0 nominal
No. 92 0-0 0 nominal
No. 93 0-0 0 nominal
No. 94 0-0 0 nominal
No. 95 0-0 0 nominal
No. 96 0-0 0 nominal
No. 97 0-0 0 nominal
No. 98 0-0 0 nominal
No. 99 0-0 0 nominal
No. 100 0-0 0 nominal

Daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro

Date	Receipts (bags)	Shipments (bags)	Net Change (bags)	Stocks (bags)	Total (bags)	Average (bags)	Per cent	Remarks
Feb. 27	6,720	10,000	3,280	1,000	1,000	1,000	100	
Feb. 28	7,000	10,000	3,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	100	
Feb. 29	8,250	10,000	1,750	1,000	1,000	1,000	100	
Feb. 30	10,000	10,000	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	100	
Mar. 1	10,000	10,000	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	100	
Mar. 2	10,000	10,000	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	100	
Mar. 3	10,000	10,000	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	100	
Mar. 4	10,000	10,000	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	100	
Mar. 5	10,000	10,000	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	100	
Mar. 6	10,000	10,000	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	100	
Mar. 7	10,000	10,000	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	100	
Mar. 8	10,000	10,000	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	100	
Mar. 9	10,000	10,000	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	100	
Mar. 10	10,000	10,000	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	100	
Mar. 11	10,000	10,000	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	100	
Mar. 12	10,000	10,000	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	100	
Mar. 13	10,000	10,000	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	100	
Mar. 14	10,000	10,000	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	100	
Mar. 15	10,000	10,000	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	100	
Mar. 16	10,000	10,000	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	100	
Mar. 17	10,000	10,000	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	100	
Mar. 18	10,000	10,000	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	100	
Mar. 19	10,000	10,000	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	100	
Mar. 20	10,000	10,000	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	100	
Mar. 21	10,000	10,000	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	100	
Mar. 22	10,000	10,000	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	100	
Mar. 23	10,000	10,000	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	100	
Mar. 24	10,000	10,000	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	100	
Mar. 25	10,000	10,000	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	100	
Mar. 26	10,000	10,000	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	100	
Mar. 27	10,000	10,000	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	100	
Mar. 28	10,000	10,000	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	100	
Mar. 29	10,000	10,000	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	100	
Mar. 30	10,000	10,000	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	100	
Mar. 31	10,000	10,000	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	100	

Imports.

Receipts of most articles have been fair, and quotations have varied somewhat, according to the supply. A considerable quantity of flour has come in, while the deliveries have been very good, at rather lower prices, however, and as the millers are taking of another decline, the market is weak. Lard has been advanced sharply, and codfish is also higher, but pork is unchanged. All qualities of pig iron are firm, and steel is likely to advance as the near supply is very moderate. Kerosene is lower, rosin and turpentine, and cement unchanged. The receipts of Indian corn have been very large, and prices have given way, in consequence, and they are lower. The exchange market shows no signs of recovery, and apprehensions are expressed as to the course of rates during the first half of March. Some of the banks have advanced 3/4 a cent steadily for good money, and met all demand, but those who must have bills are paying what holders ask, and declare that the firmness of rates means government interference. It is generally believed that very considerable remittances were made during the week.

Flour.—Receipts since our last report have been:

Seven from Baltimore	11,950 bbls.
Duffon from New York	3,500 "
Gallio do	4,675 "
Turret Cape from River Plate bags	500 "
Havsborg do	1,500 "
Mercurio do	1,500 "
	23,600 bbls.

The deliveries from warehouse during the week have been very considerable, nearly 19,000 bbls., and the market has declined slightly for both foreign and native, closing with a tendency towards lower prices, due, at least in part to the more moderate ideas of the local millers. Stocks are now estimated to be about 34,000 bbls. of foreign, of which 26,000 bbls. American and 4,000 bbls. River Plate in first hands, and brokers quote as follows, viz:

Trieste	nominal
Richmond	14,500-14,500 nominal
do 2nd	14,000-14,250 nominal
Baltimore	14,000-14,250 nominal
do 2nd	13,500-13,750 nominal
Western and Interior	14,250-14,500 nominal
River Plate	15,000-15,250 nominal
Louis Mills	13,000-13,250 nominal

Lard.—The receipts are 750 kegs, 500 cases from New York and Baltimore, and dealers have advanced their quotations to 60-60-700 per cwt. for American, with native unchanged at 1550-1550 per kilogramme.
Codfish.—Receipts have been 1,650 cases Norwegian from Bahia and 1,507 packages from New York. Stocks have been reduced to about 9,000 packages, and dealers are now quoting Halifax at 47500-48500 and Gaspe 50500-51500 per tub, and Norwegian at 45500-46500 per case.
Rice.—The receipts are 3,200 bbls., 600 half-bbls., 100 cases from New York, and 200 bbls., 150 half-bbls., 50 cases from Baltimore. Retailers continue last quotations of 1550-1550 per kilogramme for American and 1550-1550 for native.
Wool.—Receipts and stocks are running low, but dealers make no changes in last quotations of 25500-26500 for Indian and 24500-25500 for native, per bag.
Pitch Pine.—The receipts are 550,000 feet per Atlanta from Brunswick and 715,000 feet per Australia from Pensacola. Brokers now report the market strong at 7500 per doz.
White Pine.—Receipts and stocks are running low,

Arrivals of foreign steamers.

Table with columns: DATE, NAME, FROM, CONSIGNED TO. Lists arrivals from Feb 22 to Feb 28, including steamers like Cordouan Fr., Baffin Brit., and others.

Departures of foreign steamers.

Table with columns: DATE, NAME, FOR, CARGO. Lists departures from Feb 22 to Feb 28, including steamers like Maria Teresa Aust., Providence Fr., and others.

Vessels Afloat & Chartered for Rio

Table listing various vessels such as Avenir C., Antigua, and others, along with their destinations and dates.

Table listing foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, February 25th, 1897. Columns include NAME, TONS, ARRIVED, FROM, and CONSIGNEES.

Foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, February 25th, 1897.

Table listing foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, February 25th, 1897. Columns include NAME, TONS, ARRIVED, FROM, and CONSIGNEES.

Last Quotations of Stocks and Bonds --- Mar. 1st

Large table containing financial data, including circulation, public funds, capital, banks, railways, tramways, and mills. It lists various financial instruments and their values.

Advertisement for ENVELOPES. A LARGE ASSORTMENT LATELY RECEIVED OF SQUARE COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES. Includes text about American Commercial Envelopes and Typographia Aldina.

Advertisement for Crab Apple Blossoms. ASKED FOR ALL OVER THE WORLD. Most Aristocratic and Delicious Perfumes. Includes a list of perfumes like White Rose, Orchidia, etc.

Advertisement for Crown Perfumery Co. featuring a bottle of Crown Perfumery. Text includes 'A CHARMING-VNIQUE AND DELICIOUS NEW SCENT' and 'REPLENT OF THE LAND OF FLOWERS'.

Advertisement for Crown Lavender Salts. Cure for Headache, Colds, Depression, Influenza and Nausea. Cooling and Refreshing at all Times. Includes contact information for CRASHLEY & CO.

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44, RUA DO OUVIDOR, 44

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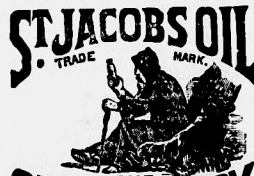
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