THE RIO NEWS.

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Vol. XXIV.

RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 22ND, 1898

Number 12

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Total funds on 31st Dec. 1896 ... £ 12,954.532
Authorized Capital ... , 3,000,000
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RUA OUVIDOR, 45

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This popular Hotel has been completely au-oughly restored and has been provided with si-improvements of every description, inclu-hygienic system of sewerage, flushing tank-ventilating pipes.

ventilating pipes.

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

has been sparred to make this

The most comfortable Hotel
in the city. The baths have likewise been improved.

As before; particular pains will be taken to provide
the guests of this liotel with a first-class table, and
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The restaurant and kitchen are first class.

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WEST COAST ITEMS.

—A Santiago telegram of the 17th says the Chilian government has engaged some Swedish naval officers.

—The Chilian government has accepted the tender of Messrs. Lever, Murphy & Co. for putting five torpedo boats together at Valparaiso. The price is 34,000 dollars, and the time is 104 working days.

—The Chillan customs revenue in 1867 amounted to \$61,183,558.29, of which sum \$24,716,419.90 corresponded to imports and \$50,460,916.50 to exports. The corresponding figures for 1866 were respectively \$63,141,-936.37, \$24,425,506.52, and \$38,719,429.85.

930-37, 524,425,506-52, and §83,719,429,85.

—A telegram from Perú says that the proposal of Chili to the neutrality of that country, has not been accepted, and that the proposed pelosiscite in Taena and Arica is under discussion. Should this be favorable to Peru that country will have to pay ten millions dollars indemnity and the loanto Iglesias. It would be much better, in our opinion, to accept the neutrality proposal. What can Peru hope to gain in a war between Chili and Argentina?

gain in a war between Chili and Argentina?

—Dr. Santiago MacLean has been commissioned to proceed to Punta Arenas to study and report upon the best manner of establishing a permanent quarantine station at that place, for the inspection of vessels arriving from the Atlantic and bound for ports in the Pacific. He is also to report on the health conditions of Punta Arenas, and the means of establishing a hospital service. The reports are to be presented to the superior council of hygiene. The commissioner's appointment is ad honorem.—Chilian Times.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The Paraguayan government is discussing the advisability of establishing a state bank, but a portion of the press combats the idea, as it would only be used for political purposes. It might go further and say that it would only be used for enriching a few favored ones, as is the case with state banks throughout the American continent,—Buenos Aires Review.

American continent, "Buenos Aires Review.

—According to data compiled by the Santa Pé agricultural department, the area under cultivation during the past year was 950,270 hectares of wheat and 300,170 of linseed. The average yield of wheat has been 800 kilos per hectare, whilst in some parts it has averaged 1200 kilos. The crop pans out, therefore, at about 792,216 tons. The average linseed crop has been 750 kilos per hectare, which makes the crop out about 231,877 tons. — Buenos Aires Review.

—The insurance governments in

Aires Réview.

—The insurance companies in Argentina are moving against the iniquitous forced loan. They received orders from London to make the following proposals to the finance minister. First, to pause in the issue of the bonds till congress meets. Second, if this be refused, the companies will depois \$200.000 each against treasury bills. Third, they will buy the bonds at 80 if government undertake to bny them back again at same price in case any of the companies close their business here. Messrs, Runciman, Cordner, Edye and Jedtson have been named as a committee, and they leave for Mar del Plata, to see the finance minister on the matter.—Montevidro Times, March 12. minister of March 12.

minister on the matter,—Montevideo Times, March 12.

—One of the grandest sights ever witnessed in the camps of Buenos Afres was that which occurred in the camps of Carlme last Monday (March 7). The people out there were astonished to see a huge black cloud which obscured the sun a few moments while passing. It was considered to be about a mile in dimension, and passed so rapidly that it was at once discovered to be locusts. It was immediately followed by a large white cloud, considered to be a league in dimension, and which took four hours to pass. This white cloud was discovered to be composed of millions and millions of egaviotas, (gulls) in classe after the locusts. It was really a glorious sight to the estancieros out there, and the white cloud was perhaps the most effective commission for the destruction of the locusts ever formed in this country. Strange to say, the locust cloud seemed to move faster than the gaviota cloud, but ere our friends read this, the 'gaviotas' doubtless have eaten up the locusts. The locust cloud was moving from the southeast to the northeast. We imagine that the 'gaviotas' had their feast somewhere in the camps of San Luis.—Buenos Aires Slandard.
—For a long time past the economical interests of the republic—that is to say, com-

'gaviotas' had their feast somewhere in the camps of San Luis.—Bucos Aires Nandard,
—For a long time past the economical interests of the republic—that is to say, commerce, industry and production, and very especially the first two—have suffered crucily at the hands of politics. The same cause, promoting want of confidence and a chronic feeling of uncertainty and instability, brought about economical depression to the end of the Herrera administration. There was a slight respite and consequent recovery at the beginning of the Borda regime. But this did not also long, and soon all the old symptoms reappeared with steadily increasing intensity—want of confidence in the government, a general feeling of insecurity, consequent renewed economical depression, and finally the acute risis of the civil war. The peace of September last and the reactionary policy of Sr. Cuestas gave a brief respite which saved the republic when on the very brink of calamity, but this also was doomed to be short-lived and up to the dissolution of the chambers, three weeks ago, economical interests were again the suf-

ferers from political agitations, uncertainties and mistrusts. It is only since then that the sky has cleared. Thus it may be said that for eight years, with but brief respites, the economical interests of the republic have been subordinated to the political or have suffered more or less severely from causes directly connected with the political situation. During that period the economical situation of the rapublic has made practically no advance whatever, and has barely kept pace with the regetative increase of the population. This is not a random or rhetorical statement for we are prepared to prove it by figures, though not to-day. For the moment there is a respite, The political horizon is clear as it has rarely been before, the bad elements that were the constant factors of mistrust and uneasiness have been swept out of power, the government enjoys a quite unprecedented amount of public confidence, it has entered boldly upon a reactionary policy entirely favorable to economical interests, and it is pledged to reforms that will still more favor those interests, lastly, there has been an unusually favorable crop of wool and wheat. At hardly any previous moment in the history of the republic have conditions been so entirely and uniformly favorable for economical recovery and for an important advance in industry and commerce.—Nonlevideo Times, March 2.

THE DEBT OF URUGUAY.

Every time that there appears an official publication relative to this enormous financial burden, which on December 31st last reached \$120,750,097, and that we compare this sum with our relaced population, our limited commerce, our feeble industry and our decayed territorial property, we can only regard the said debt as a veritable obstruction, which holds our present progress almost paralised and the future mortgaged for many years, so that we are mable to feel the influence of those great economical advances enjoyed by other nations much less rich than ourselves in the natural elements for the development of work and of national wealth. It is well-known that the debts of a nation do not always impede its progress, but, on the contrary, in many cases contribute to it. It may therefore be asked why our debt does not produce this result. It is because the greater part of it is unproductive. The obligations have been contracted either to make war or to heal the injuries caused by war, or still more to cover the ruinous consequences of disorderly, inmoval and arbitrary administrations, which have had to pay for their maintenance in power by making the fortunes of their principle instruments and supporters, at the same time that many of the members of the said governments filled their own pockets. And because our debts for the greater part represent, and are the coconomical history of, these scandals, a thousand times exposed, therefore it is that we do not find a single railway line built with capital taken from them, nor bridges to cross the swollen currents of our rivers, nor colonies to fertilise our barren hill sides, nor artificial ports for the protection of navigation, nor good embarking whaves for our livesche, nor any of the thousand reforms and facilities reclaimed by our state of its debts contracted, and we would have been free from the heavy taxes compelled by our present unproductive debts, rendering irremediable for many years that dearness of living which repels immigration fr

THE population of Japan, excepting Formoss, according to a census of December 31, 1856, was 24,7-85,264, of which 21,561,023 were males. 4,375 nobles, 2,067,997 *shizoka*, and 4,045,8582 common people. The number of families was 8,004,849.

Banks.

ONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

 Capital
 £
 1,500,4

 Capital paid up.
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 205,4

 Reserve fund.
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 600,4

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Brasilianische bank für deutschland.

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

Capital. . . 10,000,000 Marks.

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Opens accounts current,
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LONDON: Princes Street, E. C. PARIS: 16, Rue Halevy

Rio de Janeiro :

No. 20, Rua da Alfandega

Authorised by Decree No. 591, of 17th October, 1891

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

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Messrs, J. Berenberg Gossler & Co.,

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and correspondents in Germany.

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

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

9, RUE LAFFITTE, Paris.

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Union Bank of London, Limited, London Joint Stock Bank, Limited, Part's Bank, Limited, Lazard Brothers & Co. J. Henry Schroeder & Co. Kleinwort Sons & Co. A. Ruffer & Sons.

Deutsche Bank, Berlin, and correspondents. dents.
Dresden Bank, Dresden, and correspondents.
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The Bank has Correspondents in the United States of America, all European cities, and is prepared to transact business of every description.

Opens accounts current.
Pays interest on deposits under the following con

Without notice.....

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Nectandra Amara Pills.

These wonderful pills, so useful and beneficial in all affections of the stomach and intestines, are obtainable in all places where a post-office exists; the manufacturer will forward by registered mail and to any given address, if accompanied by money: 1 box for 2\$800, 4 dozen boxes for

125800 and One dozen boxes for 205000.

Address: JOAQUIM BUENO DE MIRANDA, No. 74, Rus de S. Pedro, ist floor

From the Inter-Ocean, February 8.

THE « BELGICA » EXPEDITION. LETTER FROM DR. COOK.

MONTEVIDEO, Nov. 14.—I have now been on the *Belgica* nearly a month, and my admiration for her becomes stronger as we advance toward the southern ice. Her history, her fittings, southern ice. Her history, her fittings, her equipment, and her omen all serve to enhance this affection, and every day I find in our good ship new points of interest. She has been dressed and redressed so much on this voyage down the Atlantic that the original owners would now hardly recognize her. She would now hardly recognize her. She has been scraped and polished and painted and rearranged inside and out painted and rearranged inside and out until she looks quite like a pleasure craft. Her new name, steam yacht Belgiau, now fits her; her aspect and atmosphere as a greasy, sooty sealer have vanished. The almost inseparable distinction of a sealing craft—the persistent fishy odor—is gone. The more we drive her over this lonely sea, the more we for and copy and dress her. we take her over this ionery sea, the more we fix and comb and dress her, the stronger we feel her quivering animation. She already has a place in our affections as definitely as a pet horse. As she takes us farther and farther than for the property have the prope away from our homes, we become daily more dependent; as she pitches and tosses in the unruly seas and rides out the forbidding storms we feel we shall

love her better.

We may have become sentimental about our little pet, but much depends on her. On the ability of the *Belgica* to plow through the virgin antarctic ice to plow through the virgin antarctic ice depends our success in exploring new lands. On her hospitality depends our comfort, and on her stability depends not only the success or failure of the entire expedition, but our future existence. Our lives depend on her life; if she is buried in the antarctic we cannot hope to survive. It has not fallen to our lot to witness the birth of the Belgita. She was built at Svelvig, Norway, in 1884. Her first name was Patria, and under the Norwegian flag she made ten sealing voyages of four months each to the arctic ice north and west of Norway. the arctic ice north and west of Norway. This then was the nursery of the sterling qualities for which she was selected to carry this expedition. With an Ar ling qualities for which she was selected to carry this expedition. With an Arcertificate from "Det Norske Veritas" she was rechristened Belgica, placed under the Belgian flag, and under that of the Antwerp yacht club.

To see the Belgian and appreciate her gilded value, she should be observed in the polar ice—her natural home. In a cosmopolitan harbor like Antwern or

the polar ice—her natural home. In a cosmopolitan harbor like Antwerp or Rio de Janeiro, among the larger and more fleet ironclads she seems like a small bulldog amid a group of large greyhounds—small, awkward, and ungraceful. In color the Belgica is gray, with natural wood trimmings. She is belt rigged and has patent single top. bark rigged, and has patent single top-sails, with a body 110 feet long, twenty-six feet wide, with a draught of fifteen feet. In a good wind, without steam, she is able to sail ten knots. An auxiliary steam power is placed well aft, that the bow may rise to crush the ice. The boiler is new, and the engine has The boiler is new, and the engine has an effective horse power of 150. Burning three and a half tons of coal in Belgian bricks (briequettes), and with smooth water, the Belgia will make seven knots an hour. But we shall only use her half speed, for with two tons of coal she will make about five knots, a speed quite sufficient amid ice-barges deficitive, flees, mack joe and

bergs, drifting floes, pack ice, and unknown rocks. There are many points of special in There are many points of special interest in the construction of a modern steam sealer like the Belgrica. But to describe all these would lead us into too many nautical details. A general outline of the construction of the ship, however, should be given. In selecting the framework of the Belgrica timbers were obtained of double the ordinary size and strength of vessels of the same measurement. The stern was inclined, measurement. The stern was inclined, making the bow of an inclination simimaking the bow of an inclination similar to that of a sledge runner, which enables the vessel to rise onto the surface of the ice and crush it rather by its own weight than by the motive force, as did the older ice vessels,

Otherwise the shape is similar to that of a well-built modern sailing vessel. The planking inside and outside of the pon-derous framework is of extraordinary strength, and over all is a special ice sheeting of very hard wood.

The bow and stern are protected by four-inch planks of greenheart, a tropical wood possessing the remarkable quality of being both hard and elastic. Experience has taught that this wood Experience has taught that this wood affords the best protection against ice destruction. Amidship the wear is less and here thick oak plank seems to afford the needed security, while it is much lighter and cheaper. The stern is fifteen feet thick, and the breast wall about twelve feet in antro-posterior diameter. Outside of this there is a protective sheathing of soft Swedish iron to receive the first cutting edges of the ice. The rudder is large enough to stand the ice crushing, should the vessel go stern first into the pack, and its helmiport is large enough to make it possible to dislodge obstructive ice. The propeller, too, has its special points of interest. It can be raised out of the water as occasion may require to free it

of interest. It can be raised out of the water as occasion may require to free it from destructive ice masses or to replace it with a new one should it be broken, and also to permit freer sailing. And then there is the crow's nest, a huge barrel raised to the top of the mainmast to enable the look out to view a greater horizon. We shall often expect to hear, as I have in the arctic, startling news from the man in the sky-barrel. He will probably announce the first sight of some new lands, and sky-barrel. He will probably announce the first sight of some new lands, and often send down the signal of our approach to some big animal—have us all on deek armed with rifles, only to find a piece of discolored ice or snow as a target. If by chance the southern ice floes should hug us too affectionately we are well prepared for its nuwelcome ice floes should hug us too affectionately we are well prepared for its unwelcome caresses. Our little ship will stand a good deal of hard squeezing. She is constructed to fight not only with her engine and her armored breast, but in her bowels we have stored something like 2,000 tons of tonite, a Belgian explosive, said to be superior to dynamite for ice destruction. With this tonite we hove to blast and shatter and find we hope to blast and shatter and find freedom for our *Belgica* if embraced by

Although we do not expect to hunt seals or whales or anything else for commercial purposes, the expedition is well prepared to take all kinds of life for scientific study. We have harpoon guns to capture whales and sea eleph-ants; we have rides, shotguns, pistols, ants: we nave rates, shogains, pistors, knives, and ammunition to do justice to a pirate ship. Several thousand pounds of alcohol and a large quantity of chemicals to preserve animal speci-mens. There are also cotton for stuffing of chemicals to preserve animal specimens. There are also cotton for stuffing birds, apparatus for blowing eggs and cameras of all varieties for photographing the strange antarctic life with its immediate surroundings. The devices for scientific fishing are as complete as the limited finances would permit. We will be able to fish on the surface, in the middle stratas, and on the bottom of the deep sea. We can even scrape the bed of the ocean with huge dredges for low forms of life; can drop thermometers down to register the degrees of heat of their invisible homes. The trawls and dredges are made after the last American Sigsbee system, as improved by Professor Agassiz. There are four huge frames, fifteen nets, and 3,000 fathoms of galvanized steel rope, with a tensile strength of five tons to haul the catch by steam. And then there is the tangle bar and much other fishing apparatus, all of which would make an old-time fisherman stare with envy. Scientific fishing will be an important and interesting part of our work. In short the equipment is such that not only the life of the air and the land will be possible, but a systematic study of the marine life inhabiting the unmeasured depths of the Southern ocean will be possible.

The new science of oceanography, or,

and equipment of the *Belgica*. The outfit for fishing partly belongs to this department, unique in devices for sounding the ocean in all depths, with pianoforte wire and steel rope as a line, and sinkers which detach automatically, and sinkers which detach automatically, and a complicated system of special steam machinery is now adjusted ready for use. We expect to study the submarine currents, temperature, and the composition of the waters. For all of this we have special apparatus. Perhaps not interesting to the average reader is a description but the results or account to add nay and starting chanare sure to add new and startling chapters to the growing annals of ocean science.

The laboratory is in a small, specially constructed deckhouse behind the constructed deckhouse behind the for-mast. Its dimensions are small, perhaps fifteen feet long and twelve feet wide, but its capacity for storing apparatus and its convenience for work are phe-nomenal. It is intended as the center for all scientific work, a sort of union den for the working staff, as the motto, painted in large letters over the window, «L'Union Fait l'Force, » indicates. It will however, be principally used for will, however, be principally used for meteorologic, oceanographic, and zoo-logical investigations.

A very complete library is on board-A very compete intary is of non-a library, like the men, of various tongues and descriptive of a great variety of subjects. Each department has its technical bibliography. The com-mandant and the writer have a general collection of all the antarctic narratives in all tongues. The captain has a charts and books on navigation. The captain has a heap of tenant Dance has everything pertaining to terrestrial magnetism. The general scientific library is, indeed, a cosmo-politan collection. It contains books in French, English, German, Polish, Norwegian, and Roumanian print.

The quarters for officers and men are fairly good—palatial, as comfort is measured on a sealer. The commandant has a neat little room behind the mizhas a neat little room behind the miz-zenmast and opposite the kitchen. It is carpeted, nicely furnished, and the walls are artistically bedecked by old Dutch sketches, some paintings, and many photos of polar scenes. We are so pressed for space that we are told that even this room will be partly filled with coal at Punta Arens.

with coal at Punta Arenas. A door through the lift of the cabin opens into an aisle, at the side of which are the four berths where the denizens of science sleep. The sides are thoughtof science sleep. The sides are thought-fully lined with lockers, but every nook, the beds, the ceiling, and, at times, even the floor, are covered with clotheven the floor, are covered with clothing, instruments, and books. After a storm it is a joyous rivalry of hopeless entanglement. The forecastle occupies the space between decks, from the foremast to the stern. It is large, light, and, as compared to the officers' quarters, it is extremely comfortable. We cannot be reach. Feach in the cable. Ceruna in speak French in the cabin, German in the laboratory, and a mixture of English, Norwegian, French, and German in the forecastle. The life on board the in the forecastle. The life on board the *Belgica* is that of a well-regulated family Begin as that of a weir-regulated raim, but he will also be expected to lend a brotherly hand to his companions as occasion may require. On clear evenings the music box is often brought on deck, and as the familiar tunes bound deck, and as the familiar tunes bound deck, and as the familiar tunes bound out into the strangely clear atmosphere, some sing, others dance; some walk about, still others play games. The scene is truly melancholy upon reflection. We are going farther and farther away from home to the most desolate and forbidding part of the known or the unknown world. Our return is uncertain, our future is dark; but we have set out with this knowledge. but we have set out with this knowledge before us, and now it is our duty to aid before us, and now it is our duty to aid in keeping up the general family cheerfulness. Whatever else may be our future, success or failure, our domestic comforts are assured. When we assemble on deck after dinner, with the music in our midst, to draw out a general feeling of well-being, a generous and unanimous air of joy rises with the ascending dew of the setting sun.

FREDERICK A. COOK, M.D.

From The Dublin Review, January, 1898.
THE HIBERNO-DANISH PREDE-CESSORS OF COLUMBUS.

By Mrs. MARION MULHALL.

There are few things more interest ing in history than to trace the footsteps of the discoverers of unknown lands, and one cannot help envying the ignor-ance of our ancestors concerning distant parts of the world, which left them free to people the bleakest and most inhos-pitable wilderness with the creations of a fervid imagination.

A considerable number of years have A considerable number of years have elapsed since the attention of the world was first directed to the discovery of America by the Dublin Norseman 500 years before Columbus, whose fame is held so sacred by the bulk of mankind that it requires not a little courage even in the slightest degree to seem to detract from the merits of his great rediscovery. Baucroft in his history of tract from the merits of his great re-discovery. Bancroft in his history of the United States says "that, although there may be some truth in the report mentioned by an historian of Iceland, of a vessel driven from Greenland to the shores of Labrador, yet this fact no way diminishes the claim of Columbus to that discovery which had been the constant object of his thoughts, and the hope of which gave him that patient endurance of the many disappointments which so impeded the execution of his which so impeded the execution of his purpose.

The first name given definitely by the «Landmannabok,» p. 132 (which may be called the Doomsday-book of Iceland), as having visited the New World, is Ari-Marson, the great-grandson of O'Carroll, King of Dublin, who was wreeked on the coast of Florida in 983. which he called Great Ireland or Whitemen's Land. Ari-Marson is mentioned in the "Kristni Saga," chap.

1, p. 6, among the principal chiefs in Iceland in the year 981, at which time Bishop Fredrick and Thowald Kodranson came there to preach Christianity, and, according to Rafn, Ari was baptized a Christian in 983. The illustrious tized a Christian in 983. The illustrious Icelandic sage and historian, Ari Frode, states that his uncle Thorkell Gellerson had been informed by Icelanders that Ari-Marson, on landing on Great Ireland or Whitemen's Land, had been recognised and could not get away, but was there held in great respect. This was there held in great respect. This statement, therefore, shows that in those times there was occasional intercourse between the New World and Europe, principally Ireland. Although Ari-Marson is the first name given by the *Landnamabok * as having discovered America, yet another Irish covered America, yet another Irish Dane, descendant of King Aulaf of Dublin, fled from Iceland in 908 to Dubini, fied from receased in gos we sesage the rage of an infuriated husband and brother. This was Biorn Asbraud, "the hero of Breidviking" ("Muller's Bibliothek," vol. i. p. 193), a brave who, like Samson of old, fell into the who, fike samson of old, fell into the meshes of another Delilah, Thurida, wife of Thorodd, a Dublin merchant settled in Iceland; rumor asserted that he was the father of her son Kiartan. It was supposed that Biorn had perished at sea, but it is more than probable that it was he and his companions who recognised in Ari-Marson a great Ice-landic chieftain, and it may have been Biorn also, not Ari, who first gave the name Great Ireland to the New World. Be this as it may, a few years after, according to the "Eyrbyggia Saga," Gudlief, another Dublin merchant, was driven by contrary winds to an unknown land, and on going on shore found himself in the midst of a people who threatened him in what seemed to Gudlief the Irish language. At last he saw a grand-looking old man with flowing white beard approaching, surrounded by Norsemen (*Eyrbyggia Saga, *chap. Lxiv, p. 328); he addressed Gudlief in Norse and told him that he was Biorn, who had been driven from Iceland, and that he did not wish to return to that country; all he desired was that he should be left in peace. However, on should be lett in peace. However, on Gudlief's departure, Biorn gave him a gold ring for Thurida and a sword for her son Kiartan. Gudlief sailed for Dublin, and afterwards delivered Biorn's

presents and message to Thurida in Iceland.

Although M. Rafn was the first historian in modern times who collected and published under the title, "Antiquitates Americae Columbiarum" (Copenhagen, 1837), all the documents treating of the early voyages of the Northmen, yet as early as 1570 Ortelius claimed for them the merit of being the first discoverers of the New World from the European continent. Tofecus, in his "Historia Vinlandiae Antique," published in 1705, and in his "Gronlandia Antiqua," which appeared the following year, Suhn, Schonig, Lendeborg and Schroder, all gave information on this subject. The English writers, including John Reinhold Foster in his "History of Voyages and Discoveries by the Northmen," but without entering into details, and we are indebted to the indeficiently alberts of M. Rafn, as Although M. Rafn was the first his into details, and we are indebted to the indefatigable labors of M. Rafin, assisted by Finn Magnussen and other eminent scholars, for the transcription the old manuscripts of the Sagas relating the story

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HAND BOOK OF RIO DE JANEIRO

A SECOND EDITION of this useful guide back is now in course of revision and will be published at the ear-liest date possible. It will be considerably improved and enlarged. A few good advertisements will be received. For terms and other information apply to the Editor of The Rockets.

FINE ENGLISH TAILORING.

J. W. SPRENGER

40, Rua da Alfandega, 40

RIO DE JANEIRO.

English and Scotch Goods.

POCKET CHARMS.

Every one knows how large a part charms of all kinds play in popular superstition. Leaves and roots of plants, nuts and fruits of various kinds, bones of animals, shreds of clothing, strange pieces of doggerel—often of a religious cast—and many other wonderful things, both homely and strange, have been used in one way or another, either as protections from evil, or as remedies for disease. They have been worn as amulets, carried as talismans, placed in little bags and worn round the meck or round the waist, and have been c'herished with as much anxious care as a West African negro could bestow a West African negro could bestow upon his fetish.

upon his fetish.

The belief in charms is supposed to be nearly extinct in these days of illumination; but those who think thus would probably be surprised if they were told how many and various are the charms which are still worn or carried about the person, and not alone by the uneducated portion of society. It is not at all an uncommon thing, for instance, for grave and sober citizens, as for ignorant rustics, to carry a potato in the pocket as a preservative from as for ignorant rustics, to carry a potato in the pocket as a preservative from rheumatism. No one seems to know exactly how the charm works, or why the potato should have been selected as the irresistible foe of rheumatism; but the fact remains that it is carried about daily in no small number of pockets. Faith is no doubt of great assistance. An East Anglian periodical some years ago recorded an instructive conversation between a gentleman who suffered from ago recorded an instructive conversation between a gentleman who suffered from rheumatism and an old gamekeeper who hailed from Suffolk. The sufferer was one day complaining of being rather stiffer than usual. "Well, sir, do ye try it. I have carried one in my pocket for many years. Only, mind ye, sir, it must be stolen. You must get it out of a neighbor's field." And then the old man drew from his pocket an old potato black with age. "Well, keeper," said the gentleman, "has it cured your rheumatism?" "I do'ent exactly know,"

Other sufferers from this most troublesome and painful complaint have declared without hesitation that since declared without hesitation that since the; have taken to carrying a potato in their pockets their pains have either vanished, or, at least, have been much relieved. After a potato has been carried about in the pocket for a few months, it dries up and shrinks to quite a small size, and becomes as hard as a sone. The belief in the beneficial effect which the humble vegetable has upon rheumatic pains is very widespread. Even the water in which potatoes have been boiled has been warmly recommended for application, as hot as can be borne, to the part affected; and sufferers have been told that one application of this very simple remedy has been known to cure the most obstinate rheumatic pains.

Other things besides potatoes have

rheumatic pains.

Other things besides potatoes have been used as pocket charms for rheumatism. An old Sussex lady once advised a victim to find an elder stick with three, five, or seven knots upon it, and then to carry it in the pocket. Horse-chestnuts are similarly used in some parts. Not long ago a New York paper mentioned that at a gathering of some twenty lawyers, ministers, and other professional men, the talk turned upon this belief in the effect of the horse-chestnut on rheumatism, and no less than thirteen out of the twenty other professional men, the talk turned upon this belief in the effect of the horse-chestnut on rheumatism, and no less than thirteen out of the twenty confessed that they then had chestnuts in their pockets. One or two other things, including small pieces of alum, roll sulphur, the right forefoot of a hare, and sprigs of mountain-ash, have been carried about in the pocket as charms against rheumatism. Other complaints have their own pocket charms. Both toothache and ague may be prevented or cured by carrying in your pocket a paw cut off from a live mole. A mole catcher once told a friend of the late Mr. William Henderson, the well-known author of «My Life as an Angler,» that he had often been asked for moles' paws for this purpose. Superstition recks little of cruelty. Less cruel was the method once suggested in one of the Southern counties. A coachman's daughter, a victim of ague, was strongly advised to cure herself by putting a caterpillar into a box, and carrying it in her pocket. She was assured that as the caterpillar wasted away, so her ague fits would decrease. A double hazel-nut has also been carried as a pocket-charm against toothache. Cramp, which, like ague and rheumatism, is a common rural complaint, may be guarded against by carrying in your pocket the small bone of a sheep's or lamb's leg. Some daring victims have substituted the human «patella» for the sheep's bone. A small bone in the head of a goose has been made to serve the same purpose. purpose

has been made to serve the same purpose.

Pocket charms are not all of a medical nature. Some are borne about the person simply with a view to ensure luck. A crooked sixpence is a very good talisman to carry for luck, but it should be carried in the left side pocket. Miss Courtney, in her interesting collection of Cornish folk-lore, says that she once saw an old woman turn out her pocket; and among its rather multifarious contents were a knuckle-bone carried as a cure and preventative of cramp, and the tip of an ox-tongue kept for good luck. Perhaps the most curious development of this pocket worship of luck is found in the habit which burglars have of carrying a piece of coal in the pocket "for luck." Over and over again at Bow-street, and at other police-courts, it has been stated in evidence by constables, when recounting the contents of their prisoners; pockets, that among skeleton keys and other tools of the nefarious trade, they had found a piece of coal to ensure luck

charms the use of coal by burglars charms the use of coal by burglars seems the strangest and the most inexplicable. One observer, anxious to offer a scientific explanation, has hazarded the suggestion that the color of the coal a may suggest, very dimly and remotely, to the burglar-mind, remote shadowy tale of invisibility s; but the suggestion itself is too dim and countries to come and the countries of the coal a may be considered. but the suggestion itself is too dim and remote to carry much conviction. «It is a curious psychological study in two ways,» says the same writer, «first, how the burglar comes to think of an amulet, and what he thinks it is or can do, and, second, the burglar imagination, which throws a glamor of Asian romance over a chip of coal stole frame residue court.

which the decrees of fate may be avoided.—The Clobe.

From the N. V. Journal of Commerce, February 2.

AMERICAN ENGINES IN BRAZIL.

REVIEW OF CONDITIONS IN THE SAN PAULO ENTRICT.

At the convention of manufacturers recently held in this city marked stress was placed upon the necessity of obtaining specific information regarding the requirements of foreign markets. Information composed largely of generalities, such for instance as is frequently forwarded by consuls, is to the manufacturer trying to extend his export trade or establish such a trade, as a rule, valueless except, possibly, as a first introduction to a possible market. What manufacturers want is a description of the kind of goods that are already in use in a specified locality, the prices at which and the terms on which they aresold, the transportation charges, customs regulations, packing requirements, names of merchants handling the class of goods in question, etc., etc.

The value of such specific information is plainly apparent. A manufacturer has at once data that will enable him to weigh the chances of success of operating in a new market to such a degree that he is at least saved the expense of experiments that, from their natural conditions, are bound to be failures. Nearly all the exporter's associations are now making a specialty of this character of information we are, through the courtesy of Mr. W. P. Wilson, director of the Phildelphia Museum, enabled to give the following copy of a report relative to the engine business of San Paulo, Brazil. This report, it will be seen, traces the business from the European factory to the Brazilian plantation, giving all the information which an American manufacturer must have in order to place his products in the same field. The report follows:

Character and variety—Steam and Water Engines; windmills.

products in the same field. The report follows:

Character and variety—Steam and Water Engines; windmills.

Countries of Origin—Steam engines are, with few expections, of British manufacture, though France and Germany also supply them occasionally. Water engines, national (Brazilian) wheels, compete most successfully with imported goods; but American and British are used to a considerable extent. Windmills, United States made find the readiest market. Quantity imported Annually—No returns giving these details are published.

Manufacturers' prices—Robey & Co. fixed engine, 20 horse-power, f. o. b. Liverpool, with Rich's patent automatic governor and link expansion gear, feed pump, foundation bolts, 4307 (81,439,00); discount about 15 per cent, 440 is (\$223,95)—260 (9s (\$1,269,05). Freight and other expenses to Santos about 4.95 ss (\$453,50); cost, freight and insurance at Santos £356 4s (\$1,732,55). Robey & Co. fixed engine, 14 horse-power, f. o. b. Liverpool, £22 (\$1,059,00); discourse freight and insurance at Santos £356 4s (\$1,732,55). Robey & Co. fixed engine, 14 horse-power, f. o. b. Liverpool, £25 (\$1,059,00); do do, 16 horse power, f. o. b. Liverpool, £25 (\$1,259,00); do do, 20 horse-power by 12 horse-power, 11,500,000 reis; United States exchange value, \$5,70; do. 4 horse-power, 5,500,000 reis; United States exchange value, \$5,50; do 8 horse-power, 7,000,000 reis; United States exchange value, \$5,50; do 8 horse-power, 1,000,000 or is; United States exchange value, \$1,500; do 8 horse-power, 1,1,000,000 reis; United States exchange value, \$1,500; do 8 horse-power, 1,000,000 or is; United States exchange value, \$1,500; do 8 horse-power, 1,000,000 or is; United States exchange value, \$1,500; do 8 horse-power, 1,000,000 or is; United States exchange value, \$1,500; do 8 horse-power, 1,000,000 or is; United States exchange value, \$1,500; do 8 horse-power, 1,000,000 or is; United States exchange value, \$1,500; do 8 horse-power, 1,000,000 or is; United States exchange value, \$1,500; do 8 horse-power, 2,500,000 or

(\$2.08) per ton: the cost of putting into wagons being reis \$5.500 (52.26°) per ton. From New York \$5 per ton would be a fair average. Apply to Paul F, Gerhard & Co., 19 Whitehall street, New York city, Lamport & Holt Line; or Norton & Son, 115 Froduce Exchange, New York city, Norton Line.

Import rate—These goods are considered free of duty; but they pay what is called "expedientes of 10 per cent on the value as per original manufacturer's invoice (which must be produced in custom-house), and 10 per cent on the amount so arrived at. They also pay "capatazias," or handling charges, 200 reis per piece or package weighing up to 50 kilos and 100 reis per 10 kilos over that weight. (1500) is 24c.

but the suggestion itself is too dim and remote to carry much conviction. *It is a curious psychological study in two ways, says the same writer, *first, how the burglar comes to think of article, and, second, the burglar counces to think of article, and, second, the burglar counces to think of article, and, second, the burglar imagination, which throws a glamor of a passing cart.

It has been said that to dream of coal is a sign of riches; but why this should be so regarded or whether the idea may be a sign of riches; but why this should be so regarded or whether the idea may be a sign of riches; but why this should be so regarded or whether the idea may be a sign of riches; but the sign of the black diamond as a pocket charm, are questions which must remain unanswered. The belief in heaves the sign of the sign of the black diamond as a pocket charm, are questions which must remain unanswered. The belief in heaves the sign of the sign of the black diamond as a pocket charm, are questions which the transplicity of the means by which it may be caused, and the equal simplicity of other means by which it may be caused, and the equal simplicity of the means by which it may be caused, and the equal simplicity of the sign of the

SEEKING BETTER QUARTERS.

SEEKING BETTER QUARTERS.

«Look out, young fellow; what are you about?» said the policeman in a certain Sou hern town to a traveling man who was tapping with his cane with evident intention of sunshing in the glass around a street lamp.

«Ah, there you are, a said the traveling man, as the glass gave way with a crash, «Now, if you'll be good enough to arrest me, I will be obliged to you.»

«You seem mighty anxious to get arrested,» said the officer.

«Yes; I was a little bit afraid that you wouldn't notice me. I've got to stay here about three days till I hear from my firm on a business matter.»

business matter.»

« Well, you don't wan! to spend that time in jail, do you?»

« Yes; I have tried both the hotels here.»

MISS MARY KIRK.

MISS MARY KIRK.

The best paid woman in the employ of the United States government is Miss Mary Kirk, translator of Portuguese in the bureau of American republics at Washington. Her salary is §1,800 a year. The maximum salary paid by the government to women clerks is \$1,800 nt per annum. But very few ever receive it. The next is \$1,600, and the majority receive only \$1,400 and \$1,000. In these positions there are many interesting personalities. Representatives of famous families can be found in every department, and some hold positions of trust and responsibility. Besides being the best paid. Miss Kirk is among the youngest of the women who draw salaries from the government. Miss Kirk was born in Pennsylvania. Her father, Isaac Kirk, was a prominent member of the Friends' Society. She is a graduate of Swarthmore College, where she came prominently before the public in a leading part in the play a Antigone, in the original Greek. Her proficiency in languages brought her the teachership in a leading pits' college of Rio de Janeiro, where she became familiar with the Portuguese language—a rare attainment for an American. She has been attached to the Brazilian legation in Washington as translator to Mr. De Mendonya.—New Orleans Picayune, Jan. 13.

"BARON" HICKEY OF TRINIDAD

"BARON" HICKEY OF TRINIDAD.

The suicide of "Baron" James Harden Hickey in a Texas hotel brings to an end a strange and romantic career. An Irishman by birth, but American by nationality, he spoke French like a native, and was at one time a well known figure on the Parisian boulevards. Enjoying apparently an ample fortune, he kept open house on his estate of Andilly, near Montmorency, and entertained the wildest spirits of literary Paris. He wrote a great deal himself over the signature of "Saint Patrice." published a book of literary portraits, « Nos Ecrivains,» and projected an encyclopedia. Later on he started a journal, Le Triboulet was not a success, and the Baron disappeared for a time from Paris. In 1894 he returned and announced to his friends that he was no longer Baron Harden Hickey, but His Sernen Highness James L, Prince of Trinidad. While in the South Atlantic he had, it appears, come across the islet which had so frequently been visited by the treasure seckers, of which Mr. Knight wrote a charming volume, a The Cruise of the Alert," and which last year was the subject of a triangular dispute between Great Britain, Portugal, and Brazil. The Baron had taken possession of the island, and had duly notified his conquest to the powers. His form of government was to be a military dictatorship, with officers wearing the money and the legendary piratical treasure said to have been buried in 1825. To everything else the colonists would be free. Other manifestoes of the same kind were issued from time to time by the prince, and he seems to lave derived some revenue from the sale of his ribands and crosses of the Order of Trinidad and his Trinidad postage-stamps. He did not, however, return to the lonely islet. When Great Britain and Brazil quarrelled over the possession of Trinidad, Prince James sent a protest to the powers. Then he disappeared, and nothing more was heard of him in Europe until February 11, when his death was announced.—European Mail.

The almost universal form in which the dry corn is used

THE almost universal form in which the dry corn is used in Mexico is that of tortillas. It is boiled over night till soft, and then is mashed on a flat stone, called a metate. Then it is molded into a flat cake, between a pair of black, and most likely dirty, hands, and spread upon a heated pan, or piece of sheetiron or earthen-ware; turned once or twice and served upon the table. With boiled black beans, frijoles, this makes the sum and substruce of the living of the peon, and of many of the better classes, too. People can live on this diet, for millions do, and they grow flat and greasy, and they can work on it. The cargadores, porters or carriers, trot along under loads that would stagger some of our sto test-looking beef and pork eating men in the same business.—E.r.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news nud a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of forcign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a summary of the daily coffee reports and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian (Cash invariably in advance)

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NOTICE.

In view of the continued fall in exchange, 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 Brazilian government is to be cordially congratulated on its resolution to sell its new naval vessels. Although we have not seen a confirmation of the report that the two ironelads under con-struction in France, and the torpedo cruiser under construction in Germany, cruiser under construction in Germany, are to be sold, we may presume that the government is only waiting for the buyers to close the transaction. The sale of the Amazonas and Alminante Abren to the United States is happily accomplished without delay, and transfer has already been made. From these sales the Brazilian treasury will receive a large amount in ready cash, and will be relieved of the burden of and will be relieved of the burden of meeting onerous payments on their ac-count in the future. Of course some will say that these vessels should never have been sold, as they are needed for the defence of the country. Others will sneer at the government for its weakness. In our opinion, the sale is weakness. In our opinion, the safe is justifiable in every respect, and reflects great credit upon the government. Brazil has no quarrel with her neighbors, and is not threatened with war. The country is not mixed up in a single dispute which is likely to lead to trouble. Every sword might therefore be turned into a ploughshare without fear, and every naval vessel might be sold or directed to peaceful pursuits. Instead of buying ironclads and cruisers, rifles, uniforms and ammunition, every milreis and every man in the country should be employed in developing trade and industry. These pursuits will do more for the strength and security of the nation than all the armies and navies that can be created. Brazil needs to have her mines developed, her planta-tions improved and their products diversified, new industries created, her interand and foreign commerce extended, and hundreds of useful undertakings pro-moted. She needs schools, libraries, charitable institutions, reformatories, moted. She needs schools, libraries, charitable institutions, reformatories, museums; she needs ports, railways, steamship lines, fisheries, and countless other things. If the government can put away the idea that it wants ships, soldiers and guns, and can then turn the almost exhausted revenues of the country into channels which will develop these peaceful activities, it will be doing a far better and grander work than can ever be done through an empty military display. The sale of these ships was a wise act; now let us have a still wiser one—that of cutting down the

THERE seems to be some confusion THERE seems to be some contusion in regard to the protection of forest lands in and about this city. The municipality says that it has no control over these lands and has no guardas to protect them against devastation. The only competent authority, in some instances, is the national government, which administers the public water supported in the interested in measuring which administers the public water sup-ply and is thus interested in preserving the forests. In every part of the city, however,—on the Copacabana hillsides in Larangeiras, along Rio Comprido, and on every hillside out to Tijuca, the piratical wood-cutter is steadily cutting away the trees, and in some cases is even burning away the underbrush in order to make small plantations. The result of this will be a very serious prejudice to the city in the years to come. If the accounts of old residents are true, the rainfall here has greatly diminished within the last fifty years, and this is due, without doubt, to the forest destruction which has been going on. In the immediate neighborhood this destruction has been all the greater bedestruction has been at the greater because of the great number of persons seeking firewood, and also to make small clearings for cultivation. In the interests of public health, something ought to be done at once to correct the ought to be done at once to correct the evil. Much of the mountainous districts hereabout, if we are not mistaken, is still public property, and its protection ought to be an easy task. As for other lands, if they cover water sources, some general provision for their preservation against indiscriminate wood-cutting ought to be framed. We understand, of course, that a man ought to have the right to do what he pleases with his own. but at the same time, if his liberty of action leads to public injury, then some restraint should be used. The state might very well pass some general some restraint should be used. The state might very well pass some general law for the preservation of forests on the mountain sides and about the sources of all public water supplies. Such lands are commonly unfit for cultivation, and are of no value except for wood. If their proprietors refuse to observe the regulation, then the law should provide for their expropriation for public uses.

To settle the constantly recurring To SETTLE the consumption of disputes and difficulties in the custom-house, the government ought to provide for their settlement outside. The cusfor their settlement outside. The cus-toms officials should be inhibited from the exercise of judicial functions, and the exercise of judician intertions, and their acts should be made subject to the revision of some outside authority, and the final interpretation of any law should rest with the courts. This is no more than fair and just. The merchant should rest with the courts. This is no more than fair and just. The merchant has just as good a right to appeal to the courts against an arbitrary ruling or mistaken interpretation of the law as any other citizen can have, and congress has no power to abridge that right. In our opinion the restriction on appeals from decisions in the custom-house, is clearly unconstitutional. Were it possible for an importer to appeal to the courts against the arbitrary decisions of customs officials, the latter being held responsible for costs and damages like any other litigant, greater care would be exercised in that public department, and fewer cases of injustice would be reported. Immunity from prosecution, and even from revision, places the customs official in a position where his opinion and will are above the law itself. He is a dictator, and his word is law, He interprets the law one way to-day, and another way to-morrow; and there is no appeal from his decision as long as the amount involved is within a certain limit. If he chooses to classify vaseline no appeal from its decision as long as the amount involved is within a certain limit. If he chooses to classify vaseline as dynamite, and fine the importer for an attempt to evade customs regulations, he does so with impunity. To prevent he does so with impunity. To prevent such abuses, every importer should have the right of appeal to some higher authority. In fact, the custom-house should be purely executive in character, and should at all times be subject to the courts and revisionary tribunals. In such matters the people have equal rights with the government, and these rights with the government, and these rights which lightly protected and respected as those of the government. We have these advices, we are glad to say that both nations have conducted themselves with dignity and good judgment, notwithstanding the popular excitement and clamor, and in spite of the bellicose attitude of the jingo ele-

theory that in a republic the rights of the government in such matters are superior to those of the citizen. In the true republic the government is the collective body of citizens, and enjoys nothing more than their common rights nothing more than their common rights and privileges, together with such del egated rights as may be necessary to maintain its representative character and maintain its dignity and authority. That it has sovereign rights, and may exercise powers not delegated to it and in opposition to the will and welfare of the people, no genuine republican will admit. The exercise of such authority is arbitrary and monarchical, not readmit. The exercise of such authority is arbitrary and monarchical, not republican. Then, too, the practice generally fails in its ostensible object—that of protecting the revenues. It hampers trade, destroys mercantile profits, intrade, destroys mercantile profits, in-creases the costs of fiscalization and collection, and ultimately reduces the revenue. The simplest and most liberal methods are always best, and it should be the common aim of both government and people to attain them. And there is no better way to do this than to give the courts revisionary powers.

WHATEVER may be the outcome of

WHATEVER may be the outcome of the present strained relations between the United States and Spain, it must be admitted that the bearing and procedure of the United States government has been dignified and exceptionally courteous. The loss of the new armored cruiser Maine and the greater part of her crew in the harbor of Hayana and under very mysterious aircustances. her crew in the harbor of Havana and under very mysterious circumstances, was calculated to arouse suspicions of foul play, and these suspicions were intensified by the open rejoicings of certain fanatical Spaniards, and by the contemptible inventions of others. The Spanish government, lowever, so promptly expressed its sympathy, and its representation of the and the music promptly expressed its sympathy, and its representative in Cuba and the municipal authorities were so prompt in their tenders of assistance, that it was not possible to believe them guilty of so base a treachery. Among the Cuban sympathizers in the United States, the belief was entertained and nourished that the loss of the *Maine* was due to some outside cause, and they have done their utmost, therefore, to embry have only their utmost, therefore, to embryoil the two nations in war. Happily President McKinley has been strong enough to resist every effort in this direction. The officers connected with the ill-fated ship have maintained a discreet silence, and the government has calmly waited for the results of an official investigation. Although the wreck was allowed to be extra-territorial, or a part of the United States, even though below Spanish waters, the United States government at once gave permission to the Spanish authorities to make an independent investigation. The proposal to conduct a joint investigation was not entera joint investigation was not enter-tained, and for the simple reason that such an inquiry is essentially national and at the outset purely professional— that is, it belongs exclusively to the navy department. If no evidence of criminal treachery were found, then the inquiry will never pass beyond the jurisdiction of that department, and with this the Spatial contents. jurisdiction of that department, and with this the Spanish government can have nothing to do. If, however, evidence were found that the cruiser was blown up by a torpedo from the outside, then the question would become a political one, and the Spanish government would have a right to make a separate, examination of the wreek. ment would have a right to make a separate examination of the wreck. The ready permission given by the American government for an independent investigation, even before the question could possibly become political, must therefore be accepted as a desire to be fair and just. At this distance from the seene of this great disaster, and with the untrustworthy telegraph service which furnishes us news, it is impossible for us to form a correct opinion on such a subject before mail advices are received. And now that we have these advices, we are glad to say that both nations have conducted themselves with dignity and good judgment, notwithstanding the popular

tries, it is true, are hurriedly preparing for war, but this, we are convinced, is more for eventualities than with intention. It should be said, however, that the United States has been steadily in-creasing its navy and coast fortifications for some years past, and the recent ac-quisitions of war material, therefore, can not be considered as an indication that the government has resolved upon

COFFEE NOTES

—"At Tieté, "says an exchange, "the coffee crop this year has been enormous. Since last July it has been necessary to have several spe-cial trains solely for removing the coffee. In spite of this relief the warehouse at the sta-tion has been constantly full."

—According to a bulletin issued by the Central railway there were 20071 bags of coffee at the stations of that line on Saturday last, of which 7330 were at those where the product is shipped and 12,732 at destinations. We do not understand that these figures include the quantity in transit.

The first present control of the control of

—The first government estimate for the growing Java crop is 128,000 piculs, against 490,000 piculs this season. The new private crop is estimated at 190,000 piculs, against 500,000 piculs. The duty payments and deliveries of coffee in the Zolliverein in 180, were 135,700 tons, against 129,000 tons in 1896; in Holland, 73,476 tons, against 67,117 tons in 1806.

—The exports of coffee from India in 1896-97 were 210,797 hundredweight, being the smallest for years. The exports of coffee, as reported by the *Trade Review*, have been as follows:

	Cwt.		Cwt.
1887-88	273,773	1892-93	296,6So
t888-89	365,299	1893-94	278,730
1889-90	239,795	1894-95	281,290
1890-91	233,451	1895-96	290,900
1891-92	311,864	1896-97	210,790

Provincial Notes

—At Aracajú, on the 12th inst, an unsuccess inlattempt was made to destroy the printing office of the Paiz.

On Sunday, in São Paulo, there was a violent storm, which is said to have caused considerable damage.

—The cruiser Andrada, with the six exiles on board, arrived at Bahia on the 17th inst. No one from ashore was permitted to visit the

—A São Paulo jury has absolved Antonio Brunschweid, who had been accused of having manufactured counterfeit labels of foreign

-Still another. On the 17th the President issued a decree annuling the grant of military honors to Mauricio Leon Saunis, of the state of Paraná.

—At Bahia some days ago there was a mut-iny among some soldiers on board the steamer Espirito Santo. The soldiers, it is stated, were dissatisfied with the fare on board.

—It is reported in Juiz de Fóra that Fer nando Lobo is going to resign his seat in the Senate. It took Fernando a long time to lear how to resign; but ce n'est que le premier pa

—A Curityba jury has absolved Alferes João Epaminondas de Andrade Jambo of the crime of assassinating Luiz Addo. The public prose-cutor has appealed. We believe that no one disputes the killing.

—With liberality worthy of a better cause the Amazonas state legislature has voted a six months' leave of absence to Gov. Fileto Fires and the sum of £500 a month for the payment of his travelling expenses.

— The much-needed change which the government has made in the administration of the postal service in Rio Grande do Sul has excited the anger of the castilhistas who threaten to establish a postal service of their own. It is stated that the new administrator has been authorized to thoroughly reorganize the service so as to free it from the pernicious political control instituted under the government of Marshal Floriano Peixoto.

RAILROAD NOTES

—A Santiago telegram of the 16th says that the quartels are full of volunteers, and the authorities are refusing those under 18 years of age.

—It is worthy of note that the British government has ordered a large number of Baldwin locomotives for the railways being constructed into the Soudan.

—The income of the Chilian state railways in December last was \$1,048,615,46; and the expenditure amounted to \$1,044,718,25. The figures for the corresponding month in 1896 were respectively, \$1,067,722.84, and 947,735,60.

— It is stated that of the 25,000 shares of the Carloca trainway company 9,670 belong to Dr. Eduardo Sautos, 8,500 to the Bonco da Repu-blica and 2,900 to Antonio Ferreira Bather. This leaves only 3,930 shares for the other shareholders.

—The formal do Commercio says that the transhipment of goods from the Central to the Leopoldina line at Porto Novo is not made with the necessary promptitude. The Jonal is assured that on the 14th inst. some 5,000 volumes were accumulated at that station.

—The Carioca tramway company (Santa Therezu is constructing a station at the Sil-vestre terminus, and will, it is said, maintain a hotel there. If the guests are anything of the character of a great part of the passengers to that point on Sundays, it will be a hotel to avoid.

—An accusation having—been made that the new Leopoldina—company is seeking to take traffic away from the Central, the managers of that line have seen fit to deny the soft imprach-ment. They only take what is brought to them voluntarily. Are we to believe that the government objects to competition?

—The 8, Christovão tranuway lines carried last year 19,324,828 passengers, of which 13,470 908 paid too reis fares, 5 621,855 paid 200 reis, 66,777 paid 250 reis, and 23,5288 paid 300 reis. The decrease in traffic amounted to 666,759 passengers compared with 1896, and 481,938 passengers compared with 1895.

481.938 passengers compared with 1895.

—The director of the Baturité line has reported various irregularities in payments on that road under the management of his predecessor, and now under examination in the Ceará custom house. The minister of industry has sent copies of the documents to the minister of finance, so that action may be taken against the parties concerned.

against the parties concerned.

—On Sunday there seems to have been a lively time at 'the little town of Parahyba do Sul over a question between the Melhoramentos and Central railways. The director of the latter road had obtained an injunction against a warehouse that the former had begun to build; but the Melhoramentos people seemed indisposed to respect the injunction. The resident engineer of the Central telegraphed that he could not rely on the police, and subsequently telegraph wires were cut, so that traffic on the road was temporarily interrupted. It appears, however, that the Melhoramentos people finally decided to limit their action to a protest against the injunction.

a protest against the injunction.

—Joaquim da Siva Guimaráes, ex-treasurer of the Central railway, accused of the embezzlement of 6,111,695654, was tried on the 4th inst. His lawyers contended that the alleged shortage was purely imaginary. The utmost confusion and disorder, they said, had prevailed in the railway's accounts. All sorts of irregularities for which the accused was not responsible, had been committed in receiving and disbursing money and, as in consequence of these irregularities money supposed to have been received had disuppeared without leaving any vestige to show what had become of it, a shortage was attributed to the ex-treasurer. This argument seems to have been supported by profos that the jury considered satisfactory, for the accused was unanimously acquitted.

SHIPPING NOTES

—The torpedo cruiser Tupy arrived at Ten-eriffe on the 15th inst.

- Twenty-four hours observation on Rio and Santos arrivals has been decreed at Monte-

—The Italian steamship line called the "Li-gure Braziliana," has established a Lisbon service by sending some of their steamers to that port.

There was a collision on the night of the inst., near Flores island, Montevideo, ween the Norwegian str. Kingswood and British str. Croatham, the latter being ik. The crew was saved. sunk.

—On the 16th there was a collision near San Nicolas, on the Paraná river, between the Ladarro, from Asuncion, Paraguay, and the tow-boat Czar. The latter was badly injured, while the former received no damage of consequence.

— The cruiser Andrada, with the six exiles on board, is reported to have left the island of Fernando de Noronha on the 14th inst, at midnight and is expected to arrive here on the 25th. She arrived at Bahia on the 17th and left for Rio on the 19th.

—We are glad to see that the name Aquida-ban is to be retained for the ironclad which bore the leading part in the naval revolt, and which was recliristened Vinte e quatro de Maio. Let us hope that the Republica and Trajano will be similarly treated.

The remains of the hulls, machinery, anchors, chains, and other fittings of the steamers Chantrey and Pentaur, wrecked in Horcon Bay, on the South Chilian coast, and also part of the cargoes which remain in them, have been sold at auction for \$910.

— Surprise is frequently expressed by ship-masters that there is an English hospital in this city. And yet we not only have such a hospital, but it is situated in a charming place and has done good work. In 1894 it received a large number of shipmasters, who have ever since been warm friends of the institution.

—The Correo Espanol of Buenos Aires has taken Brazil to task for selling the cruisers taken Brazil to task for selling the cruisers Amazonas and Almirante Abren to the United States. But let us suppose the sale had been to Spain—What then? And then again, if Brazil has more need of money than ships, what business has any other nation to say she shall not sell them?

— The owners of the Argentine str. Nucro Colastine, which was run down in this harbon in 1896 by the British str. Mayumba, have applied for an embargo in Buenos Aires on the str. foraba belonging to the same owners. It is contended that the claim is against the ship, and not against the owners, consequently an embarco or emarker skip, belonging to the an embargo on another ship belonging to the same owners will not hold.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 17th inst. says that the Brazilian str. *Dimantino* had collied with the British str. *Nanotte* near the island of Martin Garcia, sinking a few minutes latter. The passengers and crew of the *Diamantino* were fortunately saved, The *Diamantino* belonged to the Lloyd Brazileiro company and was engaged in the river traffic between Montevideo and Matto Grosso.

The old Pacific steamer Britannia, which — The old Pacific steamer Britannia, which can be grief in this bay some time ago, and was then sold for a thousand pounds, has now entered upon a new career. She was repaired and refitted for carrying live stock, but has failed to be a success. The Chilian government is now negotiating for her purchase, the price being £ 12,000. She is staunchly built and is easily worth the money, but she is not fast.

casily worth the money, but she is not fast.

—On the 17th inst. the steamer Intiparar an aground in the fog at a place called Tijuca, between Gharatiba and Gavea. To case the vessel the cargo was thrown over board and the steamers Hanna, Happan, Hah and Hanna were sent to its relief. These steamers succeeded at midnight on the 18th in floating the Haipara, which had spring a leak and was probably otherwise damaged. The cargo that was washed ashore was removed by the people residing in the vicinity.

On the 15th the missing of the property of the people residing in the vicinity.

the people residing in the vicinity.

—On the 17th the minister of finance advised the president of the Banco da Republica that the proposal of the German Bank for the purchase of the Lloyd Brazileiro steamship company could not be entertained because of the law relating to the coastwise traffic. Under this law the vessels must be under the Brazilian flag, owned by Brazilians or by a company established in the country and managed by a Brazilian, the ships must be commanded by Brazilians, and at least two-thirds of the crew must be Brazilian. The prevention of a desired sale to a foreign company, is a result which the promoters of the law did not calculate upon.

—A London telegram of the 18th to the

calculate upon.

—A London telegram of the 15th to the Jornal do Commercio announces the sale of the new Brazilian cruisers Almirante Abreu and Amazonas to the United States government. The Jornal of the 16th says that the minister of marine has sent orders for the immediate delivery of the ships to the representative of the United States. The two cruisers have been constructed in England, the contract price for the Almirande Abreu heing £165,340, on which Brazil had paid for the Amazonas, it is thought, is about the same. The contract of sale was signed in London on the 16th, and an American crew took charge of the Amazonas on the following day. The Almirante Abreu is not yet finished.

I OCAL NOTES

—The boarding-house at No. 83 Rua Mal-vino Reis was destroyed by fire on the night of the 16th inst.

—It is reported that the florianistas are going to depose Glycerio and make Julio de Castilhos their leader.

—It is stated that ex-candidate Lauro Sodré is one of the officers who attended the meet-ing at the military club on the 9th inst.

—Marcellino Bispo de Mello is reported to have said that the conspirators who plotted against Prudente also intended to murder Glycerio.

—The old and well-known Hotel de França facing the old Palace square, has been re-op-ned, after having been thoroughly refitted and enlarged.

—Our popular and highly esteemed colleague of the Gazeta de Noticias, Dr. Ferreira de Araujo, has been severely ill, but is now hap-pily recovering.

Apropos of Vice-President Manoel Vic-torino's manifesto, he has received congrat-ulatory telegrams from Julio de Castilhos and Borges de Medeiros.

—There was a fight in Rua do Regente Saturday night between soldiers and the police patrol. The disturbance was provoked by a soldier of the 10th battalion, who was severely wounded.

—Judge Gusmāo Lima in his evidence allu-des to the alleged intention of the conspirators to kill Marcellino after the death of President Prudente de Moraes and thus destroy all proof of their connection with the criminal.

—It was reported last week that to the iron-clad Agaidaban, which has been forced to masquerade under the pseudonym of Vintee Quatro de Maio, its real name was to be restor-ed. We regret to learn that the report has been contradicted.

—The military club of this city has placed its case in the hands of a lawyer, who will seek to have the orders for the closing of that club annulled by some court. It is a curious case surely—this seeking to defeat a military order by an appeal to a civil court?

—There has been a somewhat lower temperature during the past week, but no rain of consequence has fallen. The fever rate shows a slight increase, but not enough to excite alarm. Should the hot weather pass, we may escape the threatened epidemic altogether.

—According to the latest returns the voting in the recent presidential election was :

 For President—Campos Salles
 291,125

 Lauro Sodré
 25,625

 For Vice-President—Rosa e Silva
 265,206
 Fernando Lobo. 25,150

—The supreme council of the court of ap-peals has decided that it is incompetent to take action on the application made to it for a writ of habeas-corpus in favor of Joaquim Freire and Fortunato Medeiros, and the case has consequently been carried to the supreme

—It is asserted that the struggle with Mar-cellino at the arsenal lasted only five minutes and that in so short a time it was materially impossible for him alone, under the circum-stances, to have inflicted three wounds on Marshal Bittencourt and wounded three other

—The evidence given before Judge Raja Gabaglia shows that on the 5th of November the cheering for the memory of Marshal Flor-iano Peixoto and for Vice-President Manoel Victorino and Gen. Barbosa continued even after the murder of Marshal Bittencourt had become known.

The Iniz is engaged in exposing the abuses recently committed under the cover of martial law. These abuses have a mild resemblance to those which were committed with impunity under the government of Marshal Floriano Peixoto, It was undoubtedly that impunity that caused the repetition.

—There is much complaint against the re-cent classification of naval officers, which indeed seems to have been expressly designed to create dissension in the navy. We have, however, too much confidence in the disci-pline of this branch of the military service to believe that any such result will be produced.

Defleve that any sacri result win or produced.

—On Wetherslay the witness Antonio dos Santos testified before Judge Raja Gabaglia that threats and torture had been used to make him sign a false deposition in the murder case of Marshal Bittencourt. He had been thrown into prison, he said, had been deprived of food on alternate days and had been threatened with 30 years' imprisonment.

oeen directed with 30 years' imprisonment.

— Owing to the death of her father and through pressing family affairs, Mrs. Wagstaff, with the death of the father and through pressing family affairs, Mrs. Wagstaff, with the father of the fathe

kinduesses received from them.

—The jacobins have organized the following cabinet for Campos Salles:—Finance, Julio de Castillos; War, Arthur Oscar; Justice and Interior, Isidoro Martins; Industry, Murtinho; Foreign Affairs, Serzedello. No name is mentioned in connection with the navy department; but, as Carlos de Noronha is said to have resigned his place at the head of the maritime chart bureau, it is not difficult to conjecture who the future minister of marine will be. But what will Jeronymo say? Will this increase his claim against the government?

-Some of our German friends complain of an item in our last issue which refers to a an item in our last issue which refers to a reported assertion of the German Emperor that he would not permit the United States to annex Cuba. It ought not to be necessary for us to assure them that we have not the slightest intention of wounding their susceptibilities. Outside of Germany the sayings and doings of the German Emperor are common property, and criticisms and ridicule are heard in every part of the world. It is the misfortune of those who rule. If we laugh, or criticise with the others, our friends must not consider it a personal affront, and we are sure they will not do so. Many of our best friends, and most appreciative ones, are to be found in the German colony, and we shall certainly not seek to offend them.

- We cordially endorse the suggestion made by a gentleman who writes to the press from Baependy in regard to a thorough investigation of the complaints of violation of correspondence at the post-office. Some of the clerks that establishment, especially those admitted in the years 1893 and 1894, seem to be ted in the years 1893 and 1894, seem to be imbued with the belief that they have a perfect right to tamper with mail matter. It is necessary to expurge the post office of this demoralized personnel that persists in maintaining practices which are, as the Bacpendy gentlem an asserts, criminal and disgraceful to the country. He states that he is prepared to sustain with the testimony of witnesses the charges made against the post-office, and we hope that the matter will not be allowed to rest until the evil is entirely remedied.

The promisers of Matel Whyte, Sr. L.

-The proprietor of Hotel Whyte, Sr. J. Alkaim, having applied to the minister of foreign affairs for diplomatic intervention in regard to his claim against the Chilian legation for damages because of the death of the Chilian minister in his hotel, the minister replies : « Disallowed. Proceed for yourself.» We must believe that the friends of the deceased genbelieve that the friends of the deceased gentleman will not care to do less than what is just in the matter. The proprietor has lost heavily by his allowing the patient to remain, and we have heard that he was offered a large sum in case he permitted this. Some years ago we were told of a similar case in one of the city hotels. A young man fell ill with small-pox, and his father bought the hotel rather than see his son taken away to the public small-pox hospital. He knew that the guests would all leave, and he could not justly expect the hotel-keeper to endure such a serious loss on his son's account. All the guests did leave except one, but the loss then fell upon the shoulders of the person most deeply interested. The gentleman who did this to sive his son from removal to a hospital was a Brazilian, and we are sure that most Brazilians will say that he did right.

VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1807.

From the quarterly report of the Directoria Geral de Saude Publica we extract the following returns for 1897, according to quarters;

	rst quarter	2nd quarter	3rd quarter	4th quarter	Total
Marriages	700	624	653	635	2,612
Births	3,528	3.828	2,491	3,066	12,913
Stillbirths	303	305	238	260	1.106
Deaths	3,693	2,755	3,378	3,461	13,287
Brazilians	2,717	2,871	2,526	2,669	10,783
Foreigners	914	830	805	761	3.310
Consump.					
tion	565	578	595	683	2,421
Beriberi	121	109	31	39	300
Yellow fever	98	53	4	4	159
Small-pox	23	4	1	10	38

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

Boietim Trimensal of the general directory of public health; report for the 4th quarter of 1897. We give elsewhere extracts from the summary.

Classificação de Credito; Cia. União In-dustrial S. Sebastião, in liquidation, A state-ment of the character of the claims on the above company by Messrs. J. H. Lowndes & Co. The court of appeals gave its decision in favor of Messrs. J. H. Lowndes & Co. on the

Business Notes

—Decree No. 2,832, of the 14th inst., alters the schedule of consular fees.

—At Jahú, S. Paulo, the construction of a market building has been commenced.

—In the vicinity of Soccorro, S. Paulo, the crops are reported to be suffering very much from drouth.

—The supreme court has decided against the rescision of the judicial liquidation of the estate of Conde de Leopoldina.

—The Bahia tobacco crop from Nov.1, 1896, October 31, 1897, was 23,764,225 kilos, 10se official value was 22,418,559\$141.

-Fifteen large paper mills, principally located in the state of New York, have combined to form a trust, which will be known as the International Paper Co. The capital of the trust is \$45,000,000.

-The newsboys who carry the morning papers out to the suburbs complain that on the morning of the 19th they were compelled to pay 500 reis per package on the Central, besides their fares. Heretofore they had paid their fares only their fares only

-The proprietors of the match factories ner proprietors of the match factories here are complaining of the revenue stamps furnished them. They are pridted on poor paper, are ungummed and are not perforated. The work of cutting, gumming and then affixing them to so great a number of boxes, constitutes a very important addition to the cost of the article.

—It appears to us that a bouled warehouse scheme for this capital, similar to what has been organized in Venezuela, could be made of much use to business men. It would help to save the heavy warehouse charges imposed in the custom-house, and it would be of assistance to small merchants by permitting them to withdraw a part of their goods at a time.

to withdraw a part of their goods at a time.

— The Red Cross Line steamer Grangense, from Manaos and Para, Brazil, which left Para February 4 and arrived at this port on the tryth inst, brought, it is claimed, the largest cargo of rubber which ever entered this port from Brazil, being 855 tons and valued at about \$1,500,000. The vessel was consigned to Shipton Green.— N. Y. Journal of Commerce, Feb. 10. Feb. 19.

Feb. 19.

—Attention has been called to the provisions of the last budget law, which provides for a mixed commission to settle certain disputes in the custom-house. The law distinctly states that this commission shall not only have power to revise the samples of merchandise, but also to decide disputes over classifications. This last-mentioned power is now disputed, and the custom-house ring is trying to reduce the commission to a state of incapacity.

mission to a state of incapacity.

—The Companhia de Tecelagem Santa Luzia manufactured last year 491, 364 bags and \$85, -008 metres of bagging. In the six years and three months of its existence up to the 31st of last December, it manufactured 2,329,766 bags and 4,971,583 metres of bagging, selling 2,365,766 bags and 4,971,583 metres of bagging, for which it received the sum of 3,877,6725904. It imported during this period 5,462 bales of jute, which cost 2,004,125906. Its net profit last year was 131,645543, and on Dec. 31 there was a balance of 2,075,1580 in its favor at the Banco da Republica. Its total assets at that date amounted to 7,284,85562 and its liabilities to 165,693 for. The capital of the company is 360,0005.

—A meeting of the bolders of continuation.

date amounted to 728.485,6632 and its liabilities to 165.034505. The capital of the company is 360,000\$

—A meeting of the holders of certificates of the committee of bondholders of the Pernambuco Water Company was held yesterday, at Winchester House, Old Broad-street.—Mr. R. H. C. Harrison, who presided, said that since the last meeting, in June, 1895, an agreement was made with the company in regard to the two years overdue interest. Since then the interest had been paid in full up to and including the January, 1897, coupon, after which date the amount remitted on behalf of the bondholders had been very small, being barely enough to pay 2 per cent., instead of the full 6 per cent. on the whole of the bonds and certificates. Many reasons were given by the managing director, for the inability of the company to pay more than 2 per cent., and great stress was haid upon the severe fall in exchange, which had dropped nearly so per cent. since the agreement was entered into. The committee wished to send out a representative to Pernambuco to look into matters, especially into the question of the collection of water rutes, and the possibility of obtaining a further increase in the price of water. The company's agents, Messrs. Knowles and Foster, under instructions received from the company, were now prepared to hand over to the committee a sum sufficient to pay 2 per cent. on account of the July, 1897, conpon, on the first and second mortgage bonds, provided the bondholders also agreed to a payment being made of 2 per cent. on the "A," "B," and "C' ecrtificates issued under the agreement of December 3, 1895. The committee was strongly of opinion that this offer should be accepted, as it would be only a payment on account, and would in no way prejudice their claim for the balance of overdine interest.—After some discussion, the proposal was unanimously agreed to, and the report and accounts submitted by the committee were passed.—Financal Avexs, Feb. 24.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—The Paiz says that the Amazonas was sold for £294,000 and the Almirante Abreu for £213,000. The money, it states, has been paid into the Brazilian treasury agency at London.

—It is reported that the state government of Sergipe is going to make another issue of bonds of 100 reis (1 1/4 cents) and 200 reis (2 1/2 cents). It is doubtless hoped that the public will buy these bonds as curiosities.

COMMERCIAL.

Rio de Janeiro, March 21st 1808

Par value of the Brazilian milreis (18000).

Bank rate of exchange, official, on London Present valu

EXCHANGE.

March 15.—The official rate of 6414 d on London was steadily maintained during the day, though transactions at 6713 were spoken of. At the close of the day the rate was considered anomial. At the opening of bissiness private paper was offered at 6412 d but the control of the day the rate of 6516. At midday there were ready bayers at 6 9132. There was an active business during the day between the extremes of 6 3 and 6 6124. Burth paper, and scompared with the same		20
paper The official rates compared with the same	steadily maintained during the day, though trans- actions at 67 JSI were spoken of. At the close of the day the rate was considered aominut. At the opening of business private paper was offered at 6 spx d but the conditions stipulated were not acceptable to the banks, the latter relissing the day there were ready special rate of 6 spx. There was an active business buyers at the day between the extremes of 6 kg and	
date of last year were:	paper. The official rates compared with the same	

당시한테 하는 수입하는 하는 살이 하고 시간 하는	1898	1897	
London, 90 dis	6 14	7 15116	
Paris, per franc. 90 dis	1\$526	1\$.00	
Hambur, p. mark, 90 dis	1\$884	15483	
Italy, p. lira, 3 dis	1\$480	1\$160	
New York p. dollar	7\$990	6\$328	

buyer's, option, and o 9432 d. for regitimate missings. March 17 — The London and Kirer Plate Bank adhered during the day to its official rates of 65 d. on London, butthe German Bank, after opening at this rate, joined the other foreign banks at 6 7132 d. Bank as per same, with conditions, at 64 j. while transactions in other paper were realized at 6 913. Latter in the market weakened, the L. N. R. P. Bank drawing in small sums at its official rate. Later on the rate fell to 6 116, other paper being of the first of the first of the continued to-day, but without success.

continued today, but without success.

March 18.— The French and London and Brazilian lanks opened with 6 §192 d. on London, the other foreign the with 6 §192 d. on London, the other foreign the success of the succes

to draw on time

March 19.— The opening rate of 6 ½ d. on London was sustained during the day by the French and I. N. R. P. Banks. the German Bank retiring later on, and the British and I. N. B. Hanks point and the British and I. N. B. Hanks point and the transactions realized were insignificant. Late in the day sellers appeared and the market became firmer, the I., cl. R. P. drawing at 6 ½ for legitimate purposes, and the other banks at 6 312. At the close of business other paper was at lower rate. A regular amount of business was effected at the extremes of 6 116 to 6 ½ d. for bank paper, and at 6 116 to 6 ½ d. for other paper. The official value of the milresi was 225 to 227 reis gold.

Sales of Stocks and Shures

	Sales of Stocks and Shares.	35 (5.0
	MARCH 15.	35 1 2
10	A polices, 5s	7915000
88	do 58	790
2	do	780
39	do 45	980
25	do 1895	760
14	do	757
16	do	755
200	do 1897	900
	Banks.	
90	Republica	140,000
20	do	139
	Miscellaneous.	
10		
100	S. Christovão, tram Melhoramentos no Brazil	155\$000
100	do	19 500
200	do	19 300
200		
	MARCH 16.	14, 252
40	Apolices, 58	791\$000
15	do	790
4	do 48	990
39	deb. Leopoldina R.R., 100\$	9 600
68	do	9
	마약 마음을 제가 되었다면 말이 먹는데 그 없다.	4000
	Banks.	
45	Republica	139\$500
500	do	140
90	Rural e Hypothecario 2s	120
	Miscellaneous.	
88	Leopoldina R. R	7 500
500	Minas de S. Jeronymo	3 500
90	Loterias Nacionaes	
100	Loterias Nacionaes	39
	MARCH 17.	
40	Apolices, 5s	790\$000
4,800		750
66	do 48	990 757
19	do i895do 1897	757 8go
40 38	Emprestimo Municipal,	152
120	deb. Sorocabana R. R	53
120	» Leopoldina R. R., 100\$	9 750
600	do	9 500
45	" Jornal do Commercio	158
50	h. n. Credito Real do Brazil	33
	Banks.	
23	Republica	140
15	do	141
1250	do	141 500
	Miscellaneous.	
		7 500
200	Leopoldina R. R	
200	Minas de S. Jeronymo	3 500
100	S. Christovão, tram	155
13	Jardim Botanico, tram	100

MARCH 18.	
45 A polices, 5s	790\$000
00\$ do at rate of	750
10 do 1889	1,550
88 do 1895	757
60 Emprestimo Municipal	152
	153
Banks,	
4 Commercio	211
26 do (40 ^o / _o pd.)	So
Republica	140
35 do 20 do	140 500
20 do 17 Rural e Hypothecario	246
Miscella neous.	
50 Oeste de Minas R.R., (37 1/4 %)	7 500
45 Jardim Botanico, tram	105
Melhoramentos no Brazil	1 500 20 500
MARCH 19.	
27 Apolices, 58	790\$000
o\$ doat rate o	
6 do 48	1,000
2 do 1895 20 do 1889	
20 do 1889	1,500
to deb. Leopoldina R. R. 1005	
so » Sorocabana R. R	52
h. n. Credito Real do Brazil	33
Banks.	100
00 Hypothecario	41
do	40
30 Nacional	67
oo Republica	
o) do	
25 do	139 500
Miscellaneous.	
40 S. Christovão, tram	155
So Melhoramentos no Brazil	21
MARCH 21	
2 Apolices, 5s	790\$000
do	
tot do	
700\$ doat rate o	f. 750
5 do 1895	756
50 do	757
5 do regist	. 805
Banks.	
25 Commercial	. 205\$000
50 do	
50 Commercio	
100 Constructor	
200 do 28	7 250
63 Credito Rural e Internacional	
300 Nacional	
50 Republica	
	139
Miscellaneous,	
150 Alliança, mill	. 190
35 Fidelidade, insce	70
39 deb. Leopoldina R. R. 200\$	95
10 • Jornal do Commercio	158
SATURDAY'S QUOTATIONS-S.	PAULO.
그리아 이 아름이 아르는 얼마 보이어 하지 않는	
seller	
tanco Commercio e Industria 290\$0	
" Lavradores	100 000
S. Paulo	00 118 000
" União de S. Paulo (70\$) 30 c	00 27 000
ia. Agua e Luz 95 c	00 So 000
" Gaz de S. Paulo	400 000
" Lupton	90 000
" Mogyana (all paid) 232 o	
,, idem (40 %)	104 000
Outside Sales.	
200 Cia Mogyana (all paid)	230 000
idem (during Bolsa hours)	., 230 000
81 Cia. Paulista	245 000
MARKET REPORT.	
	Tarest .o.o
Rio de Janeiro, 21st A.	arch, 1898
Exports.	

Exports.

Exports.

Coffee.—The demand during the week has been steady, notwithstanding the decline in prices in New York, and the decline in exchange here, both operating against the producers. In addition to these, prices have somewhat weakened. The shipments have been principally for account of American roasters.

The sales reported from day to day aggregate about 45,000 bags, though the total for the week is estimated by some at 44,000 bags. Compared with 75,000 bags receipts and 61,000 bags shipments, the situations certainty appears disheartening. The further fall in New York prices, the cable quoting 5 % cents for No. 7 on Saturday, seems to have affected the exchange market as well as that of coffee, and the continued large receipts will undoubtedly defeat every effort to resist the decline.

The shipments since our last report have been:

17,600 ... & Europe
3,000 ... & Cape of Good Hope
4,771 ... & Europe
4,771 ... & Europe
5,171 bags.

61,771 bags.

The	· ve	ssels sailed with coffee are:	
	Uni	ted States:	bags.
Mar.	13	New York Br str Holbein	28,614
	Eur	rope:	
Mar.		Trieste Aust str Nagy Lajos Bordeaux Fr str Cordillière	4 422 2,820

ar.	14	Buenos Aires Fr str Medoc	71
	15	West Coast Br str Liguria	28
	15	River Plate Fr str Portugal	2,61

eccipts for the past week were 78,834 bags, agains 632 bags for the preceding week and 75,092 bag the week before.

rokers' quotations, according to per arroba, were the following rding to New-York types

		Mar. 14	Mar. 19
No.	6	12\$600-	12\$200-
	7	11 600-11\$800	11 400-
	8	11 200-11 400	10.900
	0	11.000	10.700

tock in all hands was estimated this morning to

stock in all hands was estimated this morning to gate of page 32 months and the during the week, the she being much targer than at Rio. The receipts the month up to today are reported as 257.112 gs. against 220.50 in the same period of last year, to stock on hand is estimated at 704.370 bags.

Daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro

Receipts at Santos bags	Steamer freight, 5% primage	Exchange on London	N. Y. spot 9	do No. 8	N. Y	Average quot. No. 7.	Stock	Total shipments	Coastwise	River I	., Cape	., Europe	Shipments U. States	Receipts	
Santos	glit. 5% p	n London	Y. spot quot. N. 7.	0. 8		ot. No. 7.		ients	ise	River Plate, etc.	Cape	Europe	U. States		
- bags	rimage			:	per @			bags	:	:	:	:,	:	bags	Andrew China

Mar. 14 13,258 6,982 2,893	Mar. 15 16.136 4.182 4.000	Mar. 16 7,265 3,784 5,070 	Mar. 17 11,207 4,774 3,277 	Mar. 18 13,292 5,251 2,195 650 267 6,440	Mar. 19 12.604 3.016 115 2.350 1.874	2 0 5/ 5/12
, M 30	4.182	7,265 3,784	4.774	s 5 5	,292 ,251	
2,803	4.000	5,070	3,277		650	
: 2,554	: 52	1,080	825 :		267	pd: 3 & minor (R)
12,339	8,464	9.934	8.876	-	1,593	
291,949	299,621	296,952	299, 283	, N	97,772	
11\$600	115400	nom.	nom.		1\$300	1\$300 11\$300
34 1	5 X 2		55 35		5 %	
9 % d.		5 00 6	6 7/32			
10 71	0 22 03	2	20.0			

Imports.

The fall in exchange during the past week has somewhat influenced prices, though not to the extent hat might be expected. In some cases there has zera decline in price in addition to the fall in exchange, and in others the advance has not been sufficient to cover the decline in exchange. On the tolog prices have been well maintained and the market fairly active, notably in flour.

FlourRe	ceipts during the	week	have	been:	
Desterro, from	n the River Plate,	1,500 1	bags	750 t	orls.
Vaterfox,	do	1,600	30	Soo	ю
vo.	do	3,000	19	1,500	ю
Severn, from	Baltimore			5.150	хо

Trieste	nominat.	
Richmond 1st		
	nominal,	
Baltimore 1st		
do 2nd	52 500-52 750	
Western and Interior	52 500-53 500	
River Plate		
Local Mills	52 000-53 000	

Codfish.—Receipts nil, and we have no changes to report from our last. The market may be considered quiet, with prices as last quoted, viz: Gaspe tubs at 50500, Halifax nominal, and Norwegian cases 505000—605000.

for native.

Pork.—Receipts nil, and quotations have been slightly advanced, American being quoted at 1850 and native at 1850 -1850 per kilogramme.

Rice.—One cargo was received during the week, the str. Gabal from Rangoon, which brought eagst bags. There has been a decline in program our last quotations being a 4500—25500 per bag (60 kilos) for Indian and 25500—245000 for native.

Pitch Pine.—No receipts, and market inactive, Another slight decline is reported, present quotations being 85000-8500 ner door.

White Pine,—No receipts the market has declined somewhat, our has quotation being 245 reis

per foot.

Spruce Pine.—There is nothing to report and prices are nominal.

Swedish Pine.-Receipts nil and quotations no-

Kerosene.—We have no receipts to note. There has been a slight decline in prices for American refined, notwithstanding lower exchange rates, our last quotations being 9500-10500 per case according to quantity and conditions.

Turpentine.—Receipts nil and prices have sharply dvanced, present quotations being 1800-25000 ner

flogramme.

Rosin.—No receipts. The market is reported firm 125000-32500 per brl., according to quality.

Cement.—We have no changes to report and prices remain unchanged at 19500—20500 per brl. for British, 15500—17500 for Belgian and German, and 19500— 25500 for French.

235000 for French.

Indian Corn.—There has been a still further de-cline in prices, dealers quoting River Plate at \$\$500— 9\$300 and native at 9\$000—10\$000.

Bran.—Receipts nil. A slight decline in quota-ions is reported, viz., 4800—55000 for local mills and 5000 for River Plate.

Hay.—Receipts 72 bales per Waterfox. Prices have een advanced to 240-260 reis per kilogramme for

Autual.—The receipts since our last have been 70% tons per Cosmo, from Cardiff 3,495 = Balderton, do 452 = Atala, do. Quotations are nominal.

Rum.-The last quotations are

Pernamb	nco and Maceió	2205000-23	0\$000
Bahia ar	ıd Aracajú	200 000-2	000 0
. Campos.		210 000 22	0.000
Angra a	nd Paraty	240 00025	000 0
Parahyb	a	225 000-25	90 000
Alcohol of 3	5 to 38 deg		380-400
ditto	40 deg		415-420

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

MARCH 14.

CARDIFF-Br lug Cosmo: 385 tons Malgraf; 44 ds: coal to Belmiro, Rodrigues & Co.

MAR. 15.

MONTEVIDEO—Dan bk Waterfox; 348 tons; Nissen; 24 ds; sundries to Cabral, Belchior & Co. CARDIFF-Br lug Forest King; 1533 tons; Le Blanc; 59 ds; coal to Belmiro, Rodrigues & Co.

MAR. 20.

BALTIMORE—Br bk Sevene; 1125 tons; Reid; 24 ds; sundries to Levering & Co.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

New Orleans—Port bk *Bertha*; 719 tons; da Silva; ballast. MAR. 18.

SAVANNAH-Br bk Margery Glen, 1014 [tons; Sitia;

MAR. 19 MOBILE—Rus Ing Fritz Gustav; 322 tons; Sensing; ballast.

MAR. 20 PHILADELPHIA-Amer bk Edmund Fenny: 657 tons;

Vessels Afloat & Chartered for Rio

Angela Schiaffino	Marseilles	15 Feb.
Adetina	Oporto	9 Feb.
Albatroz	Cardiff	10 Feb.
America	Oporto	
Argentina	at Lamlash	-
Antigua	Satilla	_
Antioch	Portland	_
Arethusa	Rangoon	18 Feb.
Bellevue	Pensacola	-
Bellona	Cardiff	to Feb.
Blenheim	Lisbon	9 Feb.
Bonita	Cardiff	9 Feb.
Blue Star (str)	Newport	
Carrie L Smith	Androssan	18 Feb.
Claudina		
Charles Dickens	Pensacola	
Concordia	Pensacola	1 Feb.
Caledonia (str)	Rangoon	7 Feb.
Cambria	Pensacola	7 Feb.
Doris	Baltimore	15 Feb.
Dunrobin (str)	Cardiff	
Elma	Fernandina	
Embla	Hamburg	
Fernando	Calmar	25 Nov.
Frances	Baltimore	
Ferda	Sabine Pass	
Glimt	Hamburg	
Hannah Blanchard	Sunderland	15 Jan.
Helene	London	
Handy	Liverpool	_

India			Ship Island	13 Jan. 7 Nov.	Foreign sailing	g ves	sels in	the port of R	io de Janeiro,
iquim lius Paln			Hamburg Brunswick	_			·	oth, 1898.	
lia Rolli	ns		Baltimore	25 Jan.			march 20	nn, royo.	
H. Mc L.	aren		Liverpool Ship Island						
lverdale	ns		New York						
ne Cenr	ic		Pascagoula Rangoon	12 Jan. 3 Feb.		or.			
wir			Hamburg	29 Jan.	NAME	6	ARRIVED	FROM	CONSIGNEES
			New York	-		-			
fthus			Pensacola Hamburg	Ξ					
			Oporto						
a hal			Brunswick Pensacola						
arabout. ataura			Pensacola	Ξ	American				
ellie M	Slade		New York						
			Portland Porto		lug Elmiranda	563 F 769 7	tar 7	New York	Ferraz Sobrinho & Co
			Autwerp	7 Feb.	bk Rose Innes	709			
сеана			Cardiff						
rince Alb	bert		Cardiff Antwerp			3.1			
iss of Br	ander		Leith		Argentine				
rince All	bert		Cardiff	14 Feb. 8 Feb.				December	C. Cudenon & Co.
amona			Swansea Hamburg	s reb.	lug M. B. Tower	589 1	ren. 14	Rosario	G. Gudgeon & Co.
			Glasgow	17 Feb.		70.0			
yra			at Barbados						
-brownde			Hamburg Cardiff	12 Feb.	British				
			New York	28 Jan.					
donian.			Swansea	-	sp Macedon	1453	lan. 4	Sabine Pass	To order.
ophia			Porto Liverpool	4 Feb.	sp Canada	1200	eb. 14	Norfolk New York	To order
homas H	tuyard		Cardiff	9 Feb.	bk R. S. Besnard bk Artisan	1083	10	Cardiff	To order
hekla			Leith .	-	sp Monrovia	1449	28	Pensacola	To order Brazilian Coal Co.
areiro			Oporto Hamburg		sp Monrovia bk Avoca bk Isle of Erin	1403	28	Cardiff	Brazilian Coal Co. E. Ott & Co.
oarwaar	r18		Pensacola	_	bk Isle of Erinlug Hattie May		Mar. 1	Halifax	E. Ott & Co. Norton, Megaw & Co V. W. Guimarães & C To order H. Stoltz & Co. Wilson Sons & Co.
Ring	Auton				by I. C. Hamlen Ir	530	3	New York	V. W. Guimarães & C
					bg J. C. Hamlen Jr bk N. B. Morris	699	3	New York	To order
	Arrival	s of foreign steame	rs.		bk Zadoksp New City	1393		Cardiff	Wilson Sons & Co.
			1		by John Roberts	197		Gaspe	L. A. Magalhães & Co
DATE	NAME	FROM	CONSIGNED	D TO	sp Rubybg R. L. T.	1315		Pensacola	
					lug Cosmo	445 385	1:	S Cardiff	Brazilian Coal Co. Belmiro Rodrigues Co
14 15	Portugal Fr. Oravia Br. Liguiria Br. Baldeston Br. Cabral Br.	Bordeaux 17 ds. Valparaiso, 4 ds. Liverpool 19 ds. Cardiff 25 ds. Raugoon, 46 ds.	Messageries M Wilson Sons & do do Norton, Mega	c Co.	sp Forest King	1533	18	S Cardiff	. Belmiro, Rodrigues Co
15 16	Cordillere Fr. Corrientes Fr. Atata Br	Rangoon 46 ds. River Plate 4 ds. Bordeaux 23 ds. Cardiff 25 ds.	Norton, Mega Messageries M Chargeurs Ré Lage Irmãos.	laritimes unis.	bk Waterfox	348	Мат. 1	5 Montevideo	. Cabral, Belchior & Co
17	Argentina Ger. Capua Ger. Southearth Br.	Hamburg 22 ds. New York 22 ds. Rosario 16 ds. Santos 1 d.	Edw. Johnsto do Quayle, David	lson & Co.	German				
17 18 18	Ibo Port. Heimburg Ger.	Montevideo 6 ds. Santos 21 hs London* 28 ds.	Edw. Johnsto J. A. G. Santo Hermann Sto Norton, Mega	ltz & Co.	bk Pionier	1194	Feb.	Hamburg	. H. Stoltz & Co.
19	Rosse Br. Corrientes Ger. Matteo Bruzzo Ital. Derromore Br.	Hamburg* 23 ds. Genoa* 26 ds. Cardiff 24 ds.	Edw. Johnsto La Veloce. Norton, Mega	m & Co.	Italian				
19	City of Licoln Br.	Buenos Aires* 5 ds.	To order		bk Zefiro	616	Mar.	Marseilles	A. Avenier & Co.
20	Lasell Br.	Liverpool* 26 ds. Southampton* 16 ds.	Norton Megas Royal Mail.	w & CO.	SK Zenio	040			
	Nile Br. Les Andes Fr.	Marseilles* 23 ds.	Karl Valais &	Co.					
20	,		I de la		Norwegian				
								01	n n determined
	Departui	es of foreign steam	iers.		sp Australiabk Faerder		Feb. 1	5 Glasgow	B. Rodrigues & Co.
			1		bk Faerder bk Ad. Tiedemand	699 1154	20	o Pensacola	V. W. Guimarães & To order
DATE	NAME	FOR	CARG	10	bk Crown Prince	050		5 Cardiff	Brazilian Coal Co.
	1		Sundries.		sp Fritz Reuter	1475	Mar.	3 Pensacola	. To order
14	Medoc Fr. Coblenz Ger. Gravia	River Plate. S. Francisco do Sul. Liverpool	do		Portuguese				
1.5	d Liguiria Br.	Valparaiso River Plate.	do		bk Violeta	650	Feb. 2	7 Oporto	. Veiga Pinto & Co.
15	Portugal Fr. Beilarden Br.	Santos.	do						
16	Cordillere Fr.	Bordeaux	do		Russian				
16	Nagy Lajos Aust.	Trieste.	do		74.03.00.0	1			
16	Tucuman Ger.	River Plate	do		ton Take "		Feb.	16 London	. Ottoni., Silva & Co.
17	Argentine Ger. Heimburg Ger. Amazonas Ger.	Bremen	Coffee and St	undries	lug Latwija bk Australia	903	Mar.	3 Pensacola	
	Amazonas Ger.	Hamburg New York	Sundries. Coffee.		or Australia	903	1		
19	Galileo Br. Matteo Bruzzo Ital.	New York River Plate.	Sundries.			1			
10		Genoa.	do		Swedish	1			
19	Minac Ital							1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
19	Minac Ital	Santos.	do						
19 19 20 20	Minas Ital. Corrientes Ger.		do		bk Rhea	891	Feb.	16 Cardiff	Brazilian CoalCo.
19 19 20 20	Minac Ital		do		bk Rhea	891	Feb.	16 Cardiff	Brazilian CoalCo.

Circulation	Public Funds			
262,133,900\$ 102,635,000 124,655,000 11,584,500 24,679,000 18,350,000 17,500,000 10,030,000 Fcs. 65,000,000 4,000,000 24,327,000	Stock 5 % currency (apolice)			7889000— 790 5 000 756 0x0— 757 000 —1,000 000 —2,400 000 —1,500 000 —950 000— —153 000
Capital	Banks	Par	Last div.	
20,000,000\$	Commercial	200\$ 200 80	8\$000— Jan. 98 8 000— Jan. 98 3 200— Jan. 98	205\$000— 206\$000 — 214 000 — 81 000
24,000,000 16,000,000	Constructor	200 200 200	2 000— Jan. 96 6 009— Jan. 98	7 000
3,500,000	do 2nd series	100 200 200	3 000— Jan. 98 9 000— Jan. 97 6 000— Jan. 98	- 45 000 - 67 000 138 500- 139 000 - 246 000
20,000,000	Rurat e Hypothecario	200 100	9 000— Jan. 98 4 500— Jan. 98	
Capital	Railways	Par		
3,600,000\$	Caravellas a Aymorés.	1So\$		— 7 8 500
110,000,000 16,000,000 62,000,000	Muzambinho. Oeste de Minas do 2nd Series.	100 200 75		
24,000,000	S. Paulo-Rio Grande. União Sorocabana-Itauna.	200	_	46\$000-
42,000,000	do 2nd series,	40 200		- 5 000
Capital	Tramways	Par	Last div.	
14,000,000\$ 12,000.000	Jardim Botanico S. Christovão	200\$ 200	Jan. 98 Jan. 98	105 \$ 000 155 000
Capital	Mills	Par	Last div.	
10,000,000\$	Alliança	200\$	— — Sept. 97 — — Feb. 98	190\$000
6,000,000	Brazil Industrial	200	10 000- Jan. 96	130 000-
5,000,000	Configura Industrial	200	10 000- Aug. 06	
500,000	D. Izabel	200	30 000- Jan. 98	
1,200,000	Industrial Mineira	200	10 000- Feb. 96	
1,500,000	Manufactora Flumineuse	200	9 000— Feb. 98 8 000— Mar. 96	
1,000,000	Petropolitana S. Pedro de Alcantara	200	Jan. 98	
1,000,000	Santa Luiza	200	— — Jan. 98	

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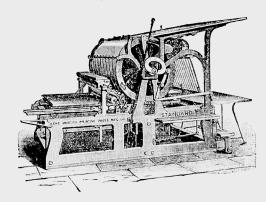
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