

THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 23RD, 1897.

NUMBER 12

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

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Uncalled capital .. . 2,400,751 "

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Travellers' Directory.

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Cachambú and Lambaré:

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Juiz de Fora, Barbaena, Ouro Preto, etc.: Daily express leaves Central Railway station at 6:45 a.m. Connects with all the branch lines along the main line (Minas Geraes) of that railway.

Petropolis:

Barca leaves the Prinha at 4 p.m. daily, except Sundays and holidays, to connect with railway at Madrid. Passenger train leaves S. Francisco Xavier station (Central Railway) at 7 a.m. and 1:15 p.m., on all land route (passengers should take the suburban train at the Central Railway station of 6:25 a.m., and 4:40 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 Prinha at 7 a.m., and returning the train leaves Petropolis at 4 p.m., giving excursions about six hours in Petropolis.

Nova Friburgo:

Barca leaves the Praça das Mariinhas at 6 a.m. daily and at 3 p.m. on Saturdays, to connect with the Leopoldina Railway at Sant'Anna de Maruly. Returning, trains leave Nova Friburgo at 2:25 p.m. daily, and at 6 a.m. on Mondays.

Corcovado:

Regular trains, week days, leave St. Rua Cosme Vello (Laranjeiras) at 3 and 11 a.m. and 2 and 5:30 p.m., returning leave the summit at 7:30 and 9:30 a.m. and 1, 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 Itaboraay (opposite Custom House). Petropolis. EDMUND C. H. PHIPPS, Minister.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 56, Rua Theophilo Ottoni. Wm. T. TOWNES, Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—N. 1, rua Visconde de Itaboraay (opposite Custom House). WILLIAM G. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.

Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua 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 cool season according to notice. Baptisms after morning or at other times by arrangement. HENRY MOSLEY, M.A. British Chaplain. 181, Rua das Laranjeiras.

IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Largo de S. Joaquin, No. 172. 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 4 afternoon. Gospel preaching, at 6:45 p.m. on Wednesdays. Bible study, and preaching, at 7 p.m. JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Cattede. 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 MANOEL DE CAMARGO, Pastors. Sunday School 11 a.m.; at Fabrica Cosme, Santos, 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. Rev. FRANK WIEDREHEKER.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—N. 15 Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m., and 7 p.m., Sundays; and at 7 p.m., Thursdays. JAMES B. RODRIGES, 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 352.

IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIO HUÉLO.—234 Rua D. Anna Nery, Estação do Riachuelo. Services Sundays 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Wednesdays 7:30 p.m. FRANKLIN H. NANCIMENTO, 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, Instituto Marchant, N. 68, Rua Sete de Setembro.

Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 20 Rua d'Ajuda.—H. C. TUCKER, Agent.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—Rua Sete de Setembro No. 71.—On sale, the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages. JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.—11 Rua Gonçalves Dias.—Open from noon to 6 p.m. For terms, apply to Librarian.

RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION.—Rest and Reading Room.—35, rua da Saude, 1st floor: W. J. LUMAY, 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. 66, Rua da Assembléa, 1st floor. Rooms open from 6:30 to 10 o'clock p.m. Secretary's office hours: from noon to 4 o'clock p.m. Antonio V. de Andrade, President; Myron A. Clark, General Secretary; R. A. W. Sloan, Treasurer

Wanted a small, furnished house. Address: W. Office of this paper.

A young man, newly arrived from London, with a practical knowledge of Portuguese, Spanish & French seeks employment. Had a commercial education. Will any one be kind enough to recommend him to a place. Letters to G. Y. Murphy. Royal Hotel.

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

NECTANDRA AMARA

The discovery of this wonderful product of the Brazilian flora has furnished a powerful and efficacious remedy not only for sea-sickness, but also for the nausea felt in pregnancy and that which results from the motion of the train on railways, as well as for such diseases of the stomach and bowels as require a good tonic, curative, diuretic or regulator for promoting menstruation.

The Nectandra Amara Pills are prepared with all scientific precautions for their perfect preservation and are put up in strong boxes, so that they may be forwarded by post in filling orders from all parts of the world. They are accompanied with printed directions in three languages—Portuguese, English and French—so that their therapeutic effects and the manner of taking them may be readily understood. All orders addressed to the manufacturer, accompanied by the money and the post-office address of the applicant, will be promptly filled and the pills will be forwarded, registered by post, at the following rates:—Per single box, £2:300; per half dozen boxes, 12:600; per dozen boxes, 20:800. Address of manufacturer:—Joaquim Bueno de Miranda, Rua de S. Pedro, N. 72, 1st andar, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

S. Paulo

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Made in S. Paulo by Tito Zerdoc & Co. from the choicest India Ginger, and therefore exactly similar to the well known Belfast mark.

The makers will deliver orders of a dozen upwards at 5¢ in ordinary bottles and 6¢ the dozen in special bottles. Special terms for wholesale orders.

TITO ZERDOC & Co.

Rua Formosa No. 12. SÃO PAULO.

WEST COAST ITEMS.

—There was a hostile demonstration in Valparaiso a few days ago against President Errazuriz on the occasion of his embarking.

—A few days ago Valparaiso telegrams announced the departure of President Errazuriz for the island of Juan Fernandez. On the 20th another telegram announced his arrival at Valdivia, in southern Chile.

—There has been opened in Santiago an institute for the treatment of persons bitten by dogs or other animals attacked, or suspected of being attacked, with rabies. The provincial and departmental authorities have orders to provide patients with the means of conveyance to Santiago. The application of the serum is performed gratis, and patients without means will be provided with accommodation in one of the Santiago hospitals.—Chilian Times.

—The public expenditure in Chile in 1897, as voted by congress, is as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Category and Amount. Interior: \$10,741,172.18; Foreign Affairs: 1,341,417.04; Worship: 679,688.00; Colonisation: 682,060.00; Justice: 3,567,941.17; Public Instruction: 5,787,653.14; Finance: 18,636,141.90; War: 12,723,258.12; Marine: 8,535,117.42; Industry: 835,589.00; Public Works: 18,770,791.81; Total: \$82,265,829.78

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The Argentine torpedo-cruiser Santa Fé ran on some rocks near Colonia, Uruguay, on Friday last, and will, it is reported, be a total loss.

—The official news given to the press by the Uruguayan government is simply absurd. Even the children in the streets could not help smiling derisively over such falsehoods.

—The Montevideo Times of the 9th inst. says that various Argentine newspapers have been suppressed in the Montevideo postoffice to prevent, it is supposed, the circulation of a certain manifesto. This would be quite as effectual as the attempt of the ostrich to conceal himself by sticking his head under the sand.

—The special commissioner of the Financial News will be surprised to learn on his arrival in Europe that the soft-throated revolution in Uruguay, which he did not believe would occur, has really broken out and is in a fair way to win. Mr. Hervey should now confess that something more than a hasty visit is necessary to enable a man to talk authoritatively about South American affairs.

—Montevideo telegrams of the 20th and 21st announce a government victory over Aparicio Saravia near Melo. An official telegram received at Porto Alegre also gives the same news. The Corvico do Povo received news from Livramento on the 22nd, however, that the fight occurred on the 10th between Aparicio and Muñiz, and that the latter was completely routed and his force dispersed. At the beginning of the fight, a force of 300 police deserted and joined the revolutionists.

—Three years ago the stationmaster of the Central Uruguayan railway, Mr. Frank Lewis was murdered by a revengeful employé named Carvalho. In his first trial the assassin was acquitted on the plea of self-defence, although the evidence showed that Lewis had no weapons and had not assaulted or threatened the man. An appeal resulted in Carvalho's condemnation to nine years imprisonment, and now a second appeal again secures his acquittal. It is quite clear why murder is so common in Uruguay and Argentina.

—A telegram from Montevideo reported a severe fight last week at Tres Arboles, near the Passo de los Toros, Uruguay, in which the government force failed to dislodge the revolutionists under Major Lamas. This implies a severe defeat for the government. Telegrams from Rio Grande confirm this conjecture. It was expected that Major Lamas would unite with Aparicio, Nunes and others on the 21st, when their army would number 8,000 men. From Uruguayana it is reported that 300 revolutionists, accompanied by Dr. Eduardo de Azevedo Diaz and others, landed at Carabello on the 15th. The whole interior of the country is said to be in the hands of the revolutionists. The government still publishes favorable reports in Montevideo.

—A most important and interesting point of law has just been decided by the Supreme Court. Mr. Samuel Johnston brought an action against Mr. James Knott, Prince line of steamers, for breach of contract, claiming the damages therein stipulated. Mr. Knott under advice of his counsel pleaded that he was not within the jurisdiction of the Argentine law, being domiciled in Newcastle-on-Tyne, in which city the contract was signed. Furthermore, he pleaded that action should be brought in the federal, not in the commercial court, as under law of 13 Sep. 1868, all questions concerning ships, navigation and seamen and relating thereto, were to be exclusively under federal jurisdiction. Mr. Thomas B. Holway, on behalf of Mr. Johnston, maintained that as the contract was to be fulfilled in Buenos Aires, it was decidedly under the jurisdiction of the Argentine law, no matter where Knott might be domiciled. Furthermore, that it did not come under the law of 13th Sep. 1868, in any way, being a simple commercial contract for services to be rendered and having nothing whatever to do with navigation or seamen. The commercial judge gave the verdict in Knott's favor on both pleas and Mr. Holway appealed. The same reversing the verdict on both points, Knott then appealed to the Supreme Court and the verdict has again been given against him on both points with costs, thereby upholding Mr. Holway's interpretation of the law.—Buenos Aires Herald.

Banks.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

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

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

10, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

LISBON, OPORTO, PARÁ,

PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO

CAMPINAS, RIO GRANDE DO SUL,

PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO,

BUENOS AYRES AND NEW YORK.

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Messrs. Mallet Frères & Co.,

PARIS,

Messrs. Schroder & Co., F. H. Schroder & Co.,

HAMBURG,

Messrs. Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co.

HAMBURG,

Messrs. Granet Brown & Co.

GENOVA,

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.

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

Capital . . . 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH-OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

(Caixa 108.)

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos

(Caixa 520.) (Caixa 153)

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 Neuhäuser & Co., Paris.)

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Opens accounts current.
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Directors.

THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.

LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 20, Rua da Alfandega.

Authorized by Decree No. 591, of 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.

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

Also on:

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

THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 2 A, MOORCATE 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 1º 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, LONDON.

Messrs. Heine & Co., PARIS.

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

and correspondents in Germany.

Sig. Giulio Belinzaghi and correspondents in ITALY.

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Missing Friends.

Information wanted at the British Consulate General, No. 2, Rua General Camargo, as to the following: STEWART—Friends in Victoria, British Columbia, are desirous of receiving news of Mr. Stewart who is supposed to have come from Santos to Rio some years ago. Probably employed as book-keeper or clerk.
March 20th, 1897.

TO LET.

From 25th April, a small, furnished chlet on a hill within 30 minutes of Largo da Carioca, moderate rent.
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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

GREAT BRITAIN.

John Bull has the shocking reputation of relying more on his money bags for success in war than on his arms. A late French cartoon represented the Frenchman starting forth for war with a ballet dancer on each arm; the German as armed with huge maps; whilst the Britisher is content with a big bag of yaller'uns. General Kitchener, to our shame, has just confirmed this superstition by buying back from the Mahdi Khartoum and Berber instead of spending a heap of money and a lot of valuable British claret in fighting for them. Cunning General Kitchener! perfidious Albion! We scarcely know which to condemn most, the shamelessness of John Bull in corrupting the gentle dervishes, or their readiness to be bribed! A very long time ago Quevedo sang *podrroso caballero es Don Dinheiro*; he don't seem to have lost much of his influence since then.

H. B. M's minister at Lima, Captain Jones, has, if we are to believe the cable, got on a very considerable spree, insulted the minister of the exterior, and been kicked out (*expulsado*) of government house. What seems to have upset Capt. Jones' equilibrium was the failure of the Peruvian government to pay the balance of its postal accounts. This is said to be the second time that Capt. Jones has gone for the Peruvian minister. Truly 'whisky and wine make men swine.' Panny minister! *L'Echo* of Paris states that England has made a bargain with Italy to exchange the island of Perim in the Red sea for Pantellaria, an island between Sicily and the coast of Africa; probably another of the mares' nests the French are so fond of discovering. The latest definition of an island is "a piece of land entirely surrounded by Englishmen." On such grounds it is comprehensible that we should want Pantellaria, but scarcely likely we should give up Perim.

President Kruger must either be a humorist of a peculiar kind or have lost his wits when he described the first lady and most distinguished woman of her time as a "dangerous woman." Large quantities of arms have been landed in Damaraland (German) for the Transvaal government. The Afrikaner Bund rejects Cecil Rhodes and all his works. Things are evidently working up to a crisis in S. Africa.

After all Rhodes is not to go to Abyssinia; a special mission has been despatched under Mr. Rodd with six other officers all over six feet in height. This sample of the British army is expected to produce a great effect upon the Negus who is a greater believer in quantity than quality.

The 22nd of June has been declared a public holiday in England. It is on that day that the "diamond jubilee" of the Queen is to be celebrated, though the anniversary of her accession will be the truth. What are we going to do here to celebrate that auspicious event that has served to so solidly and imperishably cement the liberties and institutions of our country?

Whilst in S. America the Spencerian theory of the usefulness of governments to administer public works is receiving daily practical confirmation, in England the tendency is to place control. The London municipality has long since been devising some plan to buy up all the water companies, and now the cable states that the Liverpool town council has purchased the tramway lines for £ 500,000; all of which shows that what's sauce for the goose is not necessarily so for the gander.

Mr. Gladstone has published a pamphlet on the Cretan middle in which he goes for William the first and foremost and even for the poor harmless *Czar*, dubbing the latter ignorant, and both as inexperienced. He says, moreover, that they are both conspiring against the liberties of Europe and warns England to have nothing to do with such a partnership. Let others oppress Greece if they will, but let us at least keep our hands and conscience clean!

Balfour (*Lord Balfour the Journal*) will have it has fixed a day for the discussion of the eastern business when we calculate there will be political wigs on the green.

UNITED STATES.

The Spanish government is said to have given orders for the immediate release of all citizens of the U. States imprisoned in Cuba. Some of them have been lying in prison for more than a year without trial. It is high time that foreign governments should combine to insist on a similar prison clearance in other S. American countries, and if at the same time they could secure a little more real punishment for murder S. American habits might be improved and life be more respected. The chief offender in this respect is the Argentine republic.

SPAIN, CUBA AND THE PHILIPPINES.

The Spanish government is hard-up again and cogitating a new home loan. Poor Spain! like the Bourbons she never forgets and never learns; can never forget she was once great and proud and had something to be proud of, and has never learned that this is the 19th and not the 16th century and that things have progressed a bit outside Spain since that period. One by one she must lose her colonies, first Cuba, then the Philippines, and only keep the patria itself intact because nobody covets any of it. Spain to-day is an anachronism in European civilization, a Don Quixote of grosser instincts.

Maximo Gomez the leader of the Cuban revolt, is again reported dead. In the Philippines the rebels defeated 2,000 regular troops and the prisoners in the gaol at Manila

revolted and escaped. The carlist movement in the Catalunan provinces appears to be gaining ground, the government having taken the first step, that always secures to the Latin peoples to suppress revolt, of prohibiting the publication of newspapers in Catalonia.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

Four hundred thousand persons have fled from Bombay to escape the plague, a simple explanation of the decrease of mortality.

The Sanitary Congress has closed its sittings at Venice and signed a convention which, let us hope, will put an end to the quarantine freaks of S. American governments.

Yoshihito Harunomiya, the crown prince of Japan, has joined the majority at the early age of 17 years.

In France the celebrated Arton is taking his revenge by wholesale denouncement of public men. Fifteen deputies are said to be implicated and are to be prosecuted. Republican morals are not improving, and after all it's not only in S. America that *use cuecen bazas*, as the Spanish proverb puts it.

The Reichstag is sturdily resisting the Emperor's little bill, though William is not likely to care much whether it gives its consent or no, and can always order the ships and trust to luck to find the money afterwards as we do here, only he won't even want a bill of indemnity as our rulers do to whitewash such fishy proceedings.

A fight has at length come off between the government troops and revolutionists in Uruguay, and as even the fiscalized cables confess that the loyal forces were unable to make any impression on the rebel situation, we may conclude that the latter won the day. *Vive la Revolte!*

Misfortune never comes alone; the wreck of the *Ville de St. Nazaire*, on its way from N. York to the W. Indies, is followed by that of the *Loire* from Bayonne to Hamburg, with the loss of 80 lives on the first and 14 on the second. "Deep in the roaring tide they plunged to endless night."

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Nothing but contradictions from the East, one cable stating that the blockade of Crete commenced on 15th and on the 21st it will only begin on the 21st. Any kind of rumor seems good enough for news agencies to transmit, and as for their clients, why they pay their money and take their choice of the assortment of lies and contradictions.

The declaration made by M. Hanotaux in the French chamber relative to the determination of the powers to coerce Greece was approved by a large majority. Next day Lord Salisbury stated in the house of Lords that M. Hanotaux's statement of the case was correct, not venturing, it appears, to make an independent defence of his unpopular policy. Is M. Hanotaux to become the British as well as the Russian minister of foreign affairs? England is taking a very back seat in this affair. Lord Salisbury is said to have refused to receive the Greek minister.

In the lords, Lord Harcourt and Kimberley have made great speeches protesting against the policy of bolstering up the rotten Turkish empire, and the grand old man has come out with a pamphlet that has stirred England's heart, and may yet oblige our government to consider its ways. An Austrian warship has sunk a Grecian vessel engaged in provisioning the troops in Crete, the first direct act of hostility to Greece.

King Christian has telegraphed to his son of Greece congratulating him on his heroic attitude. The officers who visited Colonel Vassou state that he has 10,000 men well armed and entrenched, and if he determines to resist, as seems likely, 80,000 men will be required to coerce him. The Greek gunboats *Alpheus* and *Peneus* have retired to Piræus. The last cable states that the powers are disagreed as to what must be done, and that Lord Salisbury wishes to treat singly with Greece. Germany and Austria have declined Mouraff's kind invitation to send troops to Crete. British, French and Italian reinforcements have already started. The Cretans themselves continue to protest against the action of the powers, and insist that they will only be satisfied with annexation to Greece.

The powers are now said to be considering the nomination of Prince George of Greece as governor of the island, which perhaps would be the best solution of the middle if it were true, but seems rather unlikely.

SCRUTATOR.

OF THE copper money, to the value of 10,000,000 lire, in 10-centime pieces, circulated in Italy from 1893 to 1895, Birmingham coined 6,000,000 lire, as the Italian mints did not possess the necessary machinery. For the nickel money tenders were invited from abroad. Messrs Krupp, of Berndorf, who received the contract, coined 15,000,000 lire in 20-centime pieces, at a charge of 3.8 lire per kilo. Five million lire were coined in the country.

THE principal cause for the depressed condition of quinine may be found in the heavy shipments of cinchona bark from Java. Last year they amounted to over ten million pounds, and in 1895 the movement was one and a quarter million pounds less. The shipments of bark last month were extraordinary, being nearly 900,000 pounds. This is an enormous increase when compared with 390,000 pounds in 1893. These figures cover the movement to Amsterdam. Growers are likely to become discouraged, as forced offerings of bark cause prices to decline and profits to disappear. Java is likely to remain the principal producer of bark, however, owing to the percentage of quinine it contains, but the cultivation may be under the auspices of a syndicate.—New York *Shipping and Commercial List*, Jan. 30.

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The most comfortable Hotel

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SPANISH ATROCITIES.

The *New York Times* of January 31st publishes the following news dispatch from Jacksonville, Fla., in regard to the progress of the war in Cuba. It looks as though the Spaniard can beat the Turk at his own favorite pastime. The dispatch says:

Every mail from Cuba brings tales of massacres of innocent women and children, and of the most unheard-of torture of pacificos.

Specials from Key West to-day give the burning of the insurgents' hospital and the killing of helpless wounded or sick Cubans. Near Placetias, in Pinar del Rio province, the insurgents had a large hospital where were quartered many sick and wounded soldiers. The well-known leper hospital of Cardoso, in which were about twenty unfortunates, was situated close by. Guarding the insurgent hospital was a company of Cuban amazons numbering about seventy, under command of Senorita Inez Alvarez, whose father and brothers had been killed by the Spaniards, and who had taken up arms for revenge. The hospital was in a solitary location, and was thought to be safe from Spanish molestation. But the colonel of the Spanish regiment, de Bourbon, operating in that district, learned of the hospital's location, and sent 500 men to destroy it.

The Spaniards attacked it at night, and the first thing they did was to fire the buildings. The inmates and the amazon guards awoke to find flames roaring about them. The sick and wounded soldiers could not escape, but the amazons rushed out, only to be greeted by a murderous fire. They fought bravely, but they were only a handful compared to the Spaniards, and were soon shot down. Many of them were only wounded, but even these were killed, save eight, whose great beauty led the Spanish commander to order them saved for a fate worse than death.

In the hospital there were over seventy sick and wounded soldiers, six surgeons, and ten nurses. Not one of these escaped, and, including the amazons, nearly 150 fell victims to the Spanish thirst for slaughter.

Returning, the Spaniards passed the leper hospital, which they set fire to, and nearly all of the inmates perished in the flames.

Gen. Weyler's presence seems to inspire his soldiers to special acts of savagery. As Weyler's column advances, they are flanked by flying squadrons which burn huts and murder or capture inmates. The corpses greatly outnumber the prisoners. As one of these flying squadrons was advancing, a batch of Cuban huts was discovered near the great cave of Mozote, a famous natural curiosity in Matanzas province. The Spaniards proceeded to fire the huts, and while so engaged were fired upon, four troopers being killed. The shots confused the Spaniards, and gave the Cubans, some forty in number, including women and children, time to escape to the cave of Mozote. The Cubans, who were led by Enrique Rodriguez and his five grown sons, barricaded the cave, and determined to sell their lives dearly. The cave had hardly been barricaded when the Spaniards arrived. They demanded that the Cubans surrender, and this being refused, attempted to break down the barricade. The Cubans fired, killing and wounding several Spaniards.

The Spaniards then managed to build a great fire against the mouth of the cave, and, with rifles and machetes

ready, waited for the flames and smoke to drive out the Cubans. Facing cremation, the hopeless Cubans broke through the wall of fire, only to be greeted by a murderous volley. Enrique Rodriguez and his five sons and eight other male members of the Cuban party were killed outright, and several others who were wounded were quickly butchered. The Cuban women and children rushed through the flames to escape suffocation, but their clothing ignited, and eleven of them burned to death, the Spaniards not offering to aid them. Among the women who perished were five beautiful daughters of Enrique Rodriguez. Six little children, ranging in age from four to eight years, were also cremated. In all over thirty Cubans died by Spanish bullet, machete, and fire. Not a man escaped.

The survivors were Senora Rodriguez, several other women, and a few little children. They were taken to Matanzas city and lodged in prison as "enemies of Spain."

THE RIO NEWS

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RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 23RD, 1897.

If it is contrary to the orders and wishes of the government to have the battalions filled with impressed recruits, why then are the men thus illegally recruited held? Why has the government not ordered the immediate release of every man thus illegally forced into military service? It is stated that fully two thousand recruits have been secured by means of military and police press-gangs in this city. The hunt has been carried on by day as well as by night. Hundreds of laboring men, mechanics and clerks have been compelled to stay away from their employments for fear of seizure in the public streets. The witnesses of these outrages are numbered by the thousands. And yet, only a few days ago the government publicly declared that forcible recruitment has not been authorized, is illegal, and would be no longer permitted. And even after that it was continued, and in spite of the alleged assertion by the minister of justice that the victim of any such assault would have recourse to the courts in prosecuting his assailants. Well, we are a simple, long-suffering generation we know, but the minister must not expect too much of us. The poor boy caught by a press-gang, locked up for the night in a police station, then transferred to the barracks, then shipped to a battalion in Bahia—always under guard and never permitted to communicate with his friends—is hardly in a position to prosecute the men who captured him. And even his friends do not know where he is. Should he be killed, they will not even be advised of it, and no justice will be rendered either to him or to them. A more barbarous practice can not be conceived, nor one less in harmony with free institutions. Perhaps those journalists who believe in governing by terror, assassination, rapine and fraud will be able to reconcile the press-gang to their disordered theories of liberty and justice, but we certainly can not.

The political situation, we regret to say, has improved but slightly if at all since our last comment. The jacobin demonstrations have been suspended for the moment, but they are pursuing their suicidal policy with even more determination than ever, and are surely leading the country into troubles which must inevitably end in serious disaster. All the prominent monarchists and many opposition republicans are either in concealment or are leaving the country. Many families, counted among the best and most cultivated in the country, are preparing to leave Brazil permanently, despairing of ever seeing the end of these periodic disturbances and terrors. And perhaps they are not far wrong. When it is possible for political adventurers calling themselves republicans to plot assassination, and to discuss it openly in cafés and other public places, when "black lists" are prepared and "commissions" are sent to remove these listed victims, when opposition newspapers are wrecked and independent newspapers are intimidated into cowardly silence or excuses for riotous excesses, and when even high and honored officials, under the stress of the nameless terror felt on every side, seek to excuse assassination, then indeed is there cause for despair. Brazil is not without good and trustworthy citizens, but they are timid before such lawlessness, and helpless before armed violence. So they are gradually retiring from public life and leaving the destinies of Brazil to the uncontrolled and mercenary passions of men who neither realize nor care for the fate which awaits them. We are now in the Camille Desmoulin's stage; by and by Rio may find its Robespierre. We are not pessimists by choice, and we would gladly welcome a better fate for this country, but we know the lessons which history teaches us, and we know human nature. It may be that the President and the conservative elements about him will yet avert the disasters which must follow the insane policy which is now dominant, and we heartily trust that the better classes will unite to help him. But where all are timid, little can be done. The government is now near the end of its resources as well, and its credit is also affected by these disorders. What the end will be, no one can doubt. If the independent press would only speak out plainly, the worst might be averted, but we have no longer hopes even of that.

The results of the new law restricting the coastwise traffic to the national flag which went into force in December last, have been anything but favorable. It was supposed that the restriction would stimulate the growth of a national mercantile marine, but in fact it has only contributed to strengthen monopolies and swell their gains. And, as should have been foreseen, this has been done at the cost of the producers and traders of the country. We are in full accord with the argument that a country like Brazil should have a strong mercantile marine, and we should certainly offer no objections to any well devised scheme to promote that object. But when the people show no aptitude for such a calling and all efforts to encourage it merely help to strengthen monopolies to the prejudice of domestic producers and merchants, then we can find no excuse whatever for official protection. When the new law was proposed, we felt certain that it was a mistake and would prove prejudicial to the country, and the experience of the past three months has more than justified our reasons. The coastwise freight rates were immediately raised to almost prohibitory figures and the coastwise traffic at once decreased. Still further, the lack of vessels has in many instances caused an accumulation of produce in ports where even the excessive rates would be paid in order to send it to market. In this respect the northern states have suffered most, for in many cases their trade is almost wholly coastwise. The salt-making industries of Rio Grande do Norte are threatened with complete ruin, for they have not been able to ship a cargo

of salt since the law came into force. There are no national sailing ships available, and the steamship companies are asking three times the value of the article for an occasional boat to bring it down to Rio and Santos. Although the last congress raised the duty on imported salt to 35 reis a litre, or 368,400 a ton, these coastwise freights, since the exclusion of foreign vessels, have increased the cost of the article so greatly that it is still possible for foreign salt to compete with national salt in all the principal ports of the country. This shows what the country can confidently expect from interested and mercenary legislation. In all probability the government will now have to find some way to evade the law, or see these industries abandoned. The coastwise traffic in sugar is another important factor in this disastrous experiment. Before the restriction, the charges were 700 to 800 reis per bag from Pernambuco to Rio and Santos, but they were promptly raised to 1,500 and 1,500 immediately after the law came into force. And still worse about the middle of last month the coasting steamship companies (one of them subventioned) were talking of increasing the rate to 2,500. From Pernambuco to Rio Grande the rate is triple what it was up to December last, which will of course give that state over to the Argentine sugar producers. When it is remembered that the progress of a country is best fostered by encouraging the exchange of domestic products in home markets, it must be seen how great an injury these restrictive laws are committing. There ought not to be a single restriction to trade within the boundaries of the country, and the costs of transportation ought to be kept at the minimum, no matter who does the work.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The 33rd battalion of infantry left Macéio for Bahia on the 21st inst.
 —The 27th battalion of infantry left Bahia for Queimadas on the 20th inst.
 —The arrival of 50 volunteers for Antonio Conselheiro at Canudos is reported.
 —It is stated that the government forces at Queimadas now number 2,000 men.
 —The Bahia custom-house has prohibited entries of arms, including even fowling-pieces.
 —The *Andrada*, with the 25th battalion of infantry on board, reached Bahia on the 21st inst.
 —On the retreat from Geremoabo some of the soldiers deserted from the 26th battalion of infantry.
 —The governor of Sergipe is reported to have enlisted 400 recruits for the 26th battalion of infantry.
 —The governor of Bahia has issued a manifesto defending his conduct in relation to the fanatics at Canudos.
 —According to Lieut. Avila, Moreira Cesar's aid-de-camp, 1,200 government troops went into action at Canudos.
 —The *Puiz* says that in the garrison of Tabatinga there was some time ago a mutiny, which has been suppressed.
 —A telegram of the 19th inst. from Bahia states that the 16th battalion of infantry has left Queimadas for Monte Santo.
 —Dr. Theodoro de Carvalho, one of the ring-leaders of the Araraquara lynchings, surrendered to the authorities on the 16th inst.
 —In view of the report of the court of enquiry Col. Lucidoro, implicated in the Araraquara lynching, has been set at liberty.
 —It is stated that several bodies of men have left the interior of Pernambuco for the purpose of joining Antonio Conselheiro.
 —A telegram from Bahia states that the *Carlos Gomes*, with Gen. Arthur Oscar and the 14th and 27th battalions of infantry on board, entered that port from Pernambuco on the 18th. The two battalions are said to number 80 officers and 900 men. According to another account the number of men is 1,100.
 —A telegram from Pará says the women who sew for the arsenal in that city have received no pay for several months. It is very unpatriotic for them to complain of such a trifle when the government needs all the money it can raise to pay double wages to the men who volunteer to defend the country here in Rio.
 —Several arrests have been reported in Bahia, but we understand that the prisoners have been set at liberty. One of the men arrested had received a telegram from Col. Gentil de Castro shortly before the latter's death and another had purchased ammunition at a gun-shop. The other arrests, we believe, were made for causes equally valid.
 —It is stated that at Canudos Antonio Conselheiro captured 4 Krupp field-pieces (7m. 50) and 30 cartridges for the same, 400 stands of arms from the regular troops and a large quantity from the Bahia police, 50,000 Mannlicher cartridges, several thousand Comblain cartridges, a large quantity of provisions and 80,000 in money.

—On the 18th inst. another member of the Carvalho family, implicated in the Araraquara lynching, surrendered to the authorities.
 —At 2 o'clock a. m. on the 20th inst. the prosecuting attorney at Aracaju committed suicide by hanging himself. Cause not stated.
 —The 5th battalion of infantry and 100 soldiers of the 2nd left Pernambuco for Bahia on the 20th inst. on board the steamer *Espirito Santo*.
 —The Jacobsins say that the commander of the national guard at Franca, S. Paulo, has caused the imperial arms to be painted on his house.
 —The fever epidemic at Pirassununga, São Paulo, is reported to be steadily decreasing. There were only four cases under treatment on the 13th inst.
 —The 200 soldiers that had been stationed at Geremoabo arrived at Aracaju on the 19th inst. With them were four fugitives from the Canudos battle field.
 —Gen. Arthur Oscar and the 14th battalion of infantry left Bahia for Queimadas on the 19th inst. This battalion is said to number 750 soldiers and 37 officers.
 —It is reported that an attempt was recently made by the fanatics to sack Monte Santo, but that the town was saved by firing rockets to frighten the assailants.
 —The Bahia correspondent of the *Puiz* says that on the march to Canudos Moreira Cesar had several fits caused either by epilepsy, or by nervous excitement.
 —Gen. Arthur Oscar, with the 14th and 27th battalions of infantry, left Pernambuco for Bahia on the 17th inst. The 14th battalion has 34 officers and 378 soldiers.
 —It is stated that the 7th and 9th battalions had 180 men killed in the assault on Canudos. These reports, however, are contradictory and can not be considered accurate.
 —The following departures of troops for Bahia are reported:—30th battalion of infantry, on the 15th inst., from Pará; 35th battalion of infantry, on the 16th, from Piahy.
 —At Carmo da Franca, S. Paulo, on the 17th inst., the president of the local executive committee of the federal republican party was killed by the prosecuting attorney of the district.
 —It is stated that at Santos a man claiming to represent a rich planter, succeeded in obtaining, under false pretences, the sum of 80,000 from the firm of Queiroz Barros & Irmão.
 —The fight between soldiers and citizens at Araraquara, São Paulo, on the 13th inst. resulted in three men killed and one gravely wounded. Araraquara is obtaining a very bad reputation.
 —The part of the 26th battalion sent to Geremoabo to cut off the retreat of Conselheiro and the supplies said to be sent to him, returned to Aracaju, Sergipe, on the 19th inst.
 —It was reported at Bahia some days ago that a body of Conselheiro's followers had been defeated at Geremoabo. A crowd paraded the streets rejoicing over the news, which, however has not been confirmed.
 —It is stated that at Pilar an enthusiastic adversary of Antonio Conselheiro has organized a press-gang on his own account for the purpose of inducing his fellow-citizens to enlist in a so-called patriotic battalion.
 —On the 18th inst. the number of troops at Queimadas was said to be 1,000. This number includes those that have been sent from Bahia and the fugitives that have been assembled since the engagement at Canudos.
 —At Bom Jardim, Pernambuco, there has been arrested a fanatic named Barbosa Guedes, who is said to have 600 followers. He is an old man who counsels peace, makes no resistance and refuses to eat while under arrest.
 —The foreign consuls residing in São Paulo are about to organize a consular association, which will serve to bring them together and promote their special interests. Such an association has already been created in Pará.
 —The senate of the Pernambuco assembly has voted to authorize the governor to send the state military force to the assistance of the national government in Bahia, and to render any further aid that may be necessary.
 —Reports from the interior of Bahia and Sergipe state that many families are abandoning their homes for fear of the fanatics. No special outrages are reported, but the refugees seem to think that such are threatened.
 —The epidemic of yellow fever at Itá, São Paulo, has assumed a most alarming character and is still spreading. Many of the poor people, particularly foreigners, are wholly without resources and often without medical or nursing attendance.
 —It is said that the killing of Col. Augusto Barbosa at Carmo da Franca, São Paulo, by Dr. Manoel Guerra, prosecuting attorney, was due to a quarrel over a roulette establishment which the former was in the habit of frequenting. Guerra wished to suppress the gambling den, and Barbosa opposed. This finally led to the personal encounter which resulted in Barbosa's death.
 —On Sunday Capt. Carlos Augusto Camisão, of the 38th battalion of infantry, committed suicide in Nietheroy. Although a brother of one of the officers murdered by Marshal Floriano Peixoto's troops in Santa Catharina in 1894, he was a floriantista and took a prominent part in jacobin demonstrations. He even refused his brother's photograph to Athanagildo Barata, who wished it for illustrating his book *Santa do Carere*. And yet it is said that he was suspected of being a monarchist and that the knowledge of his being suspected led him to commit suicide.

—A very common practice, that of going to sleep with a lighted candle by the bedside, has taught Laudelino Maximiano de Abreu, of Mogy-mirim, a very costly lesson. On the 2nd inst. he left the candle on a chair near his clothing, and the result was that the chair took fire, then his waistcoat and then his bed. He was badly burned and is in peril of his life. Besides this he lost 800\$ in money which had been left in his waistcoat pocket, and his clothing and furniture burned brought the prejudice up to about 1,500\$. The next time he falls asleep with a lighted candle by his bedside, he will try to keep an open eye on it.
 —A few days ago a couple of families of Austrian immigrants resolved to leave the plantation on which they had been employed, because of bad usage and the non-payment of their wages. After leaving they were attacked on the road by the planter's son and two cangangos, who beat and kicked them most cruelly. The young ruffian even threatened to shoot one of them. On their arrival in Campinas, they lodged a complaint with the Austrian consul, who took them to the chief of police for redress. The official papers in the case were then sent to the police delegate in Itatia for further inquiry.
 RIO GRANDE DO SUL.
 The fight at Canudos has afforded to Col. Sampaio a new opportunity to call attention to himself by issuing an address to his troops. In this address he says that the republic is not in the slightest danger, but that he wishes nevertheless to punish its enemies.
 An attempt has been made to murder Dr. Angelo Dourado, a prominent federalist.
 On account of threats and other hostile demonstrations of castillistas the *Estado do Sul*, a federalist journal in the city of Rio Grande, has suspended publication.
 Gen. Carlos Eugenio, commander of the military district, has refused to obey the writ of habeas corpus issued by the federal judge in favor of Uruguayan refugees. It is stated that the judge intends applying to President Prudente de Moraes for enforcement of obedience to the writ.
 The castillistas are very angry because the government is reported to have paid to Prestes Guimarães and to the Tavares family compensation for property illegally seized by its troops during the war.
 The 31st battalion of infantry left on the 15th inst. for Rio de Janeiro en route for Bahia, and the 32nd on the 18th. The latter is said to have 170 men and the former 350 men and 33 officers. The 30th, 500 strong, will leave to-day and the 12th on Thursday.
 RAILROAD NOTES
 —There was no quorum at the general meeting of the Leopoldina shareholders called for yesterday.
 —A telegram from Porto Alegre yesterday announces the arrival there of Mr. Emílio Bulon from Montevideo, who is charged with the examination of the Porto Alegre and Uruguayan line in behalf of a London company.
 —There was a frightful railway accident last summer near Atlantic City, N. J., in which nearly 50 people were killed and 100 injured. The accident was caused by two trains racing for a crossing. The railway company has since paid about \$1,000,000 damages to persons injured and to the friends of those killed. In all probability that company will not permit any more races, or take any more risks.
 We learn that the claim of the government on the Leopoldina company has at last been adjusted, the government agreeing to accept £750,000 in 4 per cent debentures in full payment of the 25,000,000\$ which the company is owing. This removes the principal obstacle which the creditors of the company have met in taking possession of the property. It looks singular, however, that the government should have exacted the rights of a preferred creditor, receiving almost the full amount of its claim, while everyone else must lose heavily.
 —The *Jornal do Brazil* of the 17th inst. says that an application has been received at the Central offices from The Kilbourne & Jacobs Manufacturing Co., of Columbus, Ohio, for information relative to the lease of the government railways. The information has been promptly sent, and when received the company will have not quite six weeks to decide whether it is ready to pay twenty-five million dollars down and a further sum at stated intervals for the possession of the properties. If the Columbus company can arrange it, they ought to send a representative here who will spend at least thirty-six hours in an examination of the property before making an offer.
 COFFEE NOTES
 —A statement has been for some time current that another important coffee plantation in São Paulo has been sold to foreigners, the price mentioned being £200,000. As the reports are contradictory, we have been waiting for details and names, but thus far without success.
 —A New-York exchange of February 10th says:—The Porto Rico coffee crop will this season, according to advices received by lead- ing merchants doing business with that island, fall short all of 66-2-3 per cent over the amount exported last season. This shortage will not in any way be felt in this market, as the importations are comparatively light from Porto Rico, their markets being those of France, Italy and England.

—The Dumont coffee company and its shares have, since its appearance before the public last August, been the subject of no little comment. It was matter of notoriety that the prospectus did not "catch on" and that the subscriptions from outside were not large; and the result was that the shareholders were landed with a very considerable proportion of the capital. Then came the report of sales at a very handsome discount and rumors, never contradicted, of an unusually large commission allowed to underwriters who were thus enabled to "unload" at a profit at prices which to bona fide subscribers would represent a ruinous loss. In fact, on the face of it, it looked as if the property, good though it may be, had been transferred to the company at too high a figure. Under the circumstances the directors would hardly have made a better move than that of sending Mr. G. A. Talbot to report on the estates; and their wisdom therein was most amply justified by the course of the proceedings at the statutory meeting of the company held at Winchester House on Tuesday afternoon when the room was thronged by anxious shareholders eager to learn the position. Mr. P. R. Buchanan presided and had a rosy tale to tell of how the vendors had paid over in full the guaranteed amount of profits and as to add 20 per cent to the profit dividend on the ordinary shares to 31st inst. Mr. Talbot spoke with evident sincerity of the impressive magnificence of the property, both as regards extent and luxuriance of growth. He was not equally enthusiastic as to the methods of cultivation adopted; he reckoned that by the substitution of Ceylon methods of plucking only ripe coffee and with the deep pulping and fermentation the crops might be increased both in quantity and quality to such an extent as to add 20 per cent to the profits. Such words of comfort from the mouth of such an expert as Mr. Talbot could not fail to allay any fears that had been stirred in the minds of shareholders, and in spite of all the talk of the past months all went "merry as a marriage bell" at this first meeting of the biggest coffee company on record. Without wishing in any way to damp the confidence felt in this gigantic speculation it may be remarked that any doubts engendered thereon by Ceylon experience would tend rather to question the permanence of the profits in the future than their existence in the present.—London (Dec. 24) correspondence of *Ceylon Observer*.

LOCAL NOTES

—There were 1,730 immigrant arrivals at this port in January.
 —The so-called patriotic battalions have evidently come to stay.
 —It is said that Barão de Teffé has declined an invitation to take charge of the Bolivian boundary survey.
 —The maximum temperature in this city during the first half of March was 82.4° Fahr. and the minimum 71.6°.
 —A new reading:—The better part of valor is—to stay in Rio de Janeiro and fight Antonio Conselheiro at long range.
 —Reports are still current that Dr. Assis Brazil will be transferred from the Brazilian legation at Lisbon to Washington.
 —On the steamer *Desterro* 50 sappers and miners left yesterday for Bahia for the purpose of assisting in fortifying Queimadas.
 —On Wednesday last police delegate Carijó tendered his resignation, which, however, was not accepted by President Prudente de Moraes.
 —It is thought that, if political storms should sweep the greater part of Brazil, the so-called patriotic battalions would still remain.
 —It appears that the governor of Bahia gave an order in this city just before the Canudos fight for the finest sword that could be found in the city, which he designed to present to the victorious Col. Moreira Cesar on his return.
 —Under the monarchy Ferreira Vianna did not hesitate to denounce in the chamber the deputies the attack on the office of the *Republica*. When congress meets, will any of the republican members have the courage to denounce in language equally strong the attack on the offices of *Apostolo*, *Gazeta da Tarde* and *Liberdade*?
 —That President Prudente de Moraes and his government are weak there seems, in view of what is occurring, to be no doubt. It is consequently the duty of the conservative classes, since he is apparently disposed to repudiate jacobin methods if he can, to rally around him and give him strength. But in order that they may be able to strengthen any one they must first be strong themselves.
 —On Friday the director of the Central railway seized 20 guns which he found in the baggage of immigrants and nine barrels of drugs (thought to be dynamite) said to have been smuggled through the Santos custom-house. The post-office, not to be outdone, seized a sample, sent from Germany to a man in Santa Catharina, which it supposed to be an infernal machine. The authorities seem to be in a blue funk.
 —From Rio Grande, en route for Bahia, the 25th battalion of infantry on Tuesday night arrived here on board the steamer *Paipava*. The battalion when it arrived, was composed of 21 officers and 342 soldiers and was accompanied by the families of 141 of the soldiers and of 3 of the officers. On Wednesday it was transferred to the *Andrada* and will next leave on that vessel, having first, we understand, received recruits that increased its strength 600.

The steamer Desterro, with the 31st battalion of infantry on board, arrived here from Rio Grande on Sunday morning on its way to Bahia.

A telegram to São Paulo on the 20th states that Gen. Pimentel was placed on the retired list because he refused to go to Bahia.

Gen. João da Silva Barboza has been appointed to command one of the brigades in Bahia, vice Gen. Antonio Gomes Pimentel, retired.

There was a large number of assassinations and murderous assaults in this city last week, but justice is engaged in searching for monarchical bugaboos.

It is stated that the police delegate of the 1st district of this city has asked the customs-house for information in regard to entries of arms since June, 1895.

A new reading:—Call thee a coward? I'd see thee damned ere I'd call thee a coward; but I would give an ajuda de custo if I could stay as well as thou canst.

Besides the 25th battalion of infantry there left for Bahia on the Andara 72 soldiers of the police brigade of this city and 50 regular soldiers belonging to different commands.

The Liga Republicana has expunged the name of Dr. Amaro Cavalcanti, minister of justice, from the list of its honorary vice-presidents. Perhaps he will survive the blow.

There were 619 deaths in this city during the first 15 days of the current month, of which only 12 were from yellow fever, 18 from pernicious fever and 29 from other fevers.

Gen. Gomes Pimentel, who had been designated by the government to command one of the brigades in Bahia, was on Friday retired from the military service. The cause is not stated.

It is stated that the war department, in view of the contradictory and conflicting accounts of the engagement at Canudos, has decided to appoint a committee to investigate the matter.

It is cabled from London that the negotiations between the Brazilian legation and the British government for the settlement of the Guyanna boundary question, are progressing actively.

If it is true that the «patriotic battalions» are not to go to Bahia, then they should be disbanded at once. It will be a capital mistake for the government to keep them under arms and under pay.

A military rifle range was opened on the grounds of the Palacio Isabel, Laranjeiras, on the 17th inst. This once beautiful residence is now occupied by soldiers and is in a wretchedly neglected condition.

Our information in regard to the departure of Dr. Ruy Barboza, on the Dunbe was mistaken. He is still in Nova Friburgo, where his house, we are informed, is carefully guarded by a military detachment.

The Republica asks why the offices of the Jornal do Commercio, Jornal do Brazil and D. Quixote have been guarded by the police? We know of no one better qualified to answer the question than the Republica itself.

In view of the hysterical cowardice, servility and brutality that have been displayed since the news of the defeat at Canudos was received, just imagine what the situation would be if the country were governed by a permanent dictatorship.

It appears that the minister of war is greatly annoyed by the contradictory reports of the Canudos disaster which have been given by the officers present. It is quite impossible to reconcile them and to determine just what happened.

A telegram to S. Paulo says that it is the opinion of some military officials that the officers could be called to account who have been furnishing the Bahia papers with details of the Canudos disaster which throw doubts upon the official report.

The whirligig of time brings about singular occurrences. In the time of the monarchy D. Guedes de Moraes was a republican and Alcino Guanabara a monarchist, and yet it is now found necessary for Alcino Guanabara to vouch for the republicanism of Prudente de Moraes.

While the press-gang is vigorously engaged in filling the ranks of the regular battalions going to Bahia, it has been found necessary to refuse volunteers for the Tiradentes battalion, which, it has for some days been reported, will not be sent to Canudos, but will remain in Rio de Janeiro.

The filthy nuisance in the Largo da Cartoca in the late afternoon still continues unchecked. Although the place is full of people waiting for the trams, the filth keeps driving round and round to the great inconvenience of the public. Why could not some place be designated for them to stand?

The naval division, which had been stationed at Desterro, arrived in this port on Sunday. On the voyage up the coast the Riachuelo struck on a rock near Queimadas, below Santos, and sustained considerable damage, and the torpedo cruisers Silveira and Gustavo Sampaio had a collision and were both injured also.

Whenever a political excitement arises, some patriot is sure to call attention to the statement that Brazil is represented abroad principally by men who are not sincere republicans. Then why not make the change at once? Let us send a dozen of Rio's real republicans abroad to let the world know of what good material the republic is made.

The German colony of this capital celebrated the 100th anniversary of the birth of William I. on Sunday last. There was a breakfast at the Germania Club, and Consul Weyer presented to Rev. Dr. Gruel the decoration of the Red Eagle. This recognition of the long and faithful services which Dr. Gruel has rendered to the German colony in this city will be cordially endorsed by a multitude of friends outside the colony, in which we heartily join.

On Wednesday the Noticia published the report that João Abade, one of Conselheiro's lieutenants had been captured; but this report has not been confirmed. The Noticia says that it got the news from one of the ministers, but the Paiz of the following day not only ridiculed the story but hinted very strongly that it had been invented. In reply the Noticia could only say that some friends had overheard the minister say that the chief of Conselheiro's forces had been captured.

Would it not be well for the government to enforce respect for law in Rio de Janeiro before attempting to do so in the wilds of Bahia? If press-gangs are permitted to violate the constitution and assail personal liberty and security at pleasure and if bands of criminals can destroy printing-offices and murder peaceful citizens with impunity in this city, why should an army be sent to Bahia to chastise Antonio Conselheiro for refusing to pay taxes and for defending himself when attacked?

Admiral Joaquim Marques Lisboa, Marquês de Tamandaré, whose biography, as has been well remarked, is the history of the Brazilian navy, died in this city on Saturday at the age of 89. All classes of citizens unite in demonstrations of respect for his memory.

The last public act of his life was to preside in 1893 over the Red Cross committee, which raised money for the wounded federalists in Rio Grande. For this reason, we are informed, he was obliged, after martial law had been declared, to appear before the chief of police and submit to an inquisitorial examination. He and his family, like so many other suspected persons, subsequently took refuge in the state of Minas Geraes.

The plan of the jacobins seems to be to drive the monarchists and moderate republicans into the ranks of Antonio Conselheiro and his fanatics. Relying on the support of the greater part of the army, they apparently hope to be able to crush all their adversaries at once and thus obtain undisputed control of public affairs.

Reports of their threats, we are informed, have reached the ears of many prominent anti-jacobins, who are consequently expecting their homes to be attacked and do not even deem it prudent to be seen on the streets. Public protests of not being connected with the fanatics seem to have no effect in allaying suspicion, being evidently considered insincere and regarded as mere signs of weakness. Perhaps the protest of a few revolver shots would serve a better purpose.

On Thursday the Jornal do Commercio asserted that it was authorized to state the following: Dr. Amaro Cavalcanti, minister of justice and interior, having been informed that some of the police authorities, aided by detectives, enter private houses and commit all sorts of abuses for the purpose of impressing persons who are quietly passing along the streets or are at their homes or at theatres, says not only that there has been no order for impressment, but also that by order of the President of the republic he is going to take steps for the immediate punishment of such abuses, whose authors may be arrested by the sufferers by order of the competent authorities. Evidently we are under the rule of two distinct governments at the present time, for the press-gang has been at work even after the publication of the foregoing.

AN INHUMAN REGULATION.

A short time ago an apprentice boy from one of the ships in port was brought to the Strangers' Hospital in the last stages of yellow fever, where he was received and made comfortable for the few hours of life remaining to him. It subsequently transpired that the boy had been treated on board ship by the port doctor, and that the captain, seeing that he was growing worse, had brought him ashore without permission. For this the ship was fined 200\$, and then, as a further salute for wounded official pride, the Hospital was fined another 20\$ for receiving the poor boy, it being asserted that according to a recent regulation (of which the Hospital had no knowledge) the acceptance of any patient from the shipping without permission from the port doctor, is forbidden.

A more inhuman regulation than this, it will be difficult to conceive. And it is irrational and unchristian, as well as inhuman. We can readily understand the necessity of requiring prompt reports of such cases, but why should a shipmaster be denied the right of coming ashore for medical treatment? Everyone knows how difficult it is to treat a sick man on board, and yellow fever permits no delays. And, likewise, why should a hospital be forbidden to take in a sick man, and to save his life if possible? To forbid this is simply inhuman.

The Strangers' Hospital is situated some distance from the city, and it greatly taxes a patient's strength to go there. In many cases, to deny him admittance and compel him to return into the city, is to sacrifice his life. It is simply murder! The nurses know this as well as the doctor, and yet the authorities expect them to shut the door against such a patient simply because he comes from shipboard without an official report. «Red tape» has killed many a man before this, but never, we think, with so little excuse.

Among the passengers for Europe tomorrow, we are informed, will be the director of the Jornal do Commercio, Dr. J. C. Rodrigues, who was compelled to leave the city on the 9th inst. to escape the insane vengeance of some of his own countrymen. Perhaps Dr. Rodrigues will now do us the justice of admitting that it is not the foreigner who criticizes abuses who is the enemy of his country, but rather the Brazilian who represses criticism by violence.

At the suggestion of some superlaid patriots the municipal council has resolved to change the names of Rua do Ouvidor and Largo de S. Francisco de Paula to Rua Coronel Moreira Cesar and Praça Coronel Tamandaré. The prefect has approved the resolution and the placards are now being substituted. It will be a long time, however, before the public accepts such a mischievous alteration. The Rua do Ouvidors is a name which is known all over the world and is a part of the history and literature of Brazil. It will not be changed by a jacobin decree.

BUSINESS NOTES

A steam launch belonging to the gas company was lured near Bixadas island on the evening of the 16th inst.

The Jornal do Brazil says that the operatives of a large spinning and weaving factory in this city have not been paid for two months.

It is stated that the ministers of finance and war have arranged to increase the military force on the Matto Grosso frontier to stop the smuggling going on there.

The minister of marine has asked the dock company of Santos for a list of the number and names of vessels in that port, so that measures can be taken at once for their removal.

Some of the merchants of S. Paulo have complained to the municipal chamber of that city that drummers of foreign houses effect large business transactions without paying taxes.

The minister of finance has ordered the payment of £ 67,309 to Sir William Armstrong & Co. on account of the war vessels which that firm is building for Brazil. This payment, it is stated, became due last October.

The directors of the Brazilian Submarine Telegraph have declared an interim dividend of 3s. per share, or at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, free of income-tax, for the quarter ended December 31st last, and payable on March 25.

The American protectionists are still talking nonsense. They propose to increase the revenue by increasing the tariff in order to shut out foreign products and thus protect home industries. That team is pulling in opposite directions.

According to a correspondent of the Jornal do Recife the freight on a ton of sugar from Pernambuco to Liverpool, when exchange is 8 1/2 d., is 14.820\$. At the same time the coastwise freight on a ton of sugar from Pernambuco to Santos is 338\$, or more than double the rate to Liverpool. This is one of the advantages of cutting off one's own nose.

Mr. Search and other Americans who think that more commercial travellers are required to develop American trade in Brazil, should not fail to note the increasing prejudice against them in this country. In some of the northern states the tax levied on them is practically prohibitory, and now an agitation against them has been initiated in São Paulo. The Sul America life insurance company issued last year 1,044 policies to the aggregate amount of 12,023,000\$. The premiums amounted to 666,489,917, the insurance paid to 60,047,540, the commissions of bankers and agents to 218,266,894 and general expenses to 304,464,345. The directors seem to have taken no step toward creating a reserve fund.

It is now said that the S. Pedro d'Alcântara theatre, which the government is proposing to take out of the hands of the Banco da Republica as a measure of economy, (of course) will be handed over to the national library. The Noticia hears that the price arranged is much above what was asked by the owners some time ago when it was offered to the government.

The Jornal do Brazil now wants the customs supervision to be extended to the Central railway where some contraband drugs recently dispatched at Santos were apprehended on Friday last. We shall soon be shut in with restrictions on every hand if these extraordinary ideas prevail. The government should devote its attention to the custom-houses of the country and leave the railways alone.

In reply to an inquiry from a «weaver» in regard to Brazil, the Manchester Textile Mercury of February 27th says:—«We do not recommend Brazil as a field for the emigration of Britons. The language and the climate are both unfavorable, and the sanitary surroundings of many of the towns disgraceful. See last week's Mercury for Brazilian mill profits. From the current issue you will perceive that one mill has closed, owing the hands four months wages.»

The Republica was after the correspondent of the Financial News last week for a statement in one of his telegrams. Mr. Wileman was able to show by the original that the telegram was not understood in London, hence a mistake. But the Republica even then was not satisfied; it persists in assuming that there was intention in the incident and asks how the Financial News should have made such a mistake. Let the Republica waste no more ink over it! The editor of that sheet may think himself a censor, but he'll scare no one larger than himself.

Recent advices received by merchants here show a decline in the trade of Maranhão (Brazil) with Great Britain and the United States, and a decided increase with Germany and France. Imports from Great Britain show a decline of 38.4 per cent, from Portugal 21.80 per cent. On the other hand, imports from many (via Hamburg) show an increase of 17.5 per cent, from France 49.6 per cent. The above comparison, the advices add, is most astounding, confirming the general impression as to the strides Germany is making in pushing her export trade.—New York Journal of Commerce, February 9.

According to the annual report of the American Bible Society's agent in this city, the colporteurs of that society travelled 8,154 leagues last year in Brazil in the work of distributing the scriptures. The sales of bibles, testaments and portions of the bible aggregated 30,010 copies, and the copies given away numbered 754, making an aggregate distribution of 30,764. Besides these 376 copies were sent to Matto Grosso to a colporteur of the Buenos Aires agency, which makes a grand total of 31,140 copies distributed in Brazil during 1896, against 30,751 copies in 1895. The sales realized 17,742,896, while the expenses were 36,000\$. The colporteurs visited 79,490 houses and spoke with over two hundred thousand people.

The prices of coffee and rubber in the New York market during the last five years, were as follows, the quotations being cents per pound:

Table with columns: Coffee No. 7, Apr. 1, July 1, Oct. 1, Jan. 1. Rows: 1892-93, 1893-94, 1894-95, 1895-96, 1896-97, Rubber, up river, Para; 1892-93, 1893-94, 1894-95, 1895-96, 1896-97.

The local agents of the Brazilian Permanent Exhibition of North American Industries report having received instructions by last mail from the Brazilian government to procure for the war, marine and fire departments, specifications of all kinds of materials, arms, fire engines, equipments, uniforms, military goods, etc., equal to those in use in this country. In the communication addressed to this concern by the different ministers of state, it is stated that the preference will be given to American manufacturers, provided all materials offered are suitable for that country, and prices quoted, which will not exceed those of European makers. The agents of the exhibition here claim that this is a good opportunity for American manufacturers to secure Brazilian government contracts.—N. Y. Journal of Commerce February 15.

FINANCIAL NOTES

According to the Noticia the exchange market was completely paralyzed yesterday because of some new regulations going into force. There is to be a meeting of bank managers to-day to consider the matter.

Exchange in Rio has declined to 89/17 and this weakness is naturally communicated to Brazilian bonds. Some would have us believe that, having recovered his health and resumed his functions as president, Sr. Prudente de Moraes will hasten to oppose the reforms the application of which has been voted during his absence. But this is a stratagem of the «bears» (baissiers). No one believes the president to be animated by a spirit so narrow and capable of compromising the result of the great measures projected and of which the mere announcement has contributed not a little to restore the credit of the country. The disturbances which have appeared in the neighborhood of Bahia, like all others of the same category in South America, have been exaggerated by speculation, but have nevertheless accentuated the weakness of the market.—London correspondence of the Moniteur des Indústries Matérielles, Feb. 18.

THE RIO EXCHANGE RATE.

(From The Financial News Special Correspondent.) Rio de Janeiro, February 2.—Exchange, as it will be remembered, closed on December 31st at 87 1/2 d., and fell to 85 1/2 d. on January 31st since then it stiffened, as was anticipated, rising to 9d. on the 22nd, and has oscillated between that rate and 87 1/2 d. up to date, closing yesterday, the 1st, at 87 1/2 d. The immediate future of exchange is difficult to foresee; for, whilst there are many factors, such as falling off of imports, new foreign loans, and foreign capital, and a general tendency to economy, public and private, that should exercise a favorable influence on foreign exchanges, and consequently on the value of the currency, there are others, and specially the large new emission of 80,000 contos of reis to replace the same amount of bonds issued by the Bank of the Republic in 1893, that, in spite of all sophistry to the contrary, are bound to affect the value of the currency and the rate of exchange unfavorably.

The ultimate rate will be the outcome of the conflict of those opposing factors. «Chesara-sarà»; it would be temerity to prophesy; but it may be regarded as certain that, but for this depreciatory influence of the new emission, the tendency of exchange would be to rise decidedly, and that, unless something unforeseen occur, as soon as this influence has worked its will, exchange will commence to improve again.—Financial News, Feb. 23.

—Reports are again current of the projected S. Paulo loan, and it is also reported that a prominent personage is leaving for Europe on an important financial mission.

The governor of Rio Grande do Norte has caused to be printed in Pernambuco state bonds, which he intends to issue, to the total amount of 1,000,000. These bonds are of all denominations from 500 reis up to 500.

The attention of the local press is called to the following paragraph from the Paris correspondence of the *Moniteur des Intérêts Matériels* of February 18th: "A political conflict between the central government and that of the province of Bahia is serving as a pretext for accentuating the fall in Brazilian bonds. Exchange continues, moreover, bad in Rio." Of course the *Times* correspondent cannot be charged with this. It must be conceded then that Europe forms her own opinion of Brazilian affairs irrespective of newspaper correspondents.

COMMERCIAL.

Rio de Janeiro, March 22nd 1897.

Table with exchange rates for various currencies including the Brazilian milreis (1800), U.S. coin, and London bank rate.

EXCHANGE.

March 16.—The market was steady and quiet. No change was made in the official rate of 1516, but all the banks furnished a rate of 1512, and the British Bank at 8, for small sums and for 'good money'.

March 17.—The banks were not officially at 1516, and were drawing at 1512. The market was quiet and steady. The banks were not officially at 1516, and were drawing at 1512.

March 18.—No change was made in the posted rate of 1516 at the banks, but the market opened undecided, and weakened in the course of the day.

March 19.—The banks opened at 7% but after some small transactions the English banks all posted 7 1/16. There was a short demand for bills during the day.

March 20.—The official rate was 7 1/16 at all the banks, and all day. During the morning the market was flat and for other than bank sterling money readily obtained at 7%.

March 21.—The market was quiet and steady. The banks were not officially at 1516, and were drawing at 1512.

March 22.—The banks were not officially at 1516, and were drawing at 1512. The market was quiet and steady.

March 23.—The market was quiet and steady. The banks were not officially at 1516, and were drawing at 1512.

Sales of Stocks and Shares.

Table listing sales of stocks and shares for March 15, including Apolices, Commercial, and various banks.

Table listing sales of stocks and shares for March 16, including Apolices, Commercial, and various banks.

Table listing sales of stocks and shares for March 17, including Apolices, Commercial, and various banks.

Table listing sales of stocks and shares for March 18, including Apolices, Commercial, and various banks.

Table listing sales of stocks and shares for March 19, including Apolices, Commercial, and various banks.

Table listing sales of stocks and shares for March 20, including Apolices, Commercial, and various banks.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 22nd March, 1897.

Exports. Coffee.—The reported sales have been about 40,000 bags during the week, and a cask, of which one-half was realized.

Imports. Flour.—There have been no receipts during the week, and the deliveries from warehouse are about 6,000 brls. leaving stocks not estimated at about 31,000 brls.

Shipments since our last report have been: 39,385 bags for the United States, 8,392 for Europe, 16,000 for New Orleans, 2,540 for River Plate, etc., and 4,240 for Coastwise.

The official quotations, per 10 kilos, on Saturday were: Regular ist. 102 1/2, Ordinary ist. 102 1/2, Good 2nd. 9 5/8, Ordinary 2nd. 8 1/2.

Table titled 'Daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro' showing various statistics for different coffee grades and origins.

Imports.

We have had another week of small receipts and a very uncertain exchange market, but prices of most articles show only slight changes. No flour has arrived and importers advanced their prices.

Flour.—There have been no receipts during the week, and the deliveries from warehouse are about 6,000 brls. leaving stocks not estimated at about 31,000 brls.

Rice.—Receipts are 12,200 bags from Hamburg and 40,200 bags from Saigon. Dealers quote Indian slightly lower at 25,000-25,500, and native unchanged at 25,000-25,500 per bag.

Wholesale prices for various goods including sugar, oil, and other commodities. Prices are generally steady with some fluctuations.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Table titled 'ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS' listing ship names, companies, and arrival dates for various ports.

Table titled 'DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS' listing ship names, companies, and departure dates for various ports.

Arrivals of foreign steamers.

Table with columns: DATE, NAME, FROM, CONSIGNED TO. Lists arrivals for March 15-21, including Cordillere Fr., Orion Aust., Concordia Fr., etc.

Departures of foreign steamers.

Table with columns: DATE, NAME, FOR, CARGO. Lists departures for March 15-21, including Paraguassí Ger., Lowenburg Ger., Aro Ital., etc.

Vessels Afloat & Chartered for Rio

Table listing various vessels such as Amy, Aconitine, Avelina, Avelina, Avelina, etc., with their destinations and agents.

Table listing various vessels such as Frey, Galdames, Giovanni, etc., with their destinations and agents.

Foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, March 21st, 1897.

Table with columns: NAME, TONS, ARRIVED, FROM, CONSIGNEES. Lists vessels from American, British, French, German, Norwegian, Portuguese, Russian, and Swedish origins.

Last Quotations of Stocks and Bonds --- Mar. 22nd

Large table with multiple sections: Circulation, Public Funds, Capital, Banks, Railways, Tramways, Mills. Contains financial data and prices for various assets.

HUGO BRILL advertisement. Text: 'Only Establishment in Brazil for cutting precious stones. Speciality in BRAZILIAN stones, like Tourmalines, Emeralds, Topaz, Amethysts, Chrysolites, Fancy stones, Agates from Rio Grande do Sul, Cameos and PARIS BRILLIANTS. 12, Rua Gonçalves Dias, 12 RIO DE JANEIRO. CERVEJARIA BRAHMA (Brama Brewery) RIO DE JANEIRO. 142, RUA VISCONDE DE SAPUCAHY Telephone No. 10.063'

FRANCISKANER BRAU advertisement. Text: 'Beer in barrels (shops) and bottled. Makes a speciality of packing in cases containing 4 dozen bottles, ready for shipment to the interior. GEORGE MASCHKE & CO. PROPRIETORS'

ASKED FOR ALL OVER THE WORLD Crab Apple Blossoms. Violets de Parme Matsukita del Japon. White Rose, Orchidia, English Roses, Chypre, Gardenia, etc.

MATSUKITA advertisement. Image of a perfume bottle. Text: 'A CHARMING, UNIQUE AND DELICIOUS, NEW SCENT. THE LAND OF FLOWERS. REPOLENT OF FLOWERS. LATEST PRODUCTION OF THE CROWN PERFUMERY CO. 177 NEW BOND ST. LONDON. Commented to all lovers of Crab Apple Blossom Perfume, and the Crown Lavender Salts'

CROWN LAVENDER SALTS advertisement. Text: 'Established 1860. 17 first Medals. Cure for Headache, Colds, Depression, Influenza and Nausea. Cooling and Refreshing at all Times. For sale at CRASHLEY & CO. PREÇO FIXO (Cambiaso & Co.) MIGUEL LOPES & IRMÃO And all principal Perfumery Stores. Agents: ARP & Co., 68, Ovidor.'

Champagne Piper Heidsick advertisement. Text: 'From the old firm Heidsick ESTABLISHED IN 1785 Carte Blanche, Sec, Brut Extra. 115 RUA DA QUITANDA 115'

CYCLE EASE

Scientifically constructed of the best bicycle material by the most skilled bicycle mechanics in the finest equipped bicycle factory in the world, Monarchs run easy, ride easy give the most comfort with the least exertion.

A Monarch rider's mind is easy and undisturbed. He has no apologies to make for his wheel. He rides a thoroughbred, the King of Bicycles. He has the satisfaction, pleasure and pride in knowing that his mount is standard and universally recognized as the climax of perfection in cycle manufacture. He feels safe backed up by the Monarch guarantee.

Be safe — be satisfied — ride a Monarch and keep in front.

Monarch Cycle Mfg. Co.,

Chicago, U. S. A.

Agents for Brazil:

M. M. KING & Co.

RUA DA ALFANDEGA No. 77A-79
RIO DE JANEIRO

BUILT UP ON NATURE'S PLAN.

MELLIN'S FOOD

RESEMBLES MOTHER'S MILK IN COMPOSITION AND PROPERTIES, IT MAY BE GIVEN FROM BIRTH.

MELLIN'S FOOD is of the highest value for the weak and sickly babe, as well as for the strong and vigorous.

MELLIN'S FOOD is adapted for use in all climates, and for Infants of all races, and may be obtained of all Dealers throughout the World.

MELLIN'S FOOD WORKS, PECKHAM, LONDON, ENG.

Nobel's Explosives Co., L'd.

GLASGOW.

Manufacturers of
No. 1 DYNAMITE, GELIGNITE
and GELATINE DYNAMITE.

under Government inspection.

Packed in cases of 50 lbs. each, nett weight.

Works: ARDEER, Ayrshire } Scotland
POLMONT, Stirlingshire }

Stocks of above goods always on hand in Rio magazines, and also of Detonators and Safety fuses suitable for all workings.

All information concerning the above can be had on application to the Agents in Brazil

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Rio de Janeiro.

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DOMINGOS R. CORDEIRO, JR.

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MINERAL WATERS.

Soda Water,
Quinine Tonic,
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

Melles. **M. & E. NATTE' & Co.**

Feather-Flowers, Insects, Humming Birds and a large Assortment of birds, Butterflies and other objects of natural history and curiosities from Brazil, also Views of Rio and neighborhood.

44, RUA DO OUVIDOR, 44

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FROM

Robertson, Sanderson & Co.

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"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS"

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

Ask for

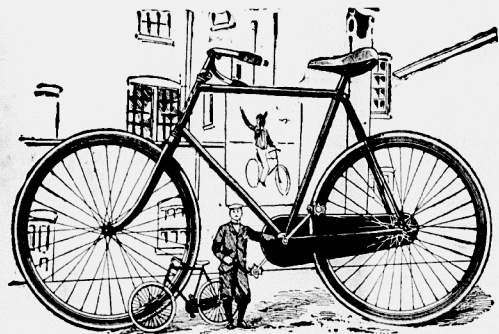


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FRAMES — 22, 24, 26 inches high; seamless steel tubing, large diameter; reinforced joints, 43 inch wheel base.
WHEELS — 28 inches, wood or steel rims; piano-wire swaged tangent spokes nickeled, barrel hubs turned from bar steel.
BEARINGS — Dust-proof; large balls; special steel cones, oil tempered; steel-ball races, tempered and polished.
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GEAR — 64, 68, 72, 76, 80; forged sprockets, hardened; Cranks, 6½ inch, forged; Chain ¼ inch, hardened.
FINISH — Black or colored enamel, highly polished; nickeling done on copper.
EQUIPMENT — Saddle, pedals, tool bag, tools and tire-repair outfit.

Wheels and repair supplies in stock.

Highest grade only, price. . . . 600\$000

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

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1897		
1897		
March 21	Clyde	Montevideo and Buenos Ayres
" 24	Thomas	Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, Cebu, Hongkong, Southampton.

This Company will have steamers from and to England three times per month. Insurance on freight shipped on these steamers can be taken out at the Agency.

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The voyage is much quicker than by way of England and without the inconveniences of transfer.

Weekly cargo steamers for NEW YORK.

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ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

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These popular steamers are fitted with the electric light and all modern conveniences. Insurance policies may be taken out at the agency on baggage and values.

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Regular Lines of Steam Packets between

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Passengers and cargo for all ports of the different lines accepted.

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The company also receives cargo for all the stations of the Carangola and Leopoldina line.

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Receives cargo and encomendas at the Trapiche COSTEIRO No. 56, Rua da Saude.

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The best material used and all work guaranteed.

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