THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 8TH, 1898.

Number 10

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ventitating pipes.

The apartments have been repainted and repapered throughout and are insuriously furnished. The dining-room has also been refloored, and no expense has been spared to make this

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WEST COAST ITEMS

The reports respecting the crops and the age in Chili continue to be very satisfactory.

— The reports respecting the crops and the vintage in Chilicontinue to be very satisfactory.

— Reports have been current in Chili of an attack on a Chilian boundary commission encampment on the frontier, by an Argentine cavalry detachment. The report is denied.

— People complain of hard times and scarcity of money, but the numerous thermal baths, and the country and seaside resorts were never so crowded as at this time. — Chilian Times.

— The income of the Chilian state railways in December was \$1.03,615,46 and the expenditure amounted to \$1.094,718.25. The figures for the corresponding month in 1896 were, respectively. \$1.067,722. \$1 and \$917.253. \$0.

— The Chilian public revenue last year amounted to \$0.183,558.29, of which \$24,716.141.99 were from exports. The corresponding figures for 1896 were: 1 total \$95,141,936.37; imports \$24,425,56.52; and exports \$38,719,429.85.

— From a meteorological report prepared by the Salesian fathers we learn that in November last there were at Punta Arenas, Straits of Megellan, 422 hours of calm; the maximum temperature was 15° 3 Cent., and the minimum zero; rain fell on 14 days; there was strong wind on 6 days; 4 days were drizhy; and the rainfall for the month was 35.6 millimetres. — Chilian Times.

— That Chili is going to the bad there can scarcely be a doubt. We have already seen

wind on 6 days; 4 days were drizzly; and the rainfall for the month was \$5.6 millimetres.—
Chilian Times.

— That Chili is going to the bad there can scarcely be a doubt. We have already seen how demoralized and inefficient is her army; and although there are amongst us writers innocent enough to think that General Koerner's censures and the harsh criticism of the Chilian press on the late manueuvres are not a hazdful of dust thrown in the eyes of Argentina, this credulity on the part of certain colleagness only proves that they have lived in South-America many years without having been able to acquire a decent superficial knowledge of South American peoples. But apart altogether from military considerations there are events now happening in Chili of the very gravest significance. The Chilian press is openly and pointedly accusing many members of the legislature of having sold their votes to an English syndicate for the purpose of defending a certain milway concession in congress. The revelations already made in this connection are sufficient to show how public honesty and public spirit have declined on the other side of the Andes. Chili's nitrate fields have fallen enormously in value. Her agriculture is comparatively insignificant. Her pastoral industry is at a low obb. Her mineral resources are limited. Her foreign trade is small. Her immigration returns are scarcely worth publishing. She has no resources but her navy and her rofe; and with all the world. This is only human nature. Chili is desperately proud, and when people are proud as well as your their lot is hard indeed.—

Southern Cross.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

Gold was quoted at 270 1/2 in Buenos Aires on Saturday.

on Saturday.

The public debt of Uruguay on 31st December last amounted to \$118,786,387,43.

A Montevideo telegram of the 5th says that the stamp tax on newspapers and publications is to be suppressed.

—Two journalists, an Italian and a Frenchman, fought a duel at Buenos Aires on the 1st over the Zola question, the former being wounded by a pistol shot.

wounded by a pistol shot.

— The Argentine internal revenue department recently lost \$600,000 in bills of exchange which had been accepted by merchants of Tucuman to the order of the said department.

— The fortune of Idiarte Borda, the president assassinated at Montevideo last year, is estimated at \$5,000,000 gold. It is curious how all the presidents of that country accumulate money!

money!

— We hear that Mr. and Mrs. W. Harvey (of the London and Brazilian Bank) are likely to spend a few days holiday here early in March. Mr. Harvey has been transferred from the bank in Bahia to that in Rio Grande, and will take opportunity of stopping here on the way. We predict for them an enthusiastic welcome from their many friends here. — Montevideo Times.

Times.

A decree has been issued classifying the calling of dentist as a sliberal profession s for the effects of the international convention of the South American congress of 1889. This, which is in accordance with the report of the technical authorities consulted, means that a dentist's diploma issued in Montevideo will be recognised in the other countries subscribing to the convention.—Montevideo Times.

to the convention.—Montevideo Times.

—The wiss are becoming more vulgar every year. The strests are better decorated and illuminated than formerly but all elegance has finally departed from the wiss. The aserpentines at thrown from the balconies produce a pretty effect, but it is decidedly objectionable that these should be gathered up from the roads and pavements and thrown with handfuls of dust at the people in the carriages. Still more objectionable and even dangerous, is the throwing of mice in the faces of passers-by. We think that one day ought to be considered sufficient for the joys of carnival.—Times, Buenos Aires.

March 8th 1898.

- We fear it must be confessed that the prognostications made of an unusually animated carnival this year have only been partially realised, for on only one of the three days wis there anything like general gaiety observable, or anything to distinguish it from the tawdry and vulgar festival into which it has degenerated out of late years. Carnival seems now to have become the possession of the lower classes and especially of the street boys, and its resuscitation will be hopeless unless means are taken to organise it properly, as it is organized in European cities, and to relieve it from the excrescences imparted by the vulgar and the stupid. At present, there is a great deal that might be repressed without loss to anyone and with decided gain to many. For instance, it is utterly absurd to imagine that it adds to the gaicty or enjoyment of the city, to see and hear three or four dirty, ragged street boys, with smudged faces, marching up and down the same square for two or three hours at a time heating empty kerosene time. Such a thing is merely an indeenable missance and senseless licence which ought to be repressed, carnival or no carnival. — Montevideo Times, Feb. 24.

- The celebration of carnival this year has

carnival or no carnival,—Monteviaco Times, Feb. 24.

— The celebration of carnival this year has been marked by all that is most degraded in humanity. The excesses in eating and drinking, for which carnival is made an excuse, may be considered as virtues compared with the wickedness which filled the air with obsene language and stained the streets with blood. The law forbids the throwing of water, as a savage pastine, but the law does not repress the use of knives and firearms; the law does not reach the wickedness which finds went in obsene language and gestures and culminates in outrage and number. If we want to find an account of the last carnival celebration we must turn to the police records. There we find how some playful wags cut the throat of a poor Italian and plundered the premises of which he wasthe guardian. The victim leaves wife and children—they can tell a story of carnival. Another witty follow insults three girls in a tramway and employs such language as causes their brother to interfere. Unhappy brother!—his stomach is ripped open with a knife and he dies—a victim of the gentle playfulness which distinguishes the curnival. Such instances of the anusement of the wicked abound. The sword-stick, the knife and the tevolver—these are the symbols of our carnival. Our streets are stained with blood. The joy that filled the air with vociferations was a false joy—the joy of demons. Away with such curnival! Well has it been called sthe bloody carnival. — Buenos Aires Shandard.

—"The subject which draw Henry George's attention to the land question is of consider."

carnival. "I Well has it been called a the bloody carnival." — Honors direcs Standard.

—The subject which draw Hanry George's attention to the land question is of considerable importance here, and has already attracted the attention of some of our more intelligent officials. Henry George was struck by the fact that although some forty or fifty years ago there was free land or cheap land to be had by all who wanted it in the western states, a few years later, when the population came and demanded the land, it was already in the lands of speculators, who insisted on exorbitant advances on the original prices paid, although they had doen onthing to improve the land in the interval. Something of the some kind, according to the governor of the Rio Negro territory, is taking place in the south of this country. Colonization is proceeding very slowly. Thus in Chubut territory only if leagues out of a total of 9,750 are productive. But it would be a mistake to suppose that the remainder is awaiting the applications of intending colonists, who will only have to apply to a generous government, and comply with a few simple conditions. Not at all. The land is in the hands of speculators, who have no intention of doing anything with it, except waiting for the bona fide settler to come along. Of course free purchase cannot very well be restricted; but the government might very rightly insist with more strictness than it has done, on a certain amount of improvement being made on all land that is bought from it.—Review, Baenos Aires.

— Two more very pretty searches.

on all land that is bought from it.—Review, Buenos Aires.

— Two more very pretty scandals have just come to light. The first relates to the *Paraguayan war medals, *delivered with so much fuss and parade by the Bords administration. These have recently been examined in Brazil, and it is found that of the 25 gold medals only five are of precious metal, the rest being of more or less base allow, and most of the silver medals are merely electro-plate. The bronze medals alone are all genuine. These medals were contracted for by the Herrera administration, and the notorious Dr. Bryan had a finger in the pie, which is sufficient to warrant suspicion. Sr. Cuestas has ordered a strict investigation to be made, as the discredit will fall upon the republic. The other scandal refers to the cleetric light company. It transpires that whilst this was under the administration of the late municipality. (Dr. Bryan, President) over 1,000 lamps were supplied free of charge (or more correctly at public cost) to government officials, senators, deputies, and others. In the late Sr Borda's chalet at Villa Colon, even the trees in the garden were fitted with glow lamps for which no charge was made. No wonder the company could not be made to pay, and that when private persons applied for additional light, for which they were willing to pay, they were told there was 'insufficient force. *We need hardly say that this monstrous abuse has promptly been put a stop to under the new administration, it being one of the first rules laid down by the government that no one shall be supplied with light without payment. — Montevideo Times.

Banks.

ONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

Capital	l	1,500,000
Capital paid up	**	105,000
Reserve fund	.,	600,000

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CAMPINAS, RIO GRANDE DO SUL,
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BUENOS AYRES, ROSARIO DE SANTA FE, AND

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

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In one continuous.

They buy my goods and come again. And I'm the happiest of men;

And this the reason I relate — I am an advertiser great!

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Where trade is paralyzed and dead—
With ne'er a customer a day,
The people come
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But never there—
They do not know
There's such a shop beneath the skies
Because he does not advertise;
While I with pleasure contemplate
That I'm an advertiser great!

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The secret of my fortune lies
In one small fact, which, I may state,
Too many tradesmen learn too late—
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Then people come
And people go
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For people know
That he who has good wares to sell
Will surely advertise them well;
And proudly I reiterate
I am an advertiser great!

EUGENE FIELD.

From The Southern Cross, Buenos Aires, Jan. 28 STEAMING FOR PLEASURE.

A CRUISE IN THE DELTA OF THE PARANA.

PARANA.

For two years I had a standing invitation to go on a cruise amongst the islands of the Paraná, but it was only last Saturday that I could get away. My good friend, Mr. D. W. Lowe, editor of the Herald, who has always been more than kind to me and to whom, ever since I first began to scribble here in Buenos Aires, I owe many acts of warm friendship, repeated at an opportune moment his oft-given invitation, and I at last took advantage of it. I gladly joined the party which he had made up for a pleasure trip and started on last Saturday with the very pleasantest anticipations. We had a glorious time; but let us not tell any tales out of school. Let us drop the personal element and talk of what I met on the voyage.

chement and talk of what I met on the voyage.

We started from the Tigre brave and early on a fine steam-launch, with its genial skipper, Mr. Alex. MacNally at the wheel, with a good stock of poisons on board, with the summer's sunshine on the waters, and the fresh sweet breeze of the river in our faces. We passed the Tigre navy yard where hundreds of men, under the guidance of conscientions and efficient Argentine officials, were already busy on slip and platform, cleaning, repairing and refitting Argentine war material. We passed the boat club where a skiff was being launched for some early bird, like ourselves, on pleasure bent. We passed the finit wharf from whence Buenos

Detache Bank. Berlin, and correspondents. Dissons Greeklen, and correspondents of the paramater. Dissons Greeklen, and correspondents of the paramater. Dissons Greeklen, and correspondents of the paramater. Dissons Greeklen, and correspondents of the paramater of the paramater of the paramater of the paramater. Dissons Greeklen, and correspondents of the paramater of the paramater of the paramater of the paramater. Dissons Greeklen, and correspondents of the paramater of the paramater of the paramater of the paramater of the paramater. Dissons Greeklen, and correspondents of the paramater of the paramater of the paramater of the paramater of the paramater. Dissons Greeklen, and correspondents of the paramater of the paramater

tenor mosquitos. There were mosquitos that sang in treble, in baritone, in soprano, and in double bass. There were diurnal and nocturnal mosquitos. There were diurnal and nocturnal mosquitos. He had studied them all and found that the only resemblance or bond of unity between them was a thirst for human blood. And then after the mosquitos came the horse-flies, also bloody; and after the horse-flies came the bicho colorado; and after that came other items such as dead fish, unwashed islanders, etc., and trees, together with some sky and an odd "pulperia" of an amphibious foreigners sold adulterated liquor some sky and an odd « pulperia » of an amphibious character, where amphibious foreigners sold adulterated liquor and charged you fine prices for the same. I had my doubts about all this word painting, and I was right. There is, I find, nothing like getting your information at the fountain head. Never accept hearsay from a man who has been bitten by mosquitos. He is a prejudiced witness. The delta of the Paraná is a paradise, As far as I know, it is unique. It is a mazy net work of loveliness. It is seenic beauty multiplied to infinity. But let us not go too far.

plied to infinity. But let us not go too far.

There is no knowing how many streams there are in the delta. Half of them do not figure on ordinary maps, and to explore even the principal ones it would take you weeks steaming at the rate of ten knots an hour. Where the main streams join the Plate they must be on an average a league in width, and then branching away from these are other streams, some winding like acrokscrew, some straight, some with swift currents, and all of them naviswift currents, and all of them navi-gable. The depth of water varies and so do the currents. Fifty miles up from Buenos Aires you meet with stretches of river where the biggest warships could ride in safety without touching bottom, and then again, lower down, a thirty-foot steam launch will bump on the tosca if the waves are

high.

As for the currents you can never be sure of them. You may go up the river having the current with you, and in coming down to Buenos Aires you may have it against you. The wind has charge of this arrangement and works it at its own sweet will. For

may have it against you. The wind has charge of this arrangement and works it at its own sweet will. For miles inward from the Plate the currents are thus uncertain, and it takes some experience, observation and calculation to out-manœuvre them.

The depth of water varies, too, in the different streams due to the vagaries of the wind. A lively breeze from the north blowing from early morning will cause a fall of several feet in some of the streams by the afternoon. The fall may continue for twenty-four hours and more, and then suddenly begins the *repunte.* The wind changes or falls, and then back roll the waters again. If a breeze sets in from the South now and goes to work steadily the streams swell until they overlap the banks, and the current runs backward at the rate of four or five knots an hour. On Saturday when we disembarked from the launch at Mr. Lowe's island, we had to climb up a stairs for about six feet in order to reach the wharf which is flush with the shore. On leaving the same wharf on Monday morning the gunwale of the launch was more than two feet over the head of the landing stairs. That is to say, during the three days the depth of the water had varied to the extent of over five feet.

The scenery of the delta is unrivalled

stream with a cargo of fire-wood for Buenos Aires. The sail catches the Buenos Aires. The sail catches the light and throws it like a fleck of snow on the emerald of the willows in the background.

Here is a bend where, over the bull-Here is a bend where, over the bull-rushes, the ripening peaches on the island farm hang in yellow richness amidst the clustering leaves. The background is furnished by a dense growth of Carolina poplars under which the quaint pile-dwelling of the islander nestles snugly. The islanders' dogs are on duty near the rustic landing stage and give you their own cauine are on duty hear the rusts handself stage and give you their own canine island hymn as you pass; not so much in your honor as to relieve their over-charged feelings at not being able to come on board and leave with you some enduring marks of their

steem. Here you have a grove of willows trailing their lower branches in the water; and under this mass of overhanging green the current washes the roots, and the stray sunbeams peep in and dance on the broad leaves of the water plants—lilies they should be, but are not. From amidst the roots of the willows sprout bunches of maiden-hair fern the delicate sprays of which stoop, now and then, to kiss the whispering current as it swirts and eddies on its way. Farther on a rank clump of flaggers and sedge shoots up to mingle with the branches of the trees, and, over all, the gnarled trunk of the acibo naggers and seage snoots up to mingle with the branches of the trees, and, over all, the gnarled trunk of the *ceibo* hangs out a festoon of scarlet blossoms which seem to burn and twinkle as they are reflected in the stream

below.

Now you are cutting through a narrow belt of water fringed with tall French poplars through which the low sun burns in burnished yellow. The shadow of the poplars are flung across the depths with the warm glow of the sunset between the flecks of black; and as the prow of the launch ploughs the unruffled bosom of the water which shines there like a painted mirror, and kicks the waves back splashing and echoing amidst the sedge and grass, the shadows skip and mingle, and the ruddy eenoing amoust the sedge and grass, the shadows skip and mingle, and the ruddy glory of the sky is caught by every ripple until the wake of the racing steamer looks like a tossing, rolling torrent of molten gold.

torrent of molten gold.

The launch swings round now, and lo! a vast sheet of water spreads before you for miles, bordered away in the distance by the woods and melting into the bluish haze behind you. What is it? A river, an estuary, a lake? It is only a part of the delta. It is one of the many majestic expanses which meet you every half hour. It might be a only a part or the deta. It is one of the many majestic expanses which meet you every half hour. It might be a bend of the Danube. It might be the show scene of the Volga. It might be the finest sweep of the Loire. It might be the lordly Shannon with the bosky shores of Loora thrown over against the woods of Meelick. And yet you could steal it out from here and never miss it! You could take streams enough from this wondrous delta to match half the mightiest rivers of the Old World and still remain with sufficient Minis, Carabelas, Guazus, Caracoles, and Chanas to bewilder and enchant you by their number, their volume, their windtheir number, their volume, their windings, the fertility of the islands which they enclose and the marvelous beauty of their shores.

Next week we shall pursue this talk Next week we snau pursue this talk; we shall go on shore together and see what the islands are like, and hold forth about them in every sense that may appear to be of interest.

CHE BUONO.

Brom The Arizona Kicker. AN EDITOR'S SIX DAY'S PRO-

transact a little business with the editor of the Pine Hill *Avalanche*. The critter came from Wisconsin about two years ago, and for the last six months he has been challenging us to a game of poker. We have warned him, but he persists in rushing headlong to destruction. We shall reach Pine Tree at 11 o'clock. An hour later we shall not only possess that editor's cash and watch and guns and cayuse, but have a chattel mortgage on the office outfit on file with the county clerk as well. In returning from Pine Tree we shall come by White Horse trail in order to look in on Colonel Clark, who has got his back up about something and refuses to take his Kicker from the post-office. Knowing the Colonel as we do, we shall have a gun in each hand when we kick the ago, and for the last six months he has a gun in each hand when we kick the door of his adobe open.

On Tuesday we shall ride over to Ford City to see a critter named Hope-Ford City to see a critter named Hope-field. He keeps a store over there and owes us \$75 for advertising and job work. When we sent him a bill last month, he returned word advising us to change for a hotter climate. We do not wish to take advantage of Mr. Hopefield, and therefore notify him that we shall reach his town about 10:30 a.m. and shall move directly on his store. If he is not ready to give us a hostile welcome, his friends must not find fault with the verdict of the coro-ner's jury. After disposing of the little matter of Mr. Hopefield we shall ask find fault with the verdict of the coroner's jury. After disposing of the little matter of Mr. Hopefield we shall ask for a brief interview with the postmaster. We send a package of 38 Kickers to Ford City, and only five or six subscribers get their papers. The remainder of the package mysteriously disappeared. We shall ask the postmaster to enlighten us. It is said that he is no hand to make explanations until after he shoots, but as he is known to be very slow on the draw we expect to get the drop on him and induce him to enter upon a very animated conversation. enter upon a very animated conversation.

Wednesday will be our day for looking up the reptile who held us up one night last fall on Cochise place. We didn't object to being robbed of a few dollars, but the soulless curse made us repeat after him that the Kicker had only 350 circulation, and that we had stolen everyone of the ten cadavers in our private graveyard. We have been lying low for him, and the other day we got it straight that he was bedded away in a dugout on Big Six range. He will no doubt be loaded for bear, but knowing our cause to be just we shall begin banging away as soon as we Wednesday will be our day for lookshall begin banging away as soon as we get within range. Fifteen or twenty shots ought to do the business, but for fear of accidents we shall carry fifty

fear of accidents we shall carry fifty extra cartridges.

On Thursday we have planned to attend a shooting match at Duncanville. This will be our first experience at such an event, and we should not show up on this occasion but for the communication sent us by Mexico Bill, who is bossing the affair, and who had one of his ears split prancing around town one day last summer. He contends that it was a bullet from one of our guns which disfigured his ear for life, and we have never denied it. He sends word that if we show up at Duncanville he will make us eat dirt, and we are going to show up. When we we are going to show up. When have got through with William When we hope to take at least thirty new sub-

On Friday we must make still another trip into the country. Ex-Judge Hardy, who runs the «2 by 2» ranch for the owners in St. Louis, has been blowing around about our ambition to hold office and declaring that we ought to be squelched. We feel that we must see the judge and have an explanation. He seems to have jumped at conclusions, GRAMME.

A BUSY WEEK.

We have mapped out a programme for next week which will keep us hustling right along for six days, and we ask it as a personal favor that no oue calls at *The Kicker* office except on straight business.

Bright and early Monday morning we are going to ride over to Pine Hill to

old stern wheeler with her nose on a sand bar.

sand bar.

On Saturday, if we are alive and feeling as coltish as usual, we shall rustle around town and clean up several little matters. The postmaster is getting mighty independent again and must be the stated of the postmaster. shot at. Lawyer Johnson has been re-tained to sue us for libel, and we want a few minutes' talk with him. Steve Wallace is telling around that he once led us out of the Broncho saloon by the left ear, and we want to pin him right down to the exact date. Indeed we shall circulate around pretty generally and call in most anywhere, and if any-one is unprepared to see us or argue lis side of the question it want be comone is unprepared to see us or argue his side of the question it won't be our

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The Hospital is specially recommended for surgical cases, because of its coolness and cleanliness, and especially because of its staff of trained nurses. Great success has thus far attended every operation in this Itospital.

Hospital.

The Hospital was built and is supported by subscrip tion, but is open to non-subscribing patients of al nationalities. The terms for non-subscribers are:

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Surgical operations, special remedies, wines, and
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scason.

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For further information apply to the Physician-inarge Dis. RAYMUNDO BANDEHRA, NO, 73, Rua 1º de Março (1 to 3p. m.) or to the Treasurer. No. 50, Rua 1º de Março, or to the Secretary, No. 79, Rua Sete de Setembro, 1st floor.

Travellers' Directory.

São Paulo:

SHOP FRUID:
Through express trains leave the Central station daily at to a, m. and 8:00 p, m.; returning leaves S. Paulo at S. m. and 8: 00 p, m.;
Somerous steamers weekly for Santos, connecting with the San Paulo Kallway.
Cachambū and Lambary:

Cachambi and Lambary:

Central Railway [São Paulo express) to Cruzciro, thence by Minas and Rio Railway to destination.

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Bello Horisonte;

ond to Entre Rios.

Bello Horisonte:
Trains leave station of General Carneiro, on main line of Central Tailway, at 2221 p.m. and 11240 a.m.—the latter a mixed train.

Trains leave station of General Carneiro, on, man line of Central railway, at 221 p. m. and 11:20 a. m., the latter a mixed train.

Petropolis:

Barca leaves the Prainin at a p.m., daily, except Sundays and holidays to connect with railway at Sundays and holidays to connect with railway at Sundays and holidays to connect with railway at Sundays and Land route (passengers should take the suburban trains at the Central Railway) at 7 a.m. and 5:15 p.m. on atrains at the Central Railway Station at 6:25 a.m., and 4 ap p.m. to connect with Petropol barca rain leaves at 7:20 a.m., except Sundays and holidays, and the "all land strains leaves da 6.m., and 3:20 p.m.

On Sundays and holidays the barca leaves at 1:20 a.m., except Sundays and holidays, and the Prainina at 7 a.m., and returning the raine leaves Petroins at 7 a.m., and returning the sundays and holidays the barca leaves the Praca das Marinhas at 6.a.m, daily and at 1.m. on Saturdays, to connect with the Leo, poldine Railway at Sant' Anna de Marwh, Returning-trains leave Nowa Fiburgo at 2:25 p.m. daily, and at 6 a.m., on Mondays. Excursion train leaves Merains at 6.a.m. and 3:20 p.m. p.m. and 1.a.m. and 2.a.m. and 1.a.m. and 2.a.m. and 1.a.m. and 3.a.m. and 3.a

Official Directory

. S. LEGATION.—Petropolis. E. H. CONGER, Minister.

Minister.

BRITISH LEGATION.—No. I, Rua Visconde de Raborahy (opposite Custom Honse). Petropolis. EDM'UND C. II. PHIPPS. Minister.

AMERICAN, CONSULATE GENERAL,—No. 9. Rua Ir. de Marge, EUGENE SEEGER, Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. I, Rua Visconde de Raborahy (opposite Custom Honse).

WILLIAM G. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.

Church Directory

GRIJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIACHUELO.— No. 234, Run D. Anna Nery, Ifstação do Riachuelo. Services, Sundays 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Wednesslays 7 p.m. FRANKLIN H. NASCIMENTO, Pastor. Primary school in the church building.

Professional Directory

William Frederick Eisenlohr, German Physian, Office: 78, Rua General Camara, Consultingurs from 12 to 3 p.m.

Englishmen and Americans wishing to learn Portu-guese should apply to Prop. I., Marchant, Rua do Ouvidor, No. 95.

Dr. Have burg, Physician and acconcheur. Residence: 89, Rua: 1º de Março. Consulting hours from 12 to 2, p. m.

Residence: Ss. Run 1º de Março. Consulting hours from 12 to 3.p. m.

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Miscellaneous.

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Missing Friends.

Information wanted at the British Consulate General, No. 2, Rua General Camara, as to the following:
DOUGLAS, John — of Dunkeld, Perthshire, Scotland,
who left for Rio about 1886 or 1896, Appears to have
been employed on one of the railway lines.
CONNON, JOHN—of COVENTRY, England. He left Rio
for Santos and São Paulo in February, 1892.
Rio de Janeiro, December 2nd.

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THE VICE-PRESIDENT'S MANIFESTO.

A manifesto of Vice-President Manoel Victorino was published in the Paiz of the 28th ult and 1st and 2nd inst., occupying over five pages of that journal.

In view of the barbarous crimes committed during the first presidential term under martial law, says the vice-president, lawyers had asserted that the military men who held office during that term were responsible for those crimes which would not be repeated under the government of a civilian. The recent period of martial law has demonstrated, he states, that the assertion is erroneous and that martial law annuls the rights of citizens as thoroughly under the rule of a civilian as under that of a soldier.

The crime committed on November 5, he continues, was merely a pretext for martial law, whose real object was to weaken, disperse and silence the opposition, thus relieving the government of the annovance of seeing its action watched and criticised.

Even before martial law was proclaimed, the government had begun to overawe congress. For this reason he ceased to preside over the senate, which under the influence of terror, voted important measures almost without discussion.

The vice-president enumerates some of the almess committed under the cover of martial law. Private correspondence was seized and violated at the post-office. Dwellings were entered by the minions of the police and the tenants brutally insulted. An attempt was made to frighten him into running away. There was circulated a report of an intention to arrest him and Gens. Argollo and Costallat. He and his friends were vilified and slandered and the press was not permitted to publish their defence. At his house, his friends were asked in the presence of his wife whether he had committed suicide. The vice-president gives an account of his house, his friends were asked in the presence of his wife whether he had committed suicide. The vice-president gives an account of his political career. He attacks President Prudente de Moraes and defends Marshal Floriano P

ported the government with devotion and loyalty.

Describing the state of the treasury when he took office during the President's illness in November, 1896, he says that he found there only 1,200,000\$ in currency and 14,000,000\$ in bonus, with liabilities in Brazil amounting up to the end of the year to 30,000,000\$, while the foreign liabilities up to the same date amounted to \$\int_{1,500,000}\$. At the treasury agency in London there was \$\int_{5,700}\$ and in the hands of the government's banker \$\int_{5,000}\$ on A few days before he took office the government had clandestinely issued \$2,000,000\$ in paper money and had sent to England \$\int_{7,000}\$ bags of coffect to be sold there for the purpose of furnishing resources for meeting its engagements. In trying to prevent the fall of exchange the government had spent \$\int_{7,000}\$ bags of coffice to be sold there for the purpose of furnishing resources for meeting its engagements. In trying to prevent the fall of exchange the government had spent \$\int_{7,000}\$ bags of coffice to be sold there for the purpose of furnishing resources for meeting its engagements. In trying to prevent the fall of exchange the government had spent \$\int_{7,000}\$ bags of coffice to be sold there.

vent the fall of exchange the government had spent 4,000,000\$.

The present financial situation he describes in another part of his manifesto as exceedingly gloomy. It is reported, he says, that the government contemplates the illegal issue of 50,000,000 more in paper money. If this is done, he predicts that exchange will fall to 4d per mil reis. This will increase the deficit to 200,000,000\$.

The political situation is, he asserts, a proofof the utter degradation of national character.

In the time of the monarchy there were undoubtedly many unprincipled persons who
were not ashamed to change their party for
the sake of personal considerations; but now
servilism has become universal and politicians
do not hesitate to desert their party en masse
for the sake of enjoying the favor of the government, so that the existence of an opposition party has become practically impossible.

The charge of complicity in the murder of
Marshal Bittencourt and in the attempt to
nurder the President he treats as preposterous.
This charge, he says, rests entirely on the
evidence of a degraded creature like Deocleciano Martyr, with whom he had always
refused to come into contact. He quotes
from a speech in which he had declared that
he would never take office if it came to him
through violence. Besides, the whole of his
career proves that he is incapable of committing or encouraging crimes.

He closes by defying the President to join
him in saying:

*1 sweat that I have never dishonored my

him in saying:

"I swear that I have never dishonored my country."

TELEGRAPH IMBROGLIO IN AR-GENTINA.

The postmaster-general has acquired the knowledge that the Argentine government has the right to fix the proportion of the tariff on internation I messages which is apportainable to Argentine lines. Having come to that conclusion, he fixes that proportion at 8 cents gold per word, claiming, besides, the right of forcing all international traffic by state lines, to which he adjudges 3 1/5 cents per word. In thus acting he overrides a rule of the Berne convention, of which Argentina forms part, to the effect that the telegrans must be transmitted by the lines stipulated by the sender of telegrans. No nation nor telegraph company can divert a message from the coarse indicated, but our postmaster-general scoffs at international conventions. His contention is, however, destroyed by Argentine concessions, to which, we presume, he may be more amenable. The Pacific and European Telegraph Company is the latest addition to the so called Argentine lines. The company acquired Argentine lines. The company acquired Argentine in the latest addition to the so called Argentine in the state lines and the first of the first of the first of the solution with the state lines, also established between this city and the Andes. The Pacific and European is, consequently, an essentially transit line. The postmaster-general proposes that the international traffic by that company shall be transferred to the state lines at Mendoza for transmission to and from Banens Aires, in order that the state lines may draw 3 1/3 cents gold per word. By that simple process the postmaster-general annuls the use of the portion of the European and Pacific company's wires from this city to Mendoza, thereby cancelling the rights acquired by the company when the government conceded the right to establish those lines. There is absolutely no reason why the postmaster general may not, with equal right, elect that the transfer shall be made in the Andes and thus compel the European and Pacific company to shitt up their stations.

that the transfer shall be made in the Andes and thus compal the European and Pacific company to shut up their stations.

The same argument applies to the lines of the Central and South American companies. Both companies are, therefore, liable to be compelled to close their offices at any time that it may suit the postmaster-general, should his extraordinary contention be upheld and should the companies yield to his demands. The other telegraph companies whose lines and cables are directed to Montevideo for Atlantic traffic possess very short wires in Argentina territory. The postmaster-general is in a predicament in deciding how to tap the traffic of those lines on Argentine territory, in order to draw the 3 1/5 cents gold per word. He is, nevertheless, equal to the occasion. He proposes to establish a controlling station at Qulimes through which all international traffic must pass. He can thus control the number of words and collect his tribute accordingly. In that case, the proportion of the European traffic which belongs to the so called Argentine cables is only 5 cents gold per word whereas the postmaster-general will have his 3 1/5 cents. He is bent upon a uniform tariff independently of distance run or arrangements made for division by cable companies. He recognizes no arrangements beyond those which he is willing to make in favor or disfavor of third parties. The *bloated autocrat* comes conspicuously to the fore, expecting that non officials will meekly bow to his dangerous *dittle knowledge.* His last step has been to exact from each of the companies are count of the number of words transmitted during the year. His next step will be to claim his 3 1/5 cents gold per word. The claim will be faitly refused and the legal incident will thus be established. We shall be surprised if that legal incident should not be distributed with predict he postmaster-general's back, when he will be requested to withdraw into private life in a damaged condition.—Times, Buenos Aires.

A CONTRACT was closed in New York in January for the shipment of 10,000 hicycles to Europe during the current year. This looks well for the popularity of American wheels, Brazilian wheelmen should make a note of this.

THE RIO NEWS

A. J. LAMOUREUX, 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 sumary of the daily coffer reports and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade. (Cash invariably in advance)

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RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH Sth, 1898.

NOTICE

In view of the continued fall in ex change, the local currency subscription rate has been increased to 40\$000, or 800 reis per copy. Since March 1st all subscriptions should be paid at that rate.

THE manifesto of Vice-President Manoel Victorino, it must be confessed, is far from satisfactory. He is charged with complicity in a very serious crime, and it is due to himself as well as to his official position that he should meet that charge squarely and without equivoca-tion. He denies the accusation, of course; but his denial is simply an as-sumption that his well-known character and record are in themselves a refuta-tion. This, but few will admit. What everyone desires is concise and explicit proof that he had no part in nor knowledge of the conspiracy. We do not believe for a moment that he took part in this conspiracy, nor that he plotted for the President's death. But did he know the President's acadin. But that he know that others were plotting, and if so why did he protect them by keeping silent? Deocleciano expressly states that he talked with the Vice-President about it, but the latter sneers at the idea that he could have had any intercourse with such a man as Deocleciano. This is not could have had any intercourse with such a man as Deocleciano. This is not enough. Is it true that Deocleciano conferred with the Vice-President about the plot, and if so, why did not the latter expose the conspiracy? In failing to do so he has clearly made himself an accomplice. Deputy Glycerio has con-fessed that he knew of the plot, and asserts that he sent an anonymous letter to one of the President's friends to give asserts that he sent an anonymous letter to one of the President's friends to give him warning. But he failed somehow to mention in that letter the names of the conspirators. Such a warning might have been designed to frighten the President and thus force him to resign. And, if Deputy Glycerio, the chief of the party, was informed of the plot, in which Senator João Cordeiro, Deputy Barbosa Lima, ex-Deputy Alcindo Guanabara and others were also concerned, why may we not conclude that the Vice-President also knew of it? His letter to a friend in London shows that he expected soon to assume the rus letter to a friend in London shows that he expected soon to assume the presidency, and his relationship with the President at that time was far from friendly. In his manifesto, he devotes the President at that time was far from friendly. In his manifesto, he devotes his attention chiefly to a denunciation of the President and his advisers, to an expose of the blunders and weaknesses of the government. This may all be of the government. This may all be true, but it proves more than he intends; it shows his animus against his chief and his resentment on account of the reversal of some of the projects initiated during his temporary occupancy of the presidency. In our opinion, this is a fatal mistake, The differences between the President and Vice-President over administrative measures are, perhaps, legitimate subjects for public discussion, but they can hardly be brought forward now to prove chief and his resentment on account of the reversal of some of the projects initiated during his temporary occupancy of the presidency. In our opinion, this is a fatal mistake, The differences between the President and Vice-President over administrative measures are, perhaps, legitimate subjects for public discussion, but they can hardly be brought forward now to prove

that the latter had no knowledge of the conspiracy against the President's life.
If Vice-President Manoel Victoring wishes to clear himself of a very grave charge and to justify the confidence which his many friends are placing in him, he will at once resign his high office, with all its immunities, and then present himself in court to demand a thorough investigation of his conduct. Clearing himself in this way, he will stand immeasurably higher in the es-timation of his countrymen than he ever can by pursuing his present policy.

THE MOGYANA QUESTION. LONDON & BRAZILIAN BANK LIMITED Rio de Janeiro, 2nd March 1898 To the Editor of the *Rio News*.

Riode Janeiro, 2nd March 1898. To the Editor of the Rio Netws.

Sir,— In your issue of 1st instant, no doubt many of your readers as well as myself were surprised at the adoption by you in a leading article, of the extraordinary opinions of the Financial Netwes of London, as to the sacred nature of English capital when threatened with competition, and the astounding assurance of a merely Brazilian company in projecting a line of railway outside the privileged zone of an English line.

It is for the Mogyana Company and not for me, to make the apology of the projected extension; according to the showing of the Sao Paulo Railway Co., however, it is evident the Mogyana Co. have the right to make it if they wish to, and if they can. Therefore, because they are a Brazilian company, the Financial Netse and you think the should be prevented. Although, unfortunately, many of those who have most profited by their connexion with Brazil, are not at the present moment friendly to Brazilian enterprises, some may be left who are not only grateful for the pust but hopeful for the future, and who have knowledge enough to entrust their interests to Brazilian directors, as readily as to some English.

Finally, and this is the object of my addressing you, I may say that it is not he habit of the Jondon and Brazilian Bank to lend itself to operations destined to erob the company sor to "rob the English line," or even to "infraction or evasions of contracts, and I ask you to withdraw these expressions.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant, J. MACKENZIE,

We must confess ourselves more than we must contess ourserves more than surprised at the contents of the fore going letter. Our readers will easily recall the circumstance that we held exactly the same opinions in 1892, when the Santos extension of the Mogyana line first came up for discussion, that were expressed in our last issue. Then the prime object was to get a second line through in the shortest time possible in order to relieve the blockade on the São Paulo line. We believed then that the best plan was to assist the English company to duplicate its line, and this could only be done by giving good security for the safety and profitableness of the investment. To promote competition would be to defeat the duplication of the line, and this would greatly prejudice the interests of the whole state.

As for the assertion that we have

adopted the «extraordinary opinions of the *Financial News*,» it won't bear dis-cussion. We reproduced the articles cussion. We reproduced the articles appearing in that paper, which included the correspondence on both sides, and we did it simply to give our readers all the information at our disposal. In doing this we no more adopt the opinions of the Financial News than we do those of Messrs. Fry, Miers & Co. Our opinions were frankly stated in an editorial on the subject, and there is not one word in that editorial which warrants the conclusion that we are actuated by hostility to the Mogyana as a Brazilian company, nor that we are unfriendly to Brazilian enterprises. We might expect such charges from the Paiz, but surely not from the manager of the London and Brazilian Bank. The fact is, we should take exactly the same position were the Mogyana owned by Englishmen, or Frenchmen, or Germans. We consider that the São Paulo

And now, with reference to the per-sonal feature of our correspondent's letter, nothing could be further from our intention than that of charging London and Brazilian Bank with proper motives in promoting the Mogy-ana loan in London. We have made no accusations of that character, and we have, therefore, nothing to retract. We are convinced that the directors of the bank were fully satisfied as to the legality of the transaction, for it was duly anthorized by a federal concession, and also that it was a sound business As for the phrases used by us to characterize the Mogyana scheme, not the financial negotiation in London, we are not particular as to what words are used as long as they express our meanused as long as they express our meaning. We used the word "rob" in the commonly expressed sense of "deprive" "take from," and not in the sense of criminal theft. We did not mean that the Mogyana people would forcibly enter a São Paulo railway warehouse and carry off its goods, but we did mean that they were seeking to take away from that company a part of the traffic which it now enjoys. which it now enjoys.

which it now enjoys.

'As for the matter in dispute between the two companies, on which the public is sure to have two opinions, we will now invite attention to the following communications.

A CORRECTION.

Vesterday afternoon we were favored with a telegram from Mr. William Speers, superintendent of the São Paulo railway, correcting a statement in our last issue to the effect that the projected Mogyana line to Santos avoided the privileged zone of the São Paulo line by curving outward far enough to pass around it. We have not seen the Mogyana surveys, but there was some Mogyana surveys, but there was some assertion to the effect that this would be the route when the question was up for discussion in 1892. As the Mogyana party asserts that the privileged zone of the São Paulo line is respected, we accepted the statement, and then adopted the only possible alternative—that of an outward curve to avoid the privileged zone. It now appears, according to Mr. Speers' telegram, that the Mogyana Company has not even. the Mogyana Company has not even tried to keep outside the São Paulo zone. The telegram, however, will best explain this fact

S. Paulo, 7th March. Lamoureux, Rio.

Lamoureux, Rio.

My attention has been called to that part of your leader on Mogyana projected extension Resaca to Santos where it is stated, Mogyana company proposes to construct competing line to Santos curving outward far enough to avoid our privileged zone. This is not correct. The route laid out for the proposed Mogyana extension, commencing at the Jundialy end, runs for fifteen kilometres through our zone. Then it leaves if for a distance of about twenty kilometres, and re-entering continues within the São Paulo railway privileged zone the remaining distance of about one hundred and four kilometres to Santos. May I ask you to kindly have correction made in your next issue,—Speers.

THE MOGYANA CO. AND THE S. PAULO RAILWAY.

To the Editor of the RIO NEWS :

S. PAULO RAIL. II. S.

To the Editor of the RIO NEWS:

Dear Sir.—I have perused with much attention the able leading article in your last number on the subject of the proposed extension of the Mogyana line to Santos.

Will you allow me, as one who happens to be interested in the matter, to correct a mistaken impression which you seem to be under on an important point?

After some preliminary observations, with which all foreign investors of capital in this country must cordially agree, you go on to say: "Now what is the Mogyana Company proposing to do? It is to start from one of its stations a short distance from its junction with the Paulista, and beyond the terminal point of the English line, and to build a competing line to Santos carving outward far enough to avoid the privileged zone s.

Now it is just this very point of the "curving outwards that is the turning point of the whole dispute. To "curve outward far enough to avoid the privileged zone s is just what the Mogyana does not intend to do.

The Mogyana company is undoubtedly entitled by the concession granted it under decree 977. August 5th, 1892, to extend its line from Resuca to Santos, but is bound by the same to respect the rights of other existing railways.

The zone rights of the Sao Paulo Railway

still more precisely by clause VI of the renewed contract of 17th July, 1895, in which it is plainly laid down that other railways may be constructed to Santos, so long as they do not run within the zone in the same direction as the S. Paulo Railway's existing line; (desde que não percorama osan da S. Prulo Railway na mesma direcção de sua linha actual.

The Mogyana projected line starts, it is true—as stated with a great flourish of trumpets by their agents—at a point "far outside the S. Paulo Company's zone "; but that is because the point of departure referred to is beyond the S. Paulo Railway Company's terminal station of Jundiahy.

As soon as it is physically possible, namely, as soon as the new Mogyana line arrives abreast of Jundiahy, it enters the S. Paulo Railway's privileged zone, and, once in it, never leaves it, or forstkes it, till it gets to Santos, except once for a few kilometres, when forced out by the difficulties of the ground, and the necessity for turning to engineering account the valley of the Atibai; and it runs, and continues to run, draining the same district, in the same direction, and as nearly parallel to the S. Paulo Railway's privileged zone—as the character of the physical obstacles to be overcome will permit.

The project, in short, amounts to a duplication of the S. Paulo Company's entire line from the interior to Santos, within their zone, and carried out by an opposition company, and I trust the S. Paulo Railway Company will oppose it as a man opposes the entry of a burglar into his house.

The project is just what you describe it as being, manely, one designed to rob the S. Paulo Railway of position company will oppose it as nearly and it seems to me an indication of considerable "nerve" on the part of the Mogyana's directors that they should venture into the London market, and invite English capitalists to subscribe the sum of one and a half millions of pounds—of which they cannot find a penny at home—to be used as funds to enable them to make war on an English enterprise?

ANGLO-PAULISTA

5th March, 1898.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

-There were 227 deaths in the city of Pará during the month of January.

—There were 4,485 immigrant arrivals at Santos during the past month. —It is now reported that Julio de Castilhos will not go away from Rio Grande do Sul. — On the 12th ult. on American squadron from Montevideo via Bahia arrived at Pará.

- The opposition party in Maranhão resolved not to go to the polls, and accused the government with violence.

—In Pernambuco on the 3rd inst., anniversary of the murder of Dr. José Maria, a large number of persons visited his grave.

n uniber of persons visited his grave.

—On the 1st inst. a son of Dr. Paulino
Werneck, two years of age, was killed by a
fall from the window of his house at Petropolis.

—An Italian at Bagé, Rio Grande do Sul, is said to have found hidden in a kettle in the house in which he was residing the sum of 105,000 in gold. —It is announced that Dr. James M. Ayers, who was United States consul at Pará during President Harrison's administration, has been appointed to the consulsip at Rosario, Argen-tina.

—It is stated that the 28th battalion of infantry, stationed at S. João d'El Rei, has not received pay for over two months. What is the use of having soldiers if you can't pay them?

titled by the concession granted it under decree 977. August 5th, 1892, to extend its line from Resaca to Santos, but is bound by the same to respect the rights of other existing railways.

The zone rights of the São Paulo Railway the father being the avenging party, and the Company are clearly defined in the concession granted them under date April 26th, 1856, and

— Gov. Borges de Medeiros has sent 100 soldiers to a place called Quatro Leguas, between Santa Cruz and Soledade, for the purpose, it is stated, of attacking a band of

nanaucs.

—On the evening of the 28th ult., a well-known planter from S. Simão was robbed of 30,000 while standing at the door of the Apollo theatre, Suo Paulo. Why will people earry about such large sums of money in their pockets?

earry about such large sums of money in their pockets?

—On the 26th ult, a boy of 14 years, who was employed in a São Paulo butcher-shop, fell into a rage because a young man of 22 years told him to hurry up, and ac iag on the first impulse seized a kuile amp blunged it into the breast of the other. The wounded man will probably die, and the boy will get only a few years imprisonment, even if he gets that.

—Letters of the 21st ult, published in the São Paulo papers, confess that vellow fever has broken out at \$\infty\$ Carlos do Pluha! Many residents were panie-stricken and were moving away. A letter to the Itulian paper Famfuls, written two or three days later, says that Dr. Samarelli had inoculated 19 yellow fever patients up to that time, of which three died and 16 were saved. This is certainly a good result, however, that Dr. Sanarelli is keeping his work from public notice as much as possible.

— São Paulo is getting a very unsvoyy romutation for seminal para de la very unsvoyy romutation for seminal para la very

however, that Dr. Sanarelli is keeping in sons from public notice as much as possible.

— São Paulo is getting a very unsavory reputation for criminal practices. On the evening (9 p.m.) of the 27th nlt, the residence of Mr. Joseph W. Mee, in Rua Itambé, was broken into by four Italians during his absence and robbed of a considerable sum in cash and documents. A servant had been left in charge, but the thieves tied her and threatened her with knives and pistols to prevent her giving an alarm. They then broke into Mr. Mee's safe, from which they took 4,000 \$\tilde{s}\$ in cash, which he had taken home because of going to Santos Monday morning to pay duties, various articles of jewellery and some valuable documents, a total loss of ten to twelve thousund milireis. The police authorities have taken steps to secure the thieves and have arrested two or three persons on suspicion.

S. PAULO FACTS AND FANCIES.

Know ye the land where the cypress and myrtle Are emblems of deeds that are done in their cline Where the rage of the vulture, the love of the turtle Now melt into sorrow, now madden to crime? Know ye the land of the cedar and vine.

Where the tints of the earth and the hues of the sky in colour though varied in beauty may vie; Where the virgins are soft as the roses they twine, And all, save the spirit of man, is divine?

And all, save the spirit of man, is divine?

Comparisons agree of our international comparisons especially so just, like many other on intruding themselves on our notice.

Living in S. Paulo, where so many nationalities coexist, each with its distinctly characteristic flavor like the ingredients of a badlymade salad, one is obliged in a manner to consider them, both singly and in their relations to one another.

Looking at the subject in this way, and taking each section, or segment, as a separate whole, I would venture, greatly daring, to give it as my impression that:

The Syriaus are the laziest,
The British the dullest,
The Germans the fattest,
The Portuguese the least civilized,
The Portuguese the least civilized,
The Brazilians the most conceited,
The Italians the best looking, and most murderous, of the claus which compose the population of this progressive and law-despising city.

despining city.

I remember hearing an old man say, speaking of life in the British isles: «If ever you read in the papers of a row characterised by more than ordinary brutality, and originating in a trifle not worth the trouble of even the mildest discussion, be sure that one of the combatants will be named Haggerty and the other Foggarty!» So in S. Paulo, if there be a vile, dastardly, and wholly inexcusable murder committed, you may take it for granted that if the hero's name—for here murderers rank as heroes—be not Giovanni Cavvaccini, it will be Guiseppe Paccione.

as heroes—be not Grovannt Cavvaccini, it will be Guiseppe Paccione.

Do you remember my writing you a few weeks back on the crying necessity for the addition of a gallows and a whip to the machinery of justice in this country? Let me now show you, by recalling something of what has happened in the meantime, how murder is brought to our own doors in this city, admittedly the most prosperous and futurosa of the Union. Since the 20th January then, the Italian boy of ten, or so, who delivered, and still delivers, a daily newspaper at my dwelling-place, has killed a youthful companion with a brick. A few hundred yards from where I live, an Italian carter stabbed another with intent to murder, but was unlucky, the point of his knife being turned by his victum's ribs. The next case on the list I, myself, happened to witness from a window. An Italian labore, apropos of some trifling dispute about a water tin, killed a Spaniard with a downward stab in the neck, dropping him in his tracks. Two or three days afterwards, about three hundred yards, or so, from the same spot, and right in the heart of the city, a young man, supposed to be a German, was found lying dead, with a shot in his forelead and a stab in his stomach. Here I skip a few murders, chiefly in the Braz and Mośca, as, there, people don't object to that kind of thing, regarding it as merely a source of

agrecable, if momentary excitement. To proceed. A day or two after the murder of the young German, and only a very few yards from the spot where he fell, an Italian, on being asked for payment of an account, settled it in full with a revolver shot in the month of his creditor, who staggered a yard or two, and fell dead. The murderer, on being searched by the police, was found to be armed with a Smith and Wesson revolver, and an inis waistband! Then an Italian boy in the "Ksipira" market, aged 14, having a dispute with a carter as to where some meat should be placed in his master's shop, arranged matters by killing the carter with a butcher's knife, which he thrust into his stomach. These are only a few of the murders, and stabbing matches, which have taken place here since I wrote you on 20th January—six weeks ago. A reference to the newspaper reports will show that the culprits in all, or nearly all, the above cases were of Italian nationality.

above cases were of Italian nationality.

Such is S. Paulo of to-day. I am not aware that, in proportion to its size, it is any worse than many other places in the republic; but there are those who remember the time, not very many years ago, when murder and robbery were unknown in it. To what influences is the change to be ascribed? Mast not the answer be, firstly, to unfiscalised, or insufficiently fiscalised, Italian immigration? What guarantee have we that contractors, pledged under a penalty to supply, within a given time, large numbers of able-bodied men, will be any firmer in refusing bad characters than the late veterinary at the Matadouro was in rejecting carne luburculose? How do we know but that they are flooding us with what a sailor would call «the rakings of Hell, Hull, and Newgate?» There is plenty of evidence for the affirmative view of such a proposition; what can be adduced for the negative?

But all the blame is not to be laid on the Italians. The history of their land supplies some excuse, though no justification, for their well-known views on kinling. The bulk of the Italians we have among us are decent respectful, hard-working fellows, builders of houses, road-makers, lusty wielders of pied and shovel, keen traders, and fair dealers according to their lights. We should be badly off without them, for, as the Estado de S. Paulo tells us, « the Brazilian will not work. »

tells us, "the Brazilian will not work."

Nor can the police be fairly saddled with the responsibility. They show all proper pluck in selzing the stabbers and shooters after the event, and haling them off to "quod-s" there their duty ends, and that of the law in its penal character begins; and it is just in the weak, the partial, the vacilitating action of the Brazilian law that the trouble has its root. Its punishments are too light; its action is not certain.

Under its influence things are plainly going from bad to worse. The slightest quarrel serves an excuse for nurder; and it is evident the smell of blood in the air is exciting a class of human tigers who kill for killing's sake. Probably the police authorities in such places as Naples and Genoa, Buenos Aires and Montevideo, find it very convenient to get rid of their cutthroats by exporting them to Brazil!

As for the remedies, they are simple, were

tevideo, find it very convenient to get In at their cutthroats by exporting them to Brazil!

As for the remedies, they are simple, were there the will to apply them. First, prevention by rigid and universal disarmament, beginning with the class which supplies the greatest number of these bad citizens. Second, cure by the gallows and the whip; to be applied as readily, where he deserves it, to the neck, or the shoulders, of the most illustrious s doctor, a sto those of the lowest riff-raff in the town. But this will never be. The Brazilian has not the moral fibre for it. He can be spasmodically cruel and arbitrary, but not coldly just and unsparing. He comes in with his squestions of honor, and his «circumstancias attenuantes.» He must have a little murderous latitude to veer and haul upon. If he erect a gallows, how can he tell but his own might be the first neck to be presented to it?

Some friend, some day, calls him a son of a gun... A gonised by the insult, he whips out his razor, and cuts the friend's jugular. Allowance is made for his outraged reclings, for the fact that his family is distinctissima, for half a dozen things which an English judge would consider had s nothing to do with the case, and if brought to trial at all, he is absolved, if not congratulated, by a sympathising jury. That is his idea of justice.

I mean to make a few more remarks on this sanguinary subject next week, when I confidently expect to have a new and attractive assortment of murders to offer you. NICODEMUS DEWDROP.
S. Paulo, March 3.

RAILROAD NOTES

—It is said that the decisions on the proposals for leasing various northern roads will be announced this week.

It is stated that on Saturday the Villa Isabel transway was transferred to Messrs. Wille Schmilinsky & Co. The price mention-

Wille Schmitnsky & Co. The price mentioned is £90,0000 moved that the minister of industry has resolved to accept the proposal of Alfredo Novis for the lease of the Baturite railway, in Ceará.

—A telegram of the 4th inst, from S. Paulo says that there has been a fall in the shares of the Paulista Co., on account of the reported failure of the negotiations in London for the sale of the railway.

—It is expected that all the electric trams of the Jardim Botanico line will soon be run-ning, the machinery being nearly ready. At present only the Larangeiras and part of the Cattete sections are in use.

Cattete sections are in use.

— There are 14,000 miles of electric tramway in the United States, asagainst a poor 80 miles in the United Kingdom. That is a comparison which gives a bad impression of British enterprise. Most of the street-car companies in New York and Brooklyn are run on the overhead wire system, with the result that there is an amazing network of ropes at the junctions and corners of streets. We are glad to learn from the New York Tribune that underground electric systems are gradually superseding the cables. The Metropolitan Traction Company finds the underground wire a more satisfactory motive power than the cable, and other companies are following suit. There can be no question about the esthetic advantage of necessity of the street of the cables.

SHIPPING NOTES

—The American cruiser Wilmington is expected here.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of yesterday says that quarantine on Brazilian arrivals has been terminated.

—The formal do Brazil says that the steamer Commandante Freitas, formerly the Hapeva, recently purchased by the government, is already undergoing repairs whose cost is estimated at 70,000\$.

—H. M. S. Flora the new flagship on this station, entered port yesterday firing and receiving the usual salute. We have previously givens description of her. She is of a larger type of vessel than has hitherto been stationed here. Commodore Norcock is still the commanding officer of the station.—Montevideo Times.

LOCAL NOTES

-The mass on Friday for Col. Moreira Cesar was attended chiefly by military men.

—It is stated that the fort of Sunta Cruz, which requires water for 1,000 persons, receives barely enough for 300.

— Vice President Manoel Victorino's manifesto is attracting much attention and some severe criticisms have been published.

-It is now said that Dr. Campos Salles will te a trip to Europe. If he wishes to escape schemes of the jacobins, he should go at

- The Spanish minister, D. José Llaberia left for Madrid on the 2nd inst., leaving his 2nd secretary D. Luis Pastor y Mora in charge of the legation.

On last Wednesday the supreme court ded unfavorably to the Duke of Saxe the brought by his attorney to recover posion of Leopoldina palace.

— Owing to the closing of the post-office on the 1st inst. at r p. m. we were unable to mail our papers. The post-office ought to pro-vide some means for the dispatch of mails on

—Quite a number of applications have been made for habeas corpus for the six exiles at Fernando Noronha. Among the lawyers who have filed such applications is Senator Ruy

—Among recent deaths from yellow fever we regret to note that of M. Léon Courty, chancellor of the French consulate in this capital. He had been recently appointed con-sult at Part.

The supreme court at its sitting on Saturday decided that the Fernando de Noronha exiles, in whose behalf application had been made for a writ of habeas corpus, must be brought before it on the 26th of this month.

—It has lately been decided by a court of this city that a private letter containing in-jurious statements against another, is libel. It seems to us that the said statuents must be made public before it can be considered a libel.

—The increase in fever mortality and the midignant character of the disease this year, should be a warning to our readers, especially recent arrivals, to be on their guard. Tem-perate habits and an avoidance of long ex-posure to the sun should be observed.

posite to the sum is notified conserved.

— Judge Raja, Gabagilia has ordered the release of Joaquim Freire and Fortunato de Medeiros; but, as the order has not been executed, application has been made to the supreme council of the court of appeals, which will take action on the case to-morrow.

The Belgian minister, Count van den Steen, expects to leave for Europe this mouth, and will leave Count d'Ursel in charge. The new charge is a grandson of Count d'Ursel who was minister to Brazil many years ago and wrote an interesting book on the country.

wrote an interesting books of the Country.

—On Thursday evening last, Mr. James Smith, commercial traveller for Chisholm & Law, of Glasgow, died at the Strangers' Hospital of yellow fever. Mr. Smith has been a periodical visitor to Rio for some years and had many warm personal friends among business men. He was buried at Gambôa on the 4th int.

—The assertion that the government under the cover of martial law, had caused private correspondence to be seized at the post-office proves to be true. In this respect, as its friends are now obliged to acknowledge, it imitated the despotic government of Marshal Floriano Peixoto.

— The formal do Commercio closed its sub-scription on the 28th ult. for the purchase of a residence for the family of Marshal Bittencourt. The total subscribed was 31.4988840, to which the subscriptions promoted by the Debate and the Estado de S. Paulo are to be added, making a grand total of 73.605840.

— It was malerated when the abstractions

—It was understood when the old exhibition building in Largo da Lapa was sold that the buyer would remove it at once. He has taken off the corrugated iron roof, and has removed the windows and some other material, but the principal part of the skeleton is still there. Are we to have the eye-sore left there for the rest of the year?

Travellers sometimes find the pavements of this city in very good condition, and not a few of our blindest residents believe it. But the truth is that while the Ouvidor, Gonçalves Dias, Cattete, and a few other streets are kept in good condition, the back and side streets are wretherfully out of repair and are a disgrace to the city.

—Parents who desire to send their children to a good day school will do well to visit the Methodist school at No. 2, Rua Barão d'Hamby, Botafogo, and inquire what Miss Glenn can do for them. She is an experienced teacher, and the school is in a good, quiet locality. We have no doubt that this school is just what many parents are looking for.

many parents are looking for.

On Frielay another Thiz s hiscribbler tried 'prentice hand on the News, after having expressed his mature opinion on the state of affairs between the United State and Spain. Well, we don't mind if it amuses the children. Telling falsehoods and displaying ignorant prejudice, is rather poor journalism, but no one expects anything better of the Thiz.

— It has been thought necessary to explain that Senator Ruy Barbosa, in applying for labeas corpus for the Fernando de Norouha exiles, was not actuated by a spirit of opposition to the government. One of the great missinguary of the country at the present time is that a man cannot display independence in his action without being suspected of improper motives.

—The abuses recently committed under martial law are apparently having the salutary effect of serving as an object lesson for the florianistas, who may now perhaps be able to understand, though they have not suffered a tenth part of what they caused their adver-suries to suffer, that humane and liberal prin-ciples are better for all classes of people than larbarity and despotism.

harbarity and despotism.

—It is with regret that we note the death in the Santa Casa da Misericordia. Sunday last, of Mr. Charles W. McCurty. The latter came here from the United States about six weeks ago and on the 28th ult, was removed to the hospital suffering from intermittent fever which caused his death. He was 28 years of age, born in Pittsburgh, Pa., where his father, a well known physician, and family now reside. The interment took place in the San Francisco Navier cemetery.

The Santh Interior Lympol Sant. W. Mr. Charles and Mr. Charles and

The South American Journal says:— "We much regret to record the death of Mr. Alfred Walker, who arrived in this country only a short time ago as representative of the Review of the Rev

DEATH.

Hampshire.— On the 26th ult., at Villa Jaguaribe, Campos do Jordão, of consumption, in his 22ud year, William Harry (Willie), eldest son of Harold Joseph and Wilhelmine Elise Marie Hampshire.

MISS ELLEN THOMPSON

MISS ELLEN THOMPSON.

In recording the death of Miss Ellen Thompson, one of the nursing staff at the Strangers' Hospital, on the morning of the 4th inst., we can but faintly express the surprise and profound regret which it has caused in our small community. On Monday, the 28th ult., beyond a slight feeling of fatigue, she was well and was on duty. The next morning she felt ill, but thought it nothing more than an attack of influenza. She was at once placed under the physician's care, who lost no time in beginning the usual treatment for yellow fever. On Wednesday the disease proved to be yellow fever of a serious type and anuria immediately followed. The best medical talent was called in, but without avail, her death occuring Friday morning. She was buried the same evening in Gambda cemetery, the burial being attended by a large number of friends.

Miss Thompson received her training at St. Thomas' Hospital, in Loudon, where she was charge nurse for a time. She then went to the Paddington Infernary, and then was for some years matron of a boys' school at Brighton. She then went to the British Hospital at Buenos Aires for three years, after which she joined the staff of the Straugers' Hospital.

She was devoted to her profession, and was universally beloved by her patients. She was a gentle and careful nurse, and her long experience, some six teen years, made her an invaluable attendant upon the sick.

CRICKET.

CRICKET.

The a Morro Velho Athletic Club, a whose scretary invited a team of the a Club Brazilieiro de Cricket a to visit them at the end of last season (which fixture was unavoidably put off on account of sickness). has again sent a cordial invitation for a visit to be made to them early this season.

The challenge has been accepted and several have already promised their names.

A team will leave hence by the night train on Wednesday, 6th April; the match will be played on Friday and Saturday, and the players can be back at their offices on Monday morning, 11th April, so that they will only be absent one business day—Saturday.

The team has not yet been completed and any who may wish to join on the tour should send their names, not latter than the 15th inst. to Mr. A. Amaral, care of Brazilian Coal Co., who is ready to give any further information desired as regards the trip.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

PUBLICATION'S RECEIVED.

The Journal of the Board of Agriculture;
London, December, 1897. Published for the
Board of Agriculture by Laughton & Co.,
I Essex St., Strand. The publication is one
of great interest and utility to agriculturists.
The Brazilian Review, the first unmber of
which was published the past week, is an important addition to the periodicals of this city.
It is edited and published by Mr. J. P. Wileman, whose long residence in Brazil and whose
ability insure exceptionally good work. The
paper is modelled after the London financial
and commercial matters.

Business Notes

—A recent letter from Pará says that manufacturing industry is now making wonderful progress in that state without any official assistance.

The best way to promote prosperity is to leave trade and industry pretty much to thenselves. Over taxation and minute regulation, even when accompanied by officially directed assistance, are sure to prejudice the best industries in the world.

—Strangers who are unfamiliar with the beneficial properties of herva matte, or Paraguayan tea, should try the Larangeira brand, which is highly recommended for its purity. It is cooling to the blood, and is considered a beneficial drink for the hot season. Try it!

beneficial drink for the hot season. Try it!

—It appears that the government has de-cided to send a commissioner to Maceió to in-vestigate the charges made against the inspector of customs by the merchants of that city. The matter seems to be quite serious, for the merchants have closed their establish-ments and have resolved not to withdraw mer-chandise from the customhouse until their grievances are redressed. They have appoint-ed Senator Bernardo de Mendonga to repre-sent them in the defence of their interests.

With reference to the Amagonias, Smali-

sent them in the detence, of their interests.

- With reference to the Amazonian Syndicate, we learn that the "private and confidential" adocument that has come into our hands is not intended to serve as a prospectus, but merely as a memorandum for the firms and individuals who are concerned in the formation of the company. A full prospectus will be assued in due course to the public, and the amouncement of the names of those connected with the enterprise will, we believe, afford ample evidence of its serious character.—

Financial News, Feb. 7.

Financial News, Feb. 7.

—In journals of this city it was reported last week that, in consequence of the danger of a war between United States and Spain, a prominent broker had received instructions from importers in New York not to ship coffee on American vessels, that insurance companies had refused to insure cargoes on American vessels bound for American ports, and that no American vessel would leave this port without an express order from the United States consulgeneral. We know that the last of these statements is untrue, and we cannot learn that there is any foundation for the others.;

—The fluctuating and compilicated character.

there is any foundation for the others.;

—The fluctuating and complicated character of the currency in South America is causing importers much trouble in New York. The abominable fiscal laws of the United States provide, among other things, for the imposition of fines for undervaluations. This gives the customs officials a good chance which they are not slow to improve. The importer dispatches his merchandise at one rate, and the official adopts another of course. A fine then follows. It is very strange that officialdom should consider itself authorized to obstruct and harass commerce in every part of the world!

—The period for paying the a industries e profissões» tax closed on the last day of February, but as the treasury was unable to attend to the large number of people present the last day, the period was extended another five days.

On the 28th ult, a commission representon the 20th m., a commission representa-ing the workmen of the marine arsenal called on the President to protest against the proposed distinisal of Soo men as a measure of economy. The President promised to do all he could for them. It would be interesting to know how they expect to be paid from an empty treasury.

- We are authorised to state that in view of possible litigation between the Mogyana Rail-way Company in Brazil and the San Paulo Railway Company in Brazil and the San Paulo Rail-way Company, over the contention of the latter that the extension of the Mogyana line to Santos would be an infringement of the rights and privileges it enjoys under its concession from the Brazilian government, the London and Brazilian Bank, Limited, has decided not to proceed for the present with the issue of mortgage debentures of the Mogyana company for the purpose of such extension. *Less than a week has elapsed since *The Financial News first called attention to the aprivate and conf-dentials prospectus of the proposed issue and its meaning for the San Paulo company. The withdrawal of the scheme leaves a clear field and wider opportunities for the San Paulo line, of which, with due regard both to the interests of its shareholders and of the vast country which it serves, it may be hoped the directors will take full advantage.—Financial News, Feb. 9.

—The following São Paulo banks and con

- The following São Paulo banks and com panies have announced dividends:— Banco Commercio e Industria 12\$500 per share (25 per cent per annum) for half year; Banco de S. Paulo, 7\$500 per share for half year; Banco de S. Paulo, 7\$500 per share for half year, or 15 per cent per annum; Banco União de S. Carlos, 2\$5000 per fully paid share and 10\$ per partly paid share, or 25 p. c. per annum; Banco Curião de S. Paulo, at the rate of 6 p. c. per annum; Banco dia de S. Paulo, at the rate of 6 p. c. per annum; Banco dia de S. Paulo, at the rate of 6 p. c. per annum; Banco do Ribeirão Preto, 12\$ per share, or 12 p. c. per annum; Cia. Mechanica e Importadora, at the rate of \$5500 per share; Cia. Ayun e Lux debenture interest at the rate of 12\$250 per coupon; Cia. Fabril Paulistana, 12\$ per share for half year, or 12 p. c. per annum; Cia. Viação Paulista, at rate of 10; e. per annum; Cia. Viação Paulista, debenture interest; Cia. Mogyana. 14\$ per fully paid share and 5\$600 per partly paid share for half year. panies have announced dividends :- Banco

- According to a letter received from Rio Janeiro the project of an international indutrial and commercial congress to be held strial and commercial congress to be held in Brazil, from May to October, 1890, is under discussion there. The letter is from J. Cordeiro da Graça, a prominent electrical engineer of Ro Janeiro and formerly an officer in the Brazilian army. Senhor da Graça was a member of the Pan-American party which toured the industrial centres of the United States last summer under the auspices of the Philadelphia Commercial Museums, and at the end of the trip he remained for several months in this country, continuing his studies of its industrial conditions. He writes that he intends to deliver lectures relative to his visit to the United States, and that the proposition to hold the congress, first suggested by him, has been well received by press and public. Delegates will visit the different states of Brazil to study the resources of the country, and among the matters discussed, will be tariff, banking facilities, methods of transportation and the other questions considered during the American tour. — N. Y. Journal of Commerce, Feb'y 3.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—The Brazilian 1889 loan was quoted at 60 in London yesterday.

—The municipal revenue of Porto Alegre for 1898 is estimated at 2,029,422\$750.

The value represented by the stamped wrappers furnished last year by the national printing-office was 1,664,275\$196 for the tobaccotax and 2,395,109\$150 for the tax on bever-

—The tribunal of accounts has registered an order for the payment of 777\$550 to the London & River Plate Bank for the cost of telegrams sent by order of the minister of finance.

—The Santos customs receipts last month were 3,002,159\$819, against 2,921,300\$849 in the same month of last year. This shows a slight improvement. The receiptod receipts (state revenues) in the same month were 2,352,-336\$507, which is almost wholly made up of the export duty levied on coffee.

—The following returns of customs receipts for the month of February have been made public:

1898

Rio de Janeiro. 6,928,492\$244 8,679.413\$633 Santos...... 3,002,160\$229 2,920,952\$173 Pará...... 1,764,620\$707 1,917,454\$303 Pará...... 1,764,620\$707 Porto Alegre... 1,076,630\$912 859.603\$532

COMMERCIAL.

Rio de Janeiro, March 7th, 1898

do	of the Brazilian milreis (1\$000)	27 d.
	in U. S. coin at \$4.86,65 per £	
	1 stg	54 75
do	\$1.00 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold.	1\$827 cts
do	of & 1 stg. in Brazilian gold	8 890

Bank rate of exchange, official, on London (paper)....value of the Brazilian mil reis in U. S. coin at \$4.80 per £ In U. S. coin at \$1.50 per \(\) 1 sig...

Value of \$1.00 (\$4.80 per \(\) 1. str. in Brazilian currency (paper)....

Value of \(\) 1 sterling \(\),

EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE.

March:—Presidential election. Insciness suspended.

March:—The banks were rather uncertain in their appreciation of the market, for some raised, and others reduced the rates at which they opened, but the official value of the univers was object 2 the during the day. At first the market appeared british of the universe the state of the present of the state of the state

without offers, or bids.

March 3.—The London & Brazilian Bank pested 6 916;
the Bianque Françisco 6 1912, and the other foreign
bank offers, or bids.

March 3.—The London & Brazilian Bank pested 6 916;
the Bianque Françisco 6 1912, and the other foreign
bank offers are supported by the Brazilian Bank pested 6 916;
the Brazilian Brazilian Bank pested 6 916;
the Brazilian Br

and one sterning at 034–6 21(2). The florist control and one sterning at 034–6 21(2). The florist control street signs on what of the street signs on squeeze street signs on squeeze street signs of the stre

myes, for search of sovereigns: on the street 37420 mays quoted.

March 7—The market was irregular and weak, with the official rates changed twice, and even four times, in the course of the day. At first some trifling amounts were reported in bank at 6 1742, but there freely bid for any description of sterling. The efficial rates at the English banks were finally fixed at 674,6 at which the market closed, with money for other sterling at 6%, and some bills at 6 1842. It was not claimed that the demand was for remitment of the course of the co

Sales of Stocks and Shores.

500	Sovereigns	3656
18	Apolices, 58	825
21	do 1895	775
1500	deb. Leopoldina R.R., 100\$	10.5
103	» Sorocabana R. R	54
	Banks.	
4	Commercial	208
75	Commercio, 28	So
262	Lavoura e Commercio	100
787	do 28	45
100	Nacional	69
12	Republica	138
	이 그 경영 50 - 이름은 요즘 그리를 보고 하는 점점이 되었다. [편집]	130
	Miscellaneous,	
50	I,oterias Nacionaes	42
	MARCH 3.	
2	Apolices, 5s	816\$cc
5	do	818
17	do	820
6	do	Szr
7	do	822
2	do 1895	770
21	do	774
21	do regist	822
25	deb. Allianca, mill	204
50	» Cervejaria Bayaria	185
3	h. n. Credito Real do Brazil	105

	Banks.	
50 100 127	Lavoura e Commercio	100 139 139 50 ₀
	Miscellaneous.	.39 300
000		
300 30 30 10	Leopoldina R. R. Viação Ferrea Sapucahy. Construcções Civis. Docas de Santos	7 750 5 16 268
	MARCH 4.	
159 -5 28	Apolices, 58	820\$000 818 1,002
52 5 2	os do	772 771 770
50 50	do deb Leopoldina R. R. 100\$ Sorocabana R. R. Confiança Industrial, mill	10 750 53 500 192
	Banks.	
68 10 75 35 100 300 350	Commercial Commercio. do 28. Lavourie e Commercio. Republica do do do	206 210 80 90 140 500 141 500 142
	Miscellaneous,	
50	Docas de Santos	265
	MARCH 5.	
1 154 2 1 5 150 30 15	Apolice, 58 do do 48 do 1803, regist deb. Leopoldina R. R 1005 s Sorocabana R. R n Credito Rent do Brazil	818\$000 820 1,000 1,002 820 10 500 54 32
	Banks.	
100 47 5 3 281	Brazil-Norte America. Commercial Commercio. Credito Movel Republica.	12 208 210 14 142
1000	Miscellaneous.	
100	Leopoldina R. R. Loterias Nacionaes. MARCH 7.	7 750- 40 500-
212 1 20 3 72 111 40 50 150	Apolices, 5s. do 48s. do 1895. do 60. do 60. do 60. do 60. Empressimo Municipal deb. Leopolida R, R, 1085. h. n. Credio teal do Brazil.	820 coo 1,002 775 773 772 771 770 150 10 33
35 50 20	Commercial Credito Real de S. Paulo. Republica	208 130
	Miscellaneous,	142
50 200 20	Viação Ferrea Sapucalty. Loterias Nacionaes do	5 39 39 500

	sellers.	buyers.
Banco Commercio e Industria	295\$000	285\$000
,, Lavradores	(Seement	100 000
	150 000	135 000
	121 000	116 000
União de S. Paulo (70\$)	30 000	26 000
lia. Agua e Luz	95.000	So 000
., Gaz de S. Paulo		400 000
	000 000	90 000
	236 000	231 200
,, idem (40 %)		110 000
Paulista	2S2 000	277 000
Outside Sales.		
6 Cia Mogyana (all paid)		237\$500
25 idem idem		235 000
10 idem		236 000
60 idem		234 000
50 idem (during Bolsa	hours)	234 000
65 Cia. Paulista		280 000
ter idam		

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.

Established in 1862.

Capital	£ 1,500,000
Decem realized	900,000
Reserve fund	1,000,000

BALANCE SHEET OF THE RIO BRANCH, 28TH FEBRUARY, 1898.

Bills discounted. Bills receivable. Loans, guaranteed accounts, etc Head office, agencies and branches. Sundry accounts. Securities for loans, guaranteed accounts,	3,728,912\$750 6,387,763 680 11,174,484 430 6,223,468 250 2,178,421 610
etc. Cash.	13,076,104 260 11,199,469 840
	53.968,624\$820
Liabilities:	
Declared capital of this branch Deposits, fixed maturity and with notice do without interest	1,500,000\$000 13,008,563 040

Declared capital of this branch	1,500,000\$0	00
Deposits, fixed maturity and with notice	13,008,563 0	40
do without interest	15,947,205 9	80
Securities pleaged	14 286 027 F	
Bills payable Head office, agencies and branches	1,638,327 9	20
	53,968,624\$8	20

E. & O. E.

Rio de Janeiro, 4th March, 1898.

For the London and River Plate Bank, Limited,

Havilland A. De Lisle, Manager.

A. H. Thomson, actg. Accountant.

March oth, 1898	
THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA,	crop s unpl unwilli repler On t with b and or ness d
LIMITED.	unwili
Capital 50,000 shares at £20 £1,000,000 do paid up	with b
BALANCE SHEET, 28TH FEBRUARY, 1898.	
Assets:	of 20,0
Capital, uncalled.	bags s this m chang their i
Bills receivable	the co
- d office and branches 7.577.575 650	The
Head of the counts 602,242 600 Cash 4,115,101 400 Cash 41,516,61\$\$050	
Liabilities:	
Capital	
1,387,603, 380 1,38	The
Deposits in account current, with notice 1,87,601 Sectored 1	Feb.
Head office and branches	Mar.
	Mar.
E. & O. E. Rio de Janeiro, 5th March, 1898.	
R. N. O. E. Rio de Janeiro, 5th March, 1898. For the British Bank of South America, Limited. Arthur S. Darison, actg. Manager, T. K. Giband, actg. Accountant	Mar.
T. K. Giband, actg. Accountant	The lows:
LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.	
Capital	
Capital	
BALANCE SHEET, 28TH FEBRUARY, 1898.	Rec
Assets: 6,666,666\$670	63,651 for t
Bills discounted	4.520 Bro
Bills receivable	and p
Securities for accounts current C. 6.649,199 970 Sundry accounts. 6.649,199 970 Cash. 11,910,887 450	No.
Liabilities : 56,601,620\$780	
Capital subscribed 13,333,3335330 Deposits in account current, without in- 12,861,561 640	Sto be 25
	Th 34,000
teres do inaccount current, with interest 1,19,442 50 do fixed maturity 6,655,745 50 Head office and branches 4,744,745 50 50 50 50 50 50 50	Euro kilos this ceipt
Securities for accounts current, etc. 4,72,33, Sundry accounts. 13,234,293, 230 652,162,160	02.13
Bills payable 56,601,620\$780	Euro Euro estin
E. & O. E. Rio de Janeiro, 3rd March, 1898.	as fo
For the London and Brazilian Bank, Limited, J. Mackenzie, Manager.	1311
F. S. Pryor, Accountant.	
BANQUE FRANÇAISE DU BRÉSIL.	
BALANCE SHEET, 28TH FEBRUARY, 1898.	and
Assets:	
Branches and agencies 27,597,0715952	
Rills discounted	D
Cash, in current funds 6,613,784 119	2
42,507,576\$026 Liabilities:	1
	Keceipts at
Capital, realized 2, seconstool Head office and branches 6, 100,380 Accounts current 6, 97,861, 56 Guaranteed accounts current 180,395,50 Bills payable 180,193,50 Securities pieleded 5,970,710,62 Sundry accounts 5,970,710,62	otsa
Bills payable. 180,329 53 Securities pledged. 5,970,740 62	9 9
Sundry accounts	6 6
E. & O. E. Rio de Janeiro, 5th March, 1898.	
For the Banque Française du Brésil,	bags
John Fol sub-Manager. V. Marsot, Accountant.	
The second secon	
BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND	-
BALANCE SHEET, 28th FEBRUARY, 1898. Assets:	
Guaranteed accounts	,
Guaranteed accounts	×0 -
do disconned 3,226,571 31 do pledged 7,137,939 16	0
do deposited	4 -
Capital subscribed (1 mark = 1\$000) 10,000,000\$00 Deposits in account current :	× –
Capital subscribed (1 mark = 1500)	10
Deposits with fixed maturity 11,060,000 0 Securities pledged and on deposit 18,740,701 I	28
Sundry accounts 6,365.237 9. 83.181,048\$4	tı
E. & O. E. Krah-Theil, Directors.	
MARKET REPORT. Pro de laneiro, 7th March, 1808	
Rio de Janeiro, 7th March, 1898 Exports.	
Coffee.—During the five working days of the wee the demand has been somewhat irregular, but it sales declared amount to about 6.000 bags, realize between the extremes of 1860—1580 between the extremes of 1860—1580 between the extremes of 1860—1580 between the extreme to 1860 between the extreme th	k
the demand has been somewhat irregular, but it sales declared amount to about 65,000 bags, realizable the attention of the control of the con	ed –
No. 7, although some of the brokers refuse to quo the lowest price. Shipments have been very fre	te e,
and although receipts are some 12,000 bags more the	ed
by over 20,000 bags. There is little to be said about the market, excethat American buyers, met with no competition from	pt —
the Europeans, and dealers continue the same poli of meeting the demand, even when some have be	en
paying rather high prices to the factors. The cour of the foreign markets apparently shows that abro the steady supplies here and in Santos produce	ad no
sensible effect, for they are prepared to see the outsi	de

RICA, 1,000	crop estims simplion is unwilling to replenished On the 28 with broker and on the iness done will be a changed habags sold, this mornin change has their ideas. The shipp
144.440\$440 115.535 680 171.256 640 152,176 490 144,145 150 1577.575 650 192,243 660 115,101 400 116,618\$050	changed habags sold. It this mornin change has their ideas the course of The shipm
88,888,886 687,603 (\$6 597,6079 (10) 896,208 530 896,208 530 536,402 730 117,222 420 850,180 250 516,618\$050 mited.	95. The vesse United Feb. 27 N 28 Mar. 3 N Euroj Mar. 1 A 3 B 5 E Elsew Mar. 2 V The coffe
mited. ger. intant	10.1101
IMITED .	Uuite Euro Cape River Coast
666,666\$670 1\$1,957 540 001,781 490 506,094 670 369,882 980 222,150 000 649,199 970 910,887 460 661,620\$780	Receipts 63,651 bags for the w 4,520 bags of Brokers' and per ar
,333,333\$330 ,361,561 640 ,319,142 520 ,683,716 3q0 ,294 261 450 ,223,150 600 ,234,293 230 652,162 100 ,661,620\$780	Stocks in be 255-457 l' The sale 44-00 bags Europe ekilos, until this price if 62,448 bag 42,000 bags Europe ar estimated. The shij as follows
Limited, ager. .ccountant.	as follows Unit
SIL. , 1898. 7,507,074\$626 1,664,643 812 2,201,718 356 1,448,556 286 1,050,508 846 6,613,784 119 2,507,576\$026	and for ei
2,507,576\$026 2,507,576\$026 2,507,000\$000 6,100,486 02 6,407,863 56 1,348,556 28 180,329 53 5,970,740 62 2,507,576\$02	Exchange on Lor teamer freight, 5 Receipts at Sauto
r. it.	***************************************
SCHLAND	10,2%
7,064,053 \$ 3, 16,841,352,31	310,273
16,841,352 31 7,961,785 6c 17,451,614 16 3,226,571 31 7,137,939 16 8,376,190 70 14,221,541 8: 83,181,048\$41	10 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
10,000,000\$00 12,970.314 5; 6,586,047 0	xo = 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10
12,979,314 5; 6,586,047 0 15,449,738 7; 13,060,009 0 18,740,701 1 6,365,237 9; 83,181,048\$4	55
Directors.	156 9.
March, 1898	105

ron estimates reached white the moderate	con-
rop estimates received, while the mosterate implion in Rutrupe looks as If holders there implies the representation of the same basis of cost, on the 28 ulot, the reported sales were 15,000 rith brokers quoting No 7 at 115700-12800 per at and on the 23nd, without change in quotations, the case done was about 8,000 bags, with the market rockers quoted on the 3rd at 115600-11850, with 7 axono bags, and on the following day 1,200 bags, and 1,200 bags, with the following day 1,200 bags, and 1,200 bags, with the following day 1,200 bags, and 1,200 bags, and 1,200 bags, and 1,200 bags, with 1,200 bags, and 1,200 bags,	
hanged hands. Saturday was quiet, with about ags sold, but the market did not seem weak his morning factors are said to be steady. A hange has opened very weak, if dealers do not heir ideas business with exporters seems proba he course of the day.	t 8,000 c, and As ex- t alter ble in
ther datas missiles with exporters seems proof. The shipments since our last report have been 71,877 bags for the United States 71,537	
delete page	
The vessels sailed with coffee are:	
Feb. 27 New York Ger S.r Salerno	30,750 24,692 18,793
Mar. 1 Antwerp Ger str Mainz	1,250 750 8,058
Mar. 2 Valparaiso Br str Orofesa	
United States. 219,08 Europe 71,76 Cane	6
River Plate, etc	4 5
316,52 Receipts for the past week were 75,002 bags, a 63,651 bags for the preceding week and 68,10 for the week before. In transit the receipts 4,520 bags coastwise.	igainst it bags is were
Brokers' quotations, according to New-York and per arroba, were the following :	5-'97
No. 6	ninal -15\$200 -14 600 -14 200
9 11 10011 200 11 000 13 900- Stocks in all hands were this morning estimate 255.457 bags.	ated to
The sales reported in Santos for the week 34,000 bags for the United States and 50,000 by Europe. "Good average" was quoted at 85500 kilos, until the 4th inst, when 85400 was wired	ags for per to land at
Stocks in all hands were this morning estim be 25.457 bags. The sales reported in Santos for the weel agroot bags for the United States and 5,0,000 be Europe. «Good averages was quoted at 8500 klos, mitt like 4th inst. when \$540 was weet to \$640 bags. (or \$640 bags.) when \$640 bags for the Vnited States and 15,000 Europe and the stocks on Saturday quies to the week six days, were 50,45 bags. (as the \$640 bags for the United States and 15,000 Europe and the stocks on Saturday evening estimated to be about 70,000 bags. The shipments from Santos in February were as follows:	against pments pags for g were
The shipments from Santos in February were as follows:	divided
United States. 92.8 Europe. 286.7 Coastwise. 1.6	82 23 34
and for eight months of the crop year :	gs 275 119
Constwise	
Daily receipts and shipments of cot. Rio de Janeiro	fee at
Receipts Shipments Europ Cape Cone Costw Total shipm Stock Average qu N. V do N. Y. spot of Exchange of Steamer frei	
Receipts	
ts U. States ope er Plate, etc. stwise pments quot. No. 7. quot. No. 7. st quot. N. 7. et on London regight, 5%, at	
bags es bags per @	
10.383 14.338 2.000 2.389 11.847 268.371 11.800 11.200 6 K C. 6 K C. 6 6 K C. 10.250	Feb. 28
285,13 220,16 70,56 15,811 314,211	Totals since 1 F

	Feb. 28	Totals since 1 Feb.	Mar, 1	Mar. 2 Mar. 3 Mar. 4 Mar. 5	Mar. 3	Mar. 4	Mar. 5	Mar. 6	Totals Totals since 1 Mar. since 1 July.	Totals since 1 July
			- China sarras	manufactural and a straight	Name and distant and					
	10.383	285,137	5.758	13,679	26,193	5.518	9,874	3,707	64.709	3,360,833
Ti Clarke	14.258	220.164	: :	13,203	10,460	15.739	18,127	:	57,619	1,884,342
HIS C. States	3	30.00		. 1	7.128	4.530	3,859		15,517	1,050.741
niope						:	:	:		116,216
De	:	7.664	;	465	222	:	:		687	64.954
and a many care.	2.280	15,819			3,660	40	:		3,700	118,953
	18.547	314,216	:	13.758	21,170	20,309	21,986		77.523	3, 235, 206
mpucares ougo	268,271	:	274,009	273.930	278,653	263,862	251.750	255,457		
e quot. No. 7.							1			
per @	on the same	:								
lo No. S	11 200	:	:	11 200	11 200	11 2000				
	2 % 9		6%0	67.0	6 1/2 0	6 % 0.	0 % 0	1		•
:	6 2:/ 12 d.	:	:	6 11/16	6 21/32	6 %	6 15/32			
	40 0	:	:	40 C.	40 C.	40 C.	40 €	:		:
ricigire, 5 to bearings	10.2%	-		27.841	200		20105		60,186	× 100.00×

Imports.

Imports.

Receipts of most articles have been fair, and prices generally are slightly higher, or unchanged, with however some rather nominal, under considerable supplies. Flour has been firm, but without much price and the supplies of the supplies of the supplies of the supplies. Flour has been firm, but without much lifetie, and this quality is neglected, while American is rather dearer. The supply of codish has been very heavy and the market has declined. Lard and rice are unchanged and post rather dearer. Three carsonided the many and the supplied the many and dealers have reduced their prices; turpentine and constant and the supplied the supplied to the supplied to the supplied to the supplied the supplied to the property of the supplied to the supplied

The deliveries for the week do not appear to have exceeded 400 bits, but the market is reported to be firm and prices are advanced by 500 rs, per belt, for American and 15 for local miles with River new first and the delivery of the first and the foreign flour, or well at the behavior of the first hands, and brokers quote as follows, viz:

Trieste	nominal.
Richmond 1st	505000
do 2nd	nominal.
Baltimore 1st	50 000
dond	49 500-49\$750
Western and Interior	49 500-50 000
River Plate	44 000-45 000
Local Mills	49 000-50 000

Local Mills. 49 000-50 000

Coaffish.—The receipts have been 1.678 tibls, 311

Coaffish.—The receipts have been 1.678 tibls, 311

Coaffish.—The receipts have been 1.678 tibls per

Flora from St. John, 1.62 tibls per John Roberts from

Gaspe and Loag cases Nowegian per John Roberts from

Hamburg. The supply has been feel divided among

dealers, the market falling off, with stocks increased

to some rs.00 packages. Dealers quote Gasne tibls at

saf, and Norwegian cases at \$\$500-6000, but prices

are said to be rather nominal.

Lard.—The Rose Innes. brought 250 cases from New

York. No changes are made in last retail autotations

from 1800 f

of 80-sqa rs. per th. for American and 15(50-1500) per kilogramme for native more than 15(50-1500). Por R.-Receipt and the state of the

Swedish Pine.—Receipts ail and nominal quotations are assect prices to describe the description of the same and the latest process of the same and the lates

2 400 t	ons per	Avoca, from Cardin		
3,259	10	Glasgette, do		
2,455	ni ni	Resolution, do		
3,277	20	Zanzibar, do		
2.115	16	New City, do		
3,845		Penarth, do		
2,604	n .	Clandebove, from Newport		
4,755		Magdala, do.		
4. 55	Cantral	and Leopoldina railways.	and	ı

Rum. The receipts coastwise have been 1,063 pipes.

quotations were:	
Pernambuco and Maceió	2455000-2555000
Bahia and Aracajú	230 000-240 000
Campos	230 000-240 000
Angra and Paraty	250 000-260 000
Parahyba	250 000-255 00 0

Pernambuco

Usinas.	6\$800	@ 72200
a regular	6\$200	@ 75000
Somenos regular	45600	@ 7\$000
Demerara	5\$500	
Mascavado	35000	@ 3\$700
Bruto secco	35000	@ 3\$900
Retame	3\$000	@ 3\$200
Cotton. Supplies continue to come		

have been shipped. I quote today ks Permans at 14\$300

per 15 Kilos on snore			
Entries of Sugar from 1st Sept. 97 to 3:st Jan. 1898	975,002	В/.	
Entries of Sugar from 1st Sept. 96 to 31st Jan. 1897	911.584 99.488 77,643	B/.	
Rio d R. G. Rio d R. G.		Shi	

	Southampton Liverpool Liston Oporto, Bremen & Hamburg River Plate	Southern Northern ports of Brazil United States	DESTINATION	Total shipments from Pernambuco from 1st September 1807 to 1st January 1888. Cotton Sugar White Sug. adv	Rio de Janeiro & Suntos R. G. do Sul, Pelotas & P. Alegre	Rio de Janeiro and Santos			Shipments hence to Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Rio Grande do Sul and Porto Alegre in
	7,201	50,679	Bags	from 1st S. Cotton	1,000	12,192	Bags	Cotton	antos, R
,	3,048 3,048 166	4,265	Bales	t Septem ton	100	300	Bales	on	io Gran
	300	331,823	Bags	Sugar	225 105,589 100 15.430	300 63.843 31.886	Bags	Sugar	de do Su
	10 2,305	50,679 4,265 331,823 32,844 230,133	Bags Bales Bags Barrels Bags Barrels	Sugar White Sug. Mascar-	1,980	5,866	Bags Bales Bags Barrels Bags Barrels	Sugar White	l and Pe
-	51,981 200	230,133 147,571	Bags	Sug. A		59.351 2,115	Bags	Sug. Mascav-	o to Ala
1 050	475	575	Barrels	Nascar-			Barrels	Hascav- do	E1.6 12

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

CARTIFFE HE A - Troot 1- 103 tons: Jackson; 68 ds; coal to Brazilian Coal Co.

HAMER A - Listen—He by July of Free; 889 tons; Malconn; 60 ds smallers to E. Oll & Co.

PENSACOLA—He skip Abarovar; 1449 tons; Hibbard; 72 ds; June to order.

MARCH I.

HALIFAX—Br ling Hattie May: 140 tons, Vance; 43 ds; codfish to Norton, Megaw & Co.

MAR. 2.

NEW YORK—Amer bk Rose Tunes, 769 tons, Mitchell; 52 ds; sundries to Levering & Co.

ST. JOHN—Be Ing Floor; 385 tons; Tizard; 34 ds; codfish to Ferraz Sobrinho & Co.

msi to Ferriz Sobrinho X Co.

New York—Br by J. C. Hamlen Jr.; 537 tons; Lowe;

44 dis sindries to Viuva W. Guimaráes & Co.

—Br bk N. B. Morre; 691 tons; Stewart 46 ds; sundries to order.

tatinst
TALCARICANO-Br bk Guertheven Castle; 778 tons; Davies do.

MAR. 5.
BARBADOS-Amer lug Naglasket; 588 tons; Guptill; ballast.

MAR.

BARBADOS-Br lug Genesta; 419 tons; Davies; ballast. Quenec-Nor bk Vega; 548 tons Tellefsen; do.

Vessels Afloat & Chartered for Rio

Pernambuco and Maceió. 245\$000-255\$000	Angela Schiaffino	Marseilles	man.
Bahia and Aracajú 230 000-240 000	Adetina	Oporto	
Campos	America	Oporto	-
Angra and Paraty 250 000-260 000	Averating	at Lamlash	
Parahyba 250 000-255 000	Antiqua	Satilla	
Talling but it it is a second of the second	Antioch	Portland	-
Name and Address of the Owner o	Rellevae	Pensacola	****
Pernambuco.		Cardiff	5 Feb
		Lisbon	9 Feb
We copy the following from Arthur B. Dallas' Freight	Benteick (str)	Newport	
Report and Shipping List for the month of January	Bonifa	Cardiff	9 Feb.
last :	Cabral (str)	Rangoon	27 Jan.
Sugar. Since date of my last very little rain has	Claudina	Pensacola	
fatten in the Sugar districts and the young canes.	Charles Dickens	Pensacola	-
although foward for the season, are beginning to feel	Concordia	Cardiff	27 Jan.
the drought somewhat; with a continuance of rain the		Rangoon	7 Feb.
coming crop will exceed the past one.	Embla	Hamburg	
Shipments to United States ports have been very	Fernando	Calmar	25 Nov.
	Frances	Baltimore	
considerably; for the Southern Brazilian markets	Ferda	Sabine Pass	
a large amount of sugar has been shipped. For unbag-	Glimt	Hamburg	
ged sugar, per 15 kilos, I quote :	Hannah Blanchard	Sunderland	15 Jan
Usinas	Helene	London	- 1
3ª regular 6\$200 @ 7\$000	Handy	Liverpool	
3ª regular	India	Ship Island Hamburg	13 Jan. 7 Nov.
	Joaquim	Brunswick	7 NOV.
Demerara 5\$500	Julius Palm	Baltimore	25 Jan.
Mascavado 3500 @ 35700	Julia Rollins	New York	25 Jan.
Bruto secco 3\$600 @ 3\$900	King Centic	Pascagoula	12 Jan.
Hruto sectoria.	Kara (str)	Rangoon	3 Feb.
Retame 3\$000 @ 3\$200	Louis.	Hamburg	29 Jan.
Cotton. Supplies continue to come forward freely,	Landskrong	New York	
and ar are R have come to market since my last, and	Lotthus	Pensacola	
there is a good deal of cotton still to come forward	Maribosa	Oporto	
from the interior.	Mabel	Brunswick	-3
Nothing worth mentioning has latterly gone to	Marabout	Pensacola	
Liverpool, but shipments to Rio de Janeiro continue	Mataura	Pensacola	
on a very liberal scale, and some small lots to Portugal	Nellie M. Slade	New York	

15 Glasgow... 17 Pensacola. 20 Pensacola. 25 Cardiff ... 3 Pensacola.

16 London... 22 London... 3 Pensacola .

5 Marseilles A. Avenier & Co.

16 Valencia...... Monteiro Junior & Co. 27 Oporto...... Veiga Pinto & Co.

16 Cardiff Brazilian CoalCo.

Tourder,
John Moore & Co.
John Moore & Co.
El. Petroleo.
Empreva Industrial
H. Soltz & Co.
Gas Co.
John Moore & Co.
John Moor

B. Rodrigues & Co. V. W. Guimarães & C. To order Brazilian Coal Co. To order

646 Mar.

1475 Mar.

719 Feb. 650

428 Feb. 311 903 Mar.

bk Zefiro....

sp Australia.....bk Faerder....bk Ad. Tiedemand bk Crown Prince. sp Fritz Reuter....

Portuguese

Russian

Swedish

bk Bertha..... bk Violeta.....

lug Latwija. lug Fritz Gustav. . bk Australia

10					THER	10	NE	WS	
Occident . Prince Ai Pass of B Philadelp	lbertranderhia		Autwerp Cardiff Antwerp Leith	31 Jan. 7 Feb. — — — 4 Jan.	Foreign saitiu	g ve		the port of R	io de Janeiro,
R. L. T. Ramona. Resi Syra Severn (s	str)		Blyth Swansea Hamburg at Barbados Baltimore	13 Jan. 8 Feb.	NAME	TONS	ARRIVED	FROM	CONSIGNEES
Sterling . St. Lucie Thomas	Hilvard		Cardiff	28 Jan. 4 Feb.	American				
Vareiro. Wilhelm	Anton	ls of foreign steame	Oporto Pensacola Ship Island	Ξ	lng R. F. Pettigrew lug Josephine bk Edm. Phinney lug Elmiranda bk Any bk Rose Innes	870 657 563 665	Feb. 11	Portland. Baltimore. Rosario. New York. Baltimore. New York.	John L. Bisset J. de Souza & Co. Ferraz Sobrinho & Levering & Co.
DATE	NAME	FROM	CONSIGNE	р то	Argentine				
28 28 28	Nagy Lajos Aust. Cito Nor. Maskelyne Blg. Mainz Gr.	Trieste* 48 ds. Rosario* 9 ds. Santos 20 hs do 21 hs.	Rombauer & C To order. Norton, Mega Hermann Stol	w & Co.	lug M. B. Tower British	589	Feb. 12	Rosario	G. Gudgeon & Co.
1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4	Oropesa Br. Horria IIr. Horria III. Mereurio Arg. Mereurio Arg. Autività Ital. Zanazibar III. Keschittion III. Keschittion III. Keschittion III. La Plata Fr. Villin Arg. La Plata Fr. La Plata III. La Plata Fr. La Plata III. La Plata Fr. La Plata III. Magdiala III. Deaterro Ger. Kamanionas Ger. Mamilla Ital. Deaterro Ger. Città di Genova Ital. Magdialena III.	Liverpool* 19 ds. Valparaiso, 13 ds. Cardiff 27 ds. Monteeddeco Mo	Wilson Sons a do Brazilian Coal J. de Souza & A. Fiorita & Central Railw Brazilian Coal Wilson Sons a Missaugeries A Royal Mail. Norton, Mega Leopoldina R Lage Irmãos. Nonlechel & C Chargears Rédw. Johnsto Fiorita. & IceV Edw. Johnsto Fiorita. & IceV Raily Lage Royal Mail. & Company of the	Co. Co. o. ny Co. co. co. co. R co. nuis, n & Co. fincenzi, n & Co. son & Co. Co. co.	sp Macedon bk Embleton bk Stidacona bk Mariga sp Grander sp Marjory Glen bg Arbatus bk Marjory Glen bg Arbatus sp Monrovia bk US Besnard sp Monrovia bk US Grander sp Monrovia bk US Grander sp Monrovia bk Nate Mary bg J. C. Hamilen Jr bk N. B. Morris bk Zadok German	1196 1011 860 1824 2137 1013 380 1200 1083 1449 289 289 530 699 530 1393	22 26 27 28 Feb. 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16	Newport News. Brunswick. Bangkok. Norfolk. Bangkok. Norfolk. Bungkok. New York Cardiff. Hauburg. Hauburg. Hauburg. Hauburg. Hauburg. Hauburg. Cardiff. Sew York Hamburg. Cardiff. Gaspe.	John Moore & Co. E. 1. Petroleo, Empreya Industria Consecutive A & Co. George A Co. George A Co. John Moore & Co. George A Co. Korton, Megawa & Co. Korimaries & L. Kolfa Zo. Wilson Sons & Co. L. A. Magalhies &
-		es of foreign steam	ers.		bk Pionier	1194	Feb.	Hamburg	H. Stottz & Co.
	Departur	ob or rorongh preum			Italian				

Feb. 28 Olbers Blg.	New York*	Coffee.
28 Cordillère Fr.	River Plate.	Sundries.
Mar. 1 Iberia Br.	Liverpool*	do
ı Mainz Ger.	Bremen*	do
r Somerhill Br.	Buenos Aires.	Ballast
2 Oropesa Br.	Valparaiso*	Sundries.
2 Cintra Ger.	Santos.	do
3 La Plata Fr.	Bordeaux*	do
3 Maskelyne Blg.	New Orleans,	Coffee.
3 Atheman Br.	Vancouver.	Same cargo.
3 Kilsyth Br.	Buenos Aires.	Ballast
3 Cito Nor.	Paranaguá.	do
4 La Plata Br.	River Plate.	Sundries.
4 Attivitá Ital.	Buenos Aires.	do
4 Polana Br.	do	Ballast
4 Arlington Br.	Montevideo.	do
4 Vilna Arg.	Paranaguá.	do
4 Nagy Lajos Aust.	Santos.	Sundries
5 Iohanna Ger.	do	do

* Calling at intermediate ports.

DATE NAME

Last Quotations of Stocks and Bonds --- March 7th

Circulation	Public Funds			
262,133,900\$ 102,635,000 124,655,000 11,584,500 24,679,000 18,350,000 Fes. 17,590,000 10,030,000 Fes. 55,000,000 4,000,000 24,327,000	Stock S 0 Currency (apolice)			820\$000— 821\$100 770 559— 771 650 1,000 000—1,002 000
Capital	Banks	Par	Last div.	
20,000,000\$ 20,000,000 24,000,000 16,000,000 20,000,000 117,012,000	Commercial Commercio do 2nd series Crestrico Storecon Crestrico	200\$ 200 80 200 200 200 200 200 200 200	\$\$000 — Jan. 0\$ \$ 000 — Jan. 0\$ \$ 000 — Jan. 0\$ 2 000 — Jan. 0\$ 6 00 — Jan. 0\$ 9 000 — Jan. 0\$ 9 000 — Jan. 9\$ 6 000 — Jan. 9\$	207\$000— 20\$\$000 211 000— 21\$ 000 — 81 000 — 8 000 — 10 000 — 48 000 — 70 000 141 000— 142 000
20,000,000	Rural e Hypothecario	200 100	9 000 Jan. 98 4 500 Jan. 98	- 248 000
Capital	Railways	Par		· ·
3,600,000\$ 110,000,000 16,000,000 62,000,000 24,000,000 42,000,000	Carwellas a Aymorés.	180\$ 200 100 200 .75 200 200 40 200		7\$000— 78750 ————————————————————————————————————
Capital	Tramways	Pur	Last div.	
14,000,000\$ 12,000.000	Jardim Botanico. S. Christovão	200\$ 200	— — Jan. 98 — — Jan. 98	100\$000 154 000
Capital	Mills	Par	Last div.	
10,000,000\$ 6,000,000 5,000,000 6,000,000 1,200,000 1,500,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 360,000	Alliança Brazil Industrial Carloca Confiança Industrial D Jazlet Industrial Miserial Mustrial Miteria Petropolitana S. Pedro de Alcantara Santa Laiza.	200 \$ 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 20	——————————————————————————————————————	180\$000 — 90 000 — ——200\$000 30 0000 —

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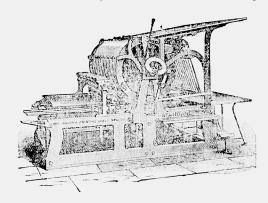
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