

# THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 29TH, 1898.

NUMBER 13

**WILSON, SONS & CO.**  
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2, RUA DE S. PEDRO,  
RIO DE JANEIRO.

AGENTS OF THE  
*Pacific Steam Navigation Company*  
*Shaw, Savill & Albon Co., Ltd.*  
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Coal.—Large stocks of the best Cardiff steam Coal always kept in Rio depôt on Concerço Island.

Tug Boats always ready for service.

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These locomotive engines are adapted to every variety of service, and are built accurately to standard gauges and templates. Like parts of different engines of same class perfectly interchangeable.

Passenger and Freight Locomotives, Mine Locomotives, Narrow Gauge Locomotives, Steam Street Cars, etc., etc.

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Capital paid up..... 205,000  
Reserve fund..... 600,000

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Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

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

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BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.  
(Caxia 108.)

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Draws on:

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France..... Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches. Heine & Co., Paris. Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Paris. Lazard Frères & Co., Paris. De Neufville & Co., Paris.  
Portugal..... Banco Lisboa & Açores and correspondents.  
Opens accounts current. Pays interest on deposits for a certain time. Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every description of banking business.

Krah-Theil, Directors.

**THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.**

LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 20, Rua da Alfandega.

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

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

BRANCHES:

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

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HEAD OFFICE: 2 A, MOORCATE ST. London E. C.

Capital..... £ 1,000,000  
Idem paid up..... 500,000  
Reserve fund..... 300,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

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Messrs. Heine & Co., PARIS.  
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The Bank of New York, N. B. A., NEW YORK.

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

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AUTHORIZED BY

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

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

HEAD OFFICE:

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Office in Rio de Janeiro: 78, Rua da Quitanda

Branches at S. Paulo and Santos.

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LONDON Union Bank of London, Limited. London Joint Stock Bank, Limited. Parr's Bank, Limited. Lazard Brothers & Co. J. Henry Schroeder & Co. Kleinwort Sons & Co. A. Kuller & Sons.  
GERMANY Deutsche Bank, Berlin, and correspondents. Dresdner Bank, Dresden, and correspondents. Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft. Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg. Schroeder, Gebrüder & Co., Hamburg. Gonzal Herrich Donner, Hamburg. L. Behrens & Sons, Hamburg.

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 conditions:

Without notice.....	2 1/2 %
With notice:	
3 months.....	4 %
6 ".....	5 %
12 ".....	6 %

Directors: Ad interim:

John Fel, Albert Cabaret.

**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 25000, 4 dozen boxes for 125000 and one dozen boxes for 205000. Address: JOAQUIM BUENO DE MIRANDA, No. 74, Rua de S. Pedro, 1st floor Rio de Janeiro.

From The Dublin Review, for January.

**THE HIBERNO-DANISH PREDECESSORS OF COLUMBUS.**

By MRS. MARION MULHALL.

II.

According to the "Landnamabok," Iceland was visited by Christians from Ireland as early as A.D. 795, and when Iceland was discovered in A.D. 870 by Lief and Ingolf, two Norwegians who had fled from the tyranny of Harald Haarfager, King of Norway, they found there "Irish books, bells, and croziers which had been left behind by some Irish Christians called Papæ."

It is no wonder the Irish historians are silent as regards the interesting discoveries by their Norse countrymen. A long period of devastations and outrages, during which some pillaged and burned to the ground, and the monks slain or sent into captivity and sold as slaves, caused the name "Dane" to be so exalted that even to this day the word is used in some parts of Ireland by nurses to frighten little children. In the early times all Norsemen were called Danes, although, according to trustworthy historical evidence (the Annals of the Four Masters, those of Worsae, Halliday, and others) the invaders were sometimes Norwegians, Danes or Swedes. Halliday, in his "Scandinavian History of Dublin" says: "The chronicles of the raids made by these foreigners are insufficient to show that all the first invaders were mere pirates, and plunder their sole object." The Dublin Ostmen were quite a distinct race from the ruthless pagans who poured down upon England and Ireland, driven thither, according to French historians (De Mezeray, Paris, 1643, "Histoire de Charlemagne, Eginhard," etc.), to avenge themselves on Christian clergy and churches for the persecutions they had suffered, and the destruction of their temples and idols by the christian armies of Charlemagne who invaded Saxony A.D. 772 (Carl. Mag. imp. du Chesne, A. D. 782), and determining that the Saxons should be Christians, he used means which Christianity abhors; he ordered all who refused baptism to be put to death, and in one day beheaded no fewer than 4,500 pagans. The population fled into Denmark and the North, compelled to seek other homes. De Mezeray says: "These infuriated banished pagans and their descendants, burning with a cruel desire to avenge their gods and their liberty, made continual raids upon all the Christian nations within reach."

We read in Halliday's "Danish Kingdom of Dublin" that King Olaf the White and the Ostmen who founded the kingdom of Dublin, in 852, were peaceful colonists who came with the desire of furthering their commercial pursuits, and that a "slight research will discover the high position they held among surrounding nations. However, these same Danes of Dublin must have partaken in a large measure of the adventurous character of the Norsemen, since we find that in 807 they invaded and conquered Northumbria and held it in subjection to the King of Dublin for nearly a hundred years."

It is said that the Northmen swept the seas and made discoveries long anterior to the period reached by their historical traditions, and that to them the Celts of Ireland owed their knowledge of navigation. They it was who first constructed good sea boats, finding their material in the grand pine forests of Norway. The Tuath na Danan, who settled in Ireland as early as the Christian era and spoke a Germanic dialect (O'Halloran), were probably colonising Danes, for it is thought that the intercourse between Scandinavia and Limerick commenced at a very early period. It was from the Limerick merchants that the Icelanders first heard of Great Ireland and Whitemen's Land, and about the year 983 Eric the Red, noted for his love of adventure, set sail from Iceland and succeeded in reaching Greenland. Bairne, the son of one of Eric's followers, who had been absent

on a trading voyage to Norway when his father Erlulf sailed with Eric, determined to follow them, and was driven by strong winds to the American continent, his description of which so fired the enthusiasm of the Greenlanders that Lief, the son of Eric the Red, bought Bairne's vessel, and about the year 1000 succeeded in his voyage of discovery. He found three lands, which he named Helluland, Markland and Vinland; the Norwegians say these now form Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, and New England, about Massachusetts, and they also believe that Lief resided there several years. Washington Irving, in his "Life of Columbus," alludes to what he calls the legends of the Scandinavian voyagers, and their mysterious Vinland, which he supposed to have relation with the present Labrador and Newfoundland.

We read in the accounts of Columbus's voyages that as early as 1474 he conceived the idea of reaching India by sailing westward. And in this intention he was encouraged by the Florentine astronomer, Toscanelli. In 1477 he tells us he sailed 1000 leagues beyond Thule, probably to Iceland. The fact of this voyage has been successfully established, both by M. Rafn and his fellow-labourer, Finn Magnussen, who show that the great navigator visited Iceland fifteen years before he undertook his expedition across the Atlantic, and from his great love of knowledge, it can hardly be doubted that he heard of the early voyages of the Northmen. For a long lapse of time all records of Icelandic navigators and discoverers lay unhonoured and neglected, until they found favor in the eyes of a kindred genius, who was quite capable of benefiting by the information he received from them. Columbus could hardly find anything more suggestive for his wonderful rediscovery than the following accurate statement of an Icelandic geographer:

"On the west of the great sea of Spain, which some call Giumgap, and leaning somewhat towards the north, the first land which occurs is the Good Vinland, so called by Lief, son of Eric the Red, who visited the New World in the year 1000."

From The Southern Cross, Buenos Aires, Feb. 4.

**STEAMING FOR PLEASURE.**

THE ISLANDS OF THE PARANA.

II.

Last week the printers made me say two things which I never wrote and for the appearance of which I am, as the French people say, desolated. In the first place I was represented as saying last week that our party started from Tigre with a good stock of poisons on board. This is cruel. I wrote provisions, and I meant provisions. In the next place I wrote "the Islander's dogs are on duty near the rustic landing stage" and the printers made me say "the Islanders, dogs, are on duty, etc." This is a libel on the Islanders. They are not dogs; they are mostly Italians and Spaniards. Their dogs are ferocious, but that is their own affair. Amongst the islands the dog is the policeman, the coast-guard, the game-keeper, the scarecrow, the watchman, and the guardian of insular integrity, and he has, I expect, very little time for the cultivation of those pretty social amenities which give a certain tone and style to the respectable family dog of the mainland. As for the islanders of the delta they are a simple, industrious, good-natured people, very helpful to each other and very deserving. And now let us get to business.

The islands are extremely fertile. They are formed of vegetable matter washed down from the heart of the continent by the Paraná and Uruguay. From sand-dripts they grew into mud-banks, from mud-banks into swamps, from swamps into islands and now, with a soil of vegetable mould which is sometimes eight and nine feet in depth, they can boast of a fecundity that is really amazing. You can grow almost



# SUTTON & SONS

The Queen's Seedsmen, Reading, England.

**VEGETABLE, FLOWER,**

**Grass, and Clover Seeds.**

Complete Collections of Vegetable and Flower Seeds, specially arranged for Brazil in tin boxes hermetically sealed.

Catalogues and all information will be readily supplied by the Agents,

**HOPKINS, CAUSER & HOPKINS,**  
RUA THEOPHILO OTTONI, 75

Rio de Janeiro.

After careful study and test, we are satisfied that in the

## TROPICAL

### DUNLOP TYRES



Trade-mark

Specially adapted for use in Brazil, we are supplying a tyre thoroughly efficient to meet the special circumstances of intense heat and rough roads. Our Dunlop Tyre for Brazil will not fail you. When ordering your next bicycle stipulate for English Tropical Dunlop Tyres.

**THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO., LTD.,**

160 to 166, Clerkenwell Road, London, E. C.,

ENGLAND.

An interesting art booklet—"All About Dunlop Tyres for 1898." gratis and post free.

### THE GRAPHOPHONE.

The Greatest Invention of Human Genius.

This marvellous machine, which talks, sings, laughs, plays hand music, operas, and a thousand other things, is now to be seen in operation at

**Crashley & Co's.**

67, OUIDOR.

It is specially adapted for amusement at home, or at

THOMAS PRICE, Sole Agent.

### Companhia Geral de Servicos Maritimos

9-A, RUA VISCONDE DE ITABORAHY, 9-A.

Undertakes the discharge and loading of Steamers and Sailing Vessels. Tug-boats, Steam launches, Covered and uncovered Lighters always ready of service.

PRICES WITHOUT COMPETITION.

Stevadores—L. S. Andrews & Co.



### 3,000 BICYCLES

Must be good one. HIGH GRADE WY  
MIDDEL, fully guaranteed, \$16 to \$20.  
50 Models, \$14 to \$20. New-  
bikes, all makes, \$10 to \$15.  
Great Factory Clearing Sale  
See French and other makes. Descrip-  
tions catalogue sent free. Foreign orders  
sent by express, by each to cover  
cost of wheel and freight. Satisfaction  
guaranteed or money returned.  
Reference First Nat'l Bank, Chicago.  
E. L. HEAD & PARTNER, Chicago, U. S. A.

### REUTER'S-FINANZ-CHRONIK.

Subscriptions for this important financial organ, published in London, will be received at this office.

Subscription, 20s. per annum.

### A GOOD ROOM

To let in an English family house. Large Garden Bath, every convenience. With or without board. Apply 56 E Run General Bruce, S. Christovao.

### TWO GAS ENGINES

One of 2 horse-power and the other of 6-horse power both used, and both of the Korting system, will be sold cheap for cash.  
Inquire at this office.

### Missing Friends.

Information wanted at the British Consulate General, No. 2, Rua General Camara, as to the following:  
DODGLAS, John—of Dunkeld, Perthshire, Scotland, who left for Rio about 1868 or 1869. Appears to have been employed on one of the railway lines.  
CONNOR, JOHN—of Coventry, England. He left Rio for Santos and São Paulo in February, 1892.  
Rio de Janeiro, December 2nd.

**CRASHLEY & CO.**  
67, RUA DO OUIDOR, 67  
RIO DE JANEIRO.

beg to inform their customers that they have just received a fresh consignment of their well-known marks of Claret "Chateau d'Arlae" and "Montferraud" in barrels ready for bottling.

### ATTENTION.

## BIKE RIDERS.

Intending Bicycle purchasers and "Old Stagers" take notice!—

We have the best equipped repair shop in Rio.—The only place where enamelling is done by baking and tire punctures and cuts are repaired by vulcanizing AT VERY LOW PRICES.

We also carry a full line of Sundries.

Several good cheap bicycles in stock and a large consignment of STANDARD HIGH GRADE WHEELS SHORTLY.

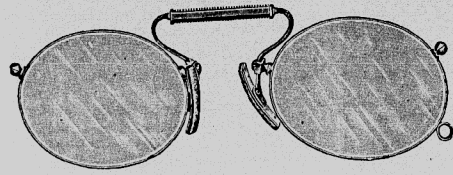
Give us a trial and we will do our best to please you.

**ALBERT C. KING & Co.**

190, Rua da Alfandega.

All orders for enamelling must be given on or before Thursday of each week, for delivery on the following Monday.

## Não se cobra por consultas, só por Lunetas



O SNR. ARONSON tem a honra de annunciar ao publico que permanecerá n'esta Cidade pouco tempo que será positivamente o unico de sua permanencia n'ella.

MR. ARONSON possui perfeito conhecimento de sua profissão, e as provas que o acreditam, são os innumeraveis attestados que tem recebido dos melhores medicos e oculistas da Republica.

MR. ARONSON tem uma INFINITA VARIEDADE DE OCULOS E LUNETAS INGLEZAS, DE CRYSTAL DE ROCHA e uma grande variedade de ARMAÇÕES DE CELULOIDE, ALUMINIO, NICKEL, OURO, ETC. e muitos conhecimentos especiaes sobre o organismo ocular e pode adaptar em todos os casos as Lunetas que forem necessarias quando faltar a vista, seja por idade, enfermidade ou outra circumstancia.

### OS CRYSTAES DE ROCHA DE ARONSON,

são mais puros e cortados na direcção do seu eixo, com o centro scientificamente graduado, e empregados em todos os casos em que com outras não se obtem resultado satisfactorio.

AS SENHORAS E INVALIDOS que desejarem consultar com MR. ARONSON, podem chama-lo em sua residencia, dando um aviso no dia anterior.

EXTRABISMOS (Vesgos):

OLHOS ARTIFICIAES:

Corrigem-se sem operação de cortar. Colloco-se com a maior efficacia e satisfação.

MR. ARONSON tem o prazer de dar publicidade a alguns dos attestados que tem recebido:

## ATTESTADOS:

Dr. Maximiliano Gallán, Professor de Dermatologia da Escola Nacional do Mexico, membro da Academia de Medicina.

Mexico, 13 de Outubro de 1894.—Sr. Dr. A. ARONSON.—Estando completamente satisfeito com os olhos que teve V. S. a complacencia de enviar-me para ver de perto e de longe, me é muito grato dar-lhe aqui a mais sincera gratidão.—S. S. S. Q. M. B.

Dr. M. Galán

M. S. Barreto Sampaio, doutor em Medicina pela Faculdade do Rio de Janeiro e ex-chefe da Clinica do Dr. de Wecker, Oculista de Paris (França.)

Attesto que vi a collecção de Oculos e Lunetas de crystaes, do Sr. A. ARONSON, a qual é muito completa em vidros esphericos, tanto concavos para a correção da myopia, como convexos para a correção da hypermetropia e presbiopia; encontra-se na mesma collecção vidros cylindricos, que corrigem os estigmatismos simples, vidros prismaticos que são empregados nos casos de asthenopia muscular, oculos e pinco-nez os mais aperfeiçoados.

O Sr. A. Aronson fez, em meu consultorio, exames em algumas pessoas do modo o mais satisfactorio e forneceu-lhes os crystaes correctores de varios vicios de refracção.

Recife, Pernambuco, 16 de Outubro de 1897.—DR. BARRETTO SAMPAIO.

Pernambuco, 15 de Outubro de 1897.

Ilmo. Sr. A. ARONSON.

E' com o maior prazer que lhe declaro que estou summamente satisfeito com o uso de seus magnificos vidros de crystaes de rocha, achando-me completamente livre das perturbacões visuaes que tanto me atormentava, devido este resultado não somente á optima qualidade dos seus vidros como tambem á pericia no exame de seus clientes, de modo a atingir a maior precisão no grau de correção.

Prometto-lhe por conseguinte, tomar todo o interesse em recomendar os seus vidros e aparelhos á todos aquelles que soffrerem de vicios de refracção dos olhos.

Com todo o respeito e consideração de V. S. Cr. Obr. DR. ADRIÃO LUIZ PEREIRA DA SA.

Dr. Ribeiro dos Santos ex-chefe de Clinica de Prof. L. Wecker em Paris, membro fundador do Congresso de Ophthalmologia Franceza, Socio Cor. da Sociedade das Sciencias Medicas de Lisboa.

Attesto que o Sr. A. Aronson esteve durante algum tempo na minha Clinica, e mostrou-se perito em tomar a refracção dos olhos, corrigindo as suas diversas irregularidades dos defeitos com excellentes crystaes (lunetas) de que se acha enriquecida a collecção de que é fabricante. São ainda bastante recommendaveis as caixas de ensaio ou de exame da visão, bem assim o optometro e o Foco-metro.

Bahia, 12 de Janeiro de 1898.—DR. RIBEIRO DOS SANTOS.

Ilmo Sr. A. ARONSON.

Tendo apreciado o seu methodo de exame e visto igualmente a variada collecção de oculos e lunetas de crystal, que possui, e são destinados ás mais variadas applicações, attesto com a maior satisfação o perfeito conhecimento, que revela, da profissão a que se dedica.

E o faço com tanto mais prazer, quanto, entre nós, é incontestavel a deficiencia de material apropriado á correção de diferentes vicios de refracção ocular.

Bahia 4 de Fevereiro de 1898.—J. GUSTAVO DOS SANTOS.

Doutor em medicina pela Universidade de Leipzig e ex-assistente da clinica ophthalmologica da Universidade de Zürich.

**MR. ARONSON só permanecerá POUCO TEMPO n'esta Cidade e dará consultas das 8 ás 11 horas da manhã e das 2 ás 6 da tarde, no GRANDE HOTEL VICTORIA, Quarto n. 6, Rua do Cattete n. 184—Rio.**

# THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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

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RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 29th, 1898.

## NOTICE.

In view of the continued fall in exchange, the local currency subscription rate has been increased to 40\$00, or 50\$00 per copy. Since March 1st all subscriptions should be paid at that rate.

It is not so long ago when a reference to the possibility or probability of a suspension of payments on the part of the Brazilian government would have been considered an insult. It would have been pointed out that Brazil had most scrupulously met all her foreign engagements, and that for many years her credit had been unquestioned among foreign financial houses. To intimate the probability of default under such circumstances would have been unpardonable. But the times have changed. Last week one of the leading newspapers of São Paulo, the *Estado de São Paulo*, not only discussed editorially the probability of such a default, but actually advised the government to suspend interest and redemption payments on the foreign debt, and sought to justify the step. At the same time the telegraph advises us that our experienced friends at the River Plate are urging Brazil to suspend payments, and we hear the same opinions expressed on every street corner. Manifestly, the repugnance which Brazilians once felt against repudiation, has become almost a forgotten sentiment, and the dallying with the subject which is now seen on every side may be considered an indication that the fatal resolution is about to be adopted. As for the morality of such an act, there can be no two opinions. It is discreditable and dishonorable. Reasons may be found to show that the government can not avoid it, and that the situation will surely improve once the government is relieved of the necessity of providing funds for its foreign obligations, but this does not prove that a dishonest act is right. It may be shown that the state of the treasury would be greatly improved, that exchange would be strengthened, that trade would revive, and that the government would then find money to carry out various desirable projects for the well-being of the country, but still the unpleasant fact remains that the act was repudiation and that we are seeking to make money through defrauding our creditors. It may be that a suspension of payments can not now be avoided. Years ago it was pointed out that the policy which the public men of Brazil were pursuing would certainly lead to bankruptcy. They have known that large deficits were being realized every year, and that their extravagance would

certainly increase them. But they lived in a fool's paradise, and would not see the fatal termination of such a policy. They continued increasing a perfectly useless army and navy; they voted millions to an improvident agricultural class and to the introduction of colonists; they granted interest guarantees and subsidies with a royal hand, and they multiplied the office-holding dependents on the treasury to an amazing extent. In short, they were lavish in appropriations, improvident in administration, and blind to the consequences. And now we are asked to excuse the inevitable default and to sympathize with the defaulter. And if we are not mistaken, we shall soon be hearing that it is the duty of foreign banking houses to help us out of our difficulties by loaning us more money. Such a claim would be worse than absurd. Brazil has no one to blame for her financial troubles but her own public men. And if the country must default, the honorable thing to do is to confess the fault at once and to meet the issue frankly, and with honest efforts to reduce the obligations outstanding. To do this, every unnecessary expenditure must be cut off, and every unnecessary official must be dismissed. If this is done, the embarrassment ought to be a short one, for the country has abundant resources. It only needs time and good government to enable it to meet every *contingent* of its indebtedness.

The editors of the *Brazil Typographic* have, we fear, misunderstood our comment on their first number. The editor of *The Rio News* is a practical printer and is therefore heartily interested in everything which will promote the best interests of that class, and one of these is certainly a well-printed and well-edited typographical journal. He is also an employer of printers, and he therefore has a material as well as a sentimental interest in good, honest work. In his comment on the first issue of the *Brazil Typographic*, he was actuated by a desire to point out the direction in which the best work can be done. In his opinion, it is of no practical benefit to discuss Gutenberg and the importance of the discovery of printing, interesting as such subjects certainly are. Of course, if the young men who have undertaken the publication of this journal—which, we wish to say, has our best wishes for its success—prefer to direct their attention to the purely literary aspects of the subject, then we can have nothing to say. But we had hoped that they would lead it into practical channels, and that it would eventually become a teacher and leader in the work of improving the art of printing in this country. We have no wish to institute comparisons, but when our colleague tells us that "there are no better printers abroad" than here in Brazil, we are either misunderstanding each other, or else he is not well informed. There are good printers here to be sure, but they are far from being the equals of the letter-press workmen of Paris, London and New York. And the reasons are: (1) they have not had the training; and (2) there is no market here for such work. When the Brazilian public demands better work and is willing to pay for it, we have no doubt printers will be found to supply what is wanted. But in the meantime something can be done toward training good workmen. As an employer of printers we know exactly what the trade requires, and the most important of all is a good apprentice regulation. We have taken on boys to learn the trade who, after only six or seven months' service and with only knowledge enough of the trade to set up a straight line in newspaper work, went away to other offices to work as journeymen. We have employed pressmen as journeymen, who could hardly impose a simple form, and on one occasion one of them nearly ruined a new press for us because he did not know how to get a good impression. These faults are as bad for printers generally, as they are for employers.

When we suggest, therefore, that our new colleague should interest itself in promoting the better training of printers and the adoption of a higher standard of excellence, we are advocating only what every good printer will admit to be necessary. In this we shall be only too glad to assist, for it would be a great pleasure to us, not only to see genuine progress in printing here but to take part in the development.

## THE EXILES.

The cruiser *Andrada* with the six political exiles on board entered this port last Friday at about 6 o'clock p.m. Deputy Alcindo Guanabara was visited on board by his family. The friends and families of the other prisoners met them at the navy-yard when they landed on the following day.

From the navy-yard the prisoners proceeded to the supreme court building, attracting much attention as they passed along the streets. One of their number, Capt. José Maranhão, being ill, had to be carried in a stretch r.

Dr. João Damasceno, one of the lawyers for the prisoners, claimed in their behalf the right to object to two of the judges, but the claim was not allowed by the court.

Deputy Alcindo Guanabara read a statement signed by the prisoners, giving an account of their imprisonment and exile. From this statement it appears that they were subjected to very harsh treatment.

Speeches were then made by the lawyers Dr. João Damasceno and Senator Ruy Barbosa, who argued to prove that the constraint on the prisoners was illegal and that they were consequently entitled to release from custody. Both lawyers took occasion to emphasise the fact that the prisoners were now obliged to seek for themselves the justice which they had formerly denied to others. Senator Ruy Barbosa concluded his long speech with an eloquent peroration in which he warned those who now control public affairs that the wind soon to-day will be followed by the whirlwind to be reaped to-morrow and that systematic contempt for justice will surely result in the ignominious collapse of the institutions of the country.

One of the prisoners, Deputy Barbosa Lima, was then permitted to make some remarks, after which the judges proceeded to state their reasons for their respective opinions. It was found that of the nine judges present four were in favor of the release of the prisoners and five opposed it. When the result was announced several of the ladies in the audience burst into tears.

As was natural in view of the interest excited by the case, the court-room was crowded. The audience was quiet and orderly, and the applause with which Senator Ruy Barbosa was greeted when he concluded his speech was promptly checked by the court.

A large police force was held in readiness for preventing disturbances, and the carriages conveying the exiles both in going to the court and in returning to the navy-yard were guarded by mounted policemen.

It is supposed that the *Andrada* will leave port to-day with the exiles, though it is reported that there will be made another application for a writ of habeas corpus in their favor.

According to telegrams published this morning the report of the commission appointed to investigate the loss of the American armored cruiser *Maine* in the harbor of Havana, has been sent to congress, accompanied by a message from President McKinley. The report finds that the destruction of the ship was caused by two explosions, the first that of a mine below the ship, and the second that of two powder magazines and the fixed ammunition on board. The report does not seek to fix any responsibility for the first explosion, and does not mention Spain or the Spaniards. In his message President McKinley says that evidence is lacking to fix the responsibility for the explosion, and the report will be communicated to the Spanish government. The situation is apparently less strained, the American government using every effort to avoid a rupture.

## PROVINCIAL NOTES

—Rains are reported to have at last commenced in Ceará.

—It is stated that a large number of counterfeit notes, especially of 500\$, are in circulation in Bahia.

—On the 26th a São Paulo jury acquitted two more persons accused of passing counterfeit money.

—A Natal (Rio Grande do Norte) telegram of the 23rd says that the drouth still continues in the interior.

—On account of yellow fever the town of Jaboticabal, S. Paulo, has been abandoned by half of its population.

—A letter of the 10th inst. says that in Porto Alegre censorship at the telegraph office still continued up to that date.

—A telegram from Pará says that the people of that state are pleased to learn that Senator Fernando Lobo intends to resign.

—The *Diário Popular* has been informed that since the 1st of January over 10,000 immigrants have left S. Paulo for the River Plate.

—It is stated that in case Senator Fernando Lobo resigns, Dr. Antonio Olyvato, ex-minister of industry, will be a candidate for the vacant seat in the senate.

—The police sergeant who arrested an Italian lady in São Paulo and robbed her of 5,000\$, afterwards deserting, has been arrested at S. Carlos do Pinal.

—A S. Paulo jury yesterday acquitted Raul Cirne of the charge of appropriating 60,000\$ of the funds of the Companhia Searica, of which he had been an employé.

—A Santos jury has condemned Prestinini Giacomo to seven years imprisonment for the crime of murder. Such severity will send a shudder all over the country.

—A telegram of the 25th inst. says that there are circulating in Ceará counterfeit notes of 200\$, brought from Amazonas by persons employed in the rubber business.

—A municipal election was held Sunday in Niterói. The government party, of course, carried the election, but kindly permitted two of the opposing candidates to be elected.

—According to the *Diário Popular* the São Paulo Gas Co. is annoying consumers by the unjust exaction of cash deposits. If this is true, the company will in the end lose by the transaction.

—Some floriantist officers of the Rio Grande state military force have held a solemn meeting at the military club in Porto Alegre. Perhaps they feel the strings of a meddlesome spirit again.

—An Itú correspondent of the *Commercio de S. Paulo* says that town is practically liquidated, many of its best citizens having left the place. In the last election, only 23 voters appeared, and this in a large and once flourishing town.

—The town of Catalão, Goyaz, was attacked by a large force of *capangas*, said to number about 300, some ten days ago. There was a sharp fight between them and the police, the latter having six men killed and several wounded.

—The reports of drouth in Ceará, although contradicted, continue to circulate. Provisions are reported to be selling for fabulous prices and 2,302 persons are said to have emigrated from the 1st to the 23rd inst. to states to the north of Ceará.

—A Pará telegram of the 25th inst. says that the governor, accompanied by Dr. Miranda Ribeiro, had been to Rio Guimarães to see the *parosca*, or bore, as the outflowing rush of water at certain periods is called. It is said to be a most interesting sight.

—Three prisoners broke out of jail at Amparo, São Paulo, on the morning of the 19th inst. They left by the front door, and the commandant of police has been placed under arrest. It is said, also, that several residents of the place are implicated in the affair.

—A São Paulo jury condemned a swindler named Afonso Coelho to four years imprisonment and 20 per cent. fine on the 24th inst. By using the name of a well-known planter and by forging way bills, he sold coffee to three different commission houses in São Paulo in February 1897, by which he succeeded in getting not less than 85,000\$ in cash.

—Santos advices of the 18th state that a theft of 9,478\$ had occurred in the custom-house there under the following circumstances. Dispatchers are accustomed to place their dispatches with the money on the treasurer's table and then go away to attend to other business in order not to lose so much time awaiting their turn. Dispatcher Domingos Leite did this on the day in question, but a few minutes later a man came up and removed the package. No one took any notice of the occurrence, and now Domingos Leite mourns the loss of his money. It would be good policy, in our opinion, for the custom house to employ an entry clerk to receive and guard these packages, giving them to the treasurer in proper order.

The Ch4 viaduct in S4o Paulo which was disappropriated by the municipality a short time ago at a rather high figure, is now much in need of repairs, which will entail a further burden on the municipal taxpayer.

S. PAULO FACTS AND FANCIES.

Still a cultured Christian age sees us scuffle, squall, and rage. Still we pinch and slap and jabber, scratch and drink: And we let our business side (as we dropped the half-dressed hide) To teach a fellow savage how to work.

Rudyard Kipling.

I am half ashamed to say the murder business in our city seems to have been for the last week or so, as slack as any other; and even the notorious bairro de Santa Iphigênia has only one dead body to offer.

But it will be admitted that these performances are hardly up to our usual mark. There is a want of "go" and "finish" about them which we seldom have to complain of in our S. Paulo knife jobs.

"Man, being reasonable, must get drunk," says Byron, somewhere; and the saying may be fitly paraphrased by asserting that man being pugnacious, must fight his fellows in some way or other.

But S. Paulo is becoming every day more and more of a sporting city. We have our exciting, tennis, frontô, cricket, and athletic clubs, besides those of the best race-courses in the republic.

The chief objection to street murder is that it is essentially unsportsmanlike. It requires no bravery, develops no manly quality, mental or physical, is not amusing in practice, and is certainly disastrous in its results, even, to a limited extent, to the assassin himself.

Moreover, murder, regarded purely as a pastime, fails most lamentably; as, owing to the prejudice against it entertained by the still numerous and important class who only use their razors for shaving purposes, it would be impossible to arrange competitions, establish records, or even offer prizes in connection with it.

Street murder is merely a vicious habit engendered by want of proper education—fighting education, I mean. When two men stand up to fight with their hands, their object is, usually, to hurt one another as much as possible.

If they be uneducated men, fightingly speaking, they soon discover, to their annoyance, that their blows fall short, go wide, or, if they do happen to reach their mark, effect little or no damage. This being so, they try other methods. They strike "below the belt," "gouge," "kick," "grabble," and bite.

trusts his neighbor; and in case of a row, it becomes a race for who shall get his knife home first. The lot of the murderer in Brazil is so very different from that of the murdered, that there is little or no reason for hesitation in striking.

Thus the course you take is perfectly justifiable on certain lines. When the friend whose "bolos" you have offended makes a "ball rush" at you with his head down, how are you to know whether his shoving materials? How can you tell but that he carries under his armpit the Mineiro cavalheiro's "cade-mecum"—the pretty little silver-plated, three-cornered knife he uses for cutting his bread and cheese and friends with; or is provided with what our American friends call a "gun"?

But what else can you do? For, even if your friend be really unarmed, you have every reason to believe that if he get the better of you, he will not stop abusing you till he has succeeded in doing you some grievous bodily harm; for Brazilian fighters a "uhah" never know either where to stop or where to begin.

Now this is precisely where education comes in. Other nations teach their young men to defend themselves. Why are the Brazilians so backward in this respect? The Englishman, disdaining knife, revolver, and even club, relies on his fists, and strikes fairly above the belt. The Portuguese knows how to swing his quarter-staff. The French have their schools both of "swords" and "escrimas." The German student fights with his "schlager." The Italian have their own school of fencing. The Arizona cowboy observes certain rough rules of fair play in using his ever ready revolver. The gaucho of the South American plains learns to fight with his knife. In all civilized nations, except Brazil—so far as I am aware—it is only the lowest, vilest class which supplies the knife, razor and revolver snuff-box. The pitiful scoundrel who steals a man's life from fear or from revenge—the cur who shoots or stabs without giving his victim a chance either to resist or to escape.

But once teach the Brazilian to defend himself with his hands—to realize what very effective weapons Nature has provided him, if he will but learn how to use them—and he will think no more of knife and razor. Let the government take the matter up; insist that the boxing and wrestling shall form part of the education of every student; offer prizes for glove fights, and encourage what is justly called the "noble art" in every reasonable way. This is the cure by inoculation; the prophylactic treatment.

Foreigners—especially those of the Latin race—are accustomed complacently to stigmatize our rough English sports as "brutal." If we admit for the moment that they are so, then I repeat that "out of this nettles, brutality, we pluck this flower, manliness. It is a foul ugly and venomous, brutality, bears yet in his forehead the precious jewel Fairplay; for as the English saying is, 'fair play is a jewel.' The average Brazilian has plenty of courage, and his physique is good enough for all ordinary purposes; but until he knows a how to stand up and take, as well as give, a beating with a serene and equal mind; until he has acquired at least some elementary knowledge of what is meant by fair play, his claim to rank as a Man among Men will never be frankly allowed.

Man is a fighting animal, no doubt; but his fighting propensity can be educated to stop short of the sly murder of the gallews, the whip, moral influence, the gallows, the whip, all have their several effects in suppressing his innate lust for blood. But to stamp it out effectually there is nothing like education; that British form of fighting education which, paradoxical as it may appear,

...softens men's manners, Neither suffers them to become brutal.

NICODIMES DEWDROP.

S4o Paulo, March 25th, 1898.

RAILROAD NOTES

The "double-track on the Central has been laid nearly as far as Belem.

The work on changing the gauge on the Central, S4o Paulo branch, is well advanced on the section between Aparecida and Taubaté. It will, it is expected, be finished in May.

The formal inauguration of the Melhoramentos do Brazil railway, on Saturday last, was made the occasion of a festivity and an excursion over the line, which runs from Mangueira, near this city, to Farahyba do Sul, a distance of 165 kilometres.

An executive decree signed yesterday declares lapsed the concession, with interest guarantee, of August, 1890, for a railway from Sim4o Dias to Aracaj4, in the state of Sergipe.

Within the last few days the last of the new Baldwin locomotives (12) shipped to this port for the Central railway, were turned over to the traffic manager. Three new passenger coaches and 33 wagons for various purposes were also finished and placed under traffic.

We learn that two engineers are now on their way out from Germany for the purpose of examining the Villa Isabel tram lines, lately bought for Messrs. Siemens & Halske, of Berlin, with a view to changing to an electric line. As this tramway extends out to some of the distant suburbs, served by the Central, the proposed improvements will put it into condition to compete successfully with the railway.

On Friday the conductors of the Villa Isabel tramway struck for higher wages. The demand from 55 to 65 per cent. The management posted a notice asking them to go to work and make their demands in writing, promising to accede to them as far as it was possible to do so. After some hesitation the strikers gradually returned to work and at noon the trams were running in conformity with the schedule.

PUNCTUALITY OF AMERICAN RAILWAY TRAINS.

An English traveller in the United States, writing on the train service, etc. in that country, says, among other things, "Most wonderful of all is the Atlantic City express of the Reading company from Philadelphia to Atlantic City on the New Jersey coast. The distance is 36 1/2 miles including a mile of steamboat ferry across the Delaware river to Camden, whence the train starts. The time allowed was one hour exactly, out of which eight minutes were allotted to the ferry-riding 52 for the rail journey. In fact eight minutes proved too short, the train never got away to time, and some days it was almost four minutes late of leaving. Yet in the whole two months that it ran the train arrived punctual once, and before time on the remaining 51 occasions. The fastest time for the 55 1/2 miles was 46 3/4 minutes, equal to 72.2 miles an hour, the slowest 50 minutes, equal to 66.6 miles per hour, the average time was 47 minutes 52 1/2 seconds, equal to, say, 69 1/2 miles an hour.

Admirable as these American trains are on paper, they are yet more admirable in practice from the fact that they run with almost absolute punctuality. Few English railway men will be found to deny that punctuality is the weak point in our services. Every where in America I found that whether by officials, train staff, or by the travelling public, punctuality is taken for granted. And, if one may judge by his own experience after travelling some 6000 miles, it is so taken with good right. We are told that punctuality in England is more difficult of attainment owing to the crowded condition of our English main lines. With all respect I think the facts are the other way, and that on the whole the attainment of punctuality is a greater feat in America than it must be remembered that in America the lines are almost always single. In fact, though the States have 180,000 miles of railway to our 21,000, we have actually more miles of double line than they have.

SHIPPING NOTES

Why not sell the Nithery (ex-El Cid) to the United States?

The Italian cruiser Calabria arrived at Bahia on the morning of the 26th.

We hear that the Urupara which went on the rocks off Guaritiba, a few days ago, will leave for Greenock in a few days for repairs.

According to cable advices the United States is negotiating for the purchase of the two Brazilian ironclads now under construction in France.

It is reported that the American naval commission in Europe have gone to France to meet the two Brazilian ironclads under construction there.

The Journal has just found out that Capt. Slocum sold the Cape of Good Hope. Our American exchanges noticed his arrival home some time ago.

The number of countries refusing to sell ironclads to the United States is becoming noticeable. Is the newspaper correspondent inventing these negotiations?

The old cruiser Principe de Marj4 broke her rudder on the 22nd during some evolution. The good old ship is not accustomed to these new-fangled notions.

It is reported that one of the cruisers lately sold to the United States will be called "Albany." The cruisers of certain classes in the new American navy are named after cities.

The Norwegian bark Signer from Santos to Montevideo was put into quarantine at Flores island, having had, it is said, several cases of yellow fever on board during the voyage.

The Italian str. Attiliv4 arrived at Buenos Aires on the 10th and was put into quarantine for having a yellow fever case on board. The patient was sent to the floating lazaretto, and the passengers (109 in number) to Martin Garcia. It was stated that a passenger had died of yellow fever during the voyage.

A death from yellow fever has taken place on board the Swedish bark Signer which is detained in quarantine at Flores Island. Five more are ill on board, presumably from the same cause. A suspicious case has also occurred on board the French steamer Provence, which arrived on Friday and is similarly quarantined. Montevideo Times, March 13.

The negotiations for the acquisition of the Argentine steamer Britannia for the Chilean government are progressing favorably. The price to be paid for the steamer has been agreed upon, but the Chilean government wants the owners to deliver the boat at Valparaiso, whereas the owners insist on delivery and payment being made here or at Montevideo. It is probable that the negotiations will come to a close within the next few days. Times, Buenos Aires, Mar. 14.

Trade with Brazil remains slack, shipments being limited to a few parcels of flour, beef and tallow per steamers of regular lines and those engaged in the coasting trade. The rate for flour to Santos is supposed to be maintained at 22, but 20 is freely offered by agents, and 19 has been accepted. The shipments to Rio are in one lorry only. The quantity going forward is not heavy, while the shipper's highest limit of freight is 42. The rate for hay to Brazil is, nevertheless, still maintained in the neighborhood of 53, and small sellers find no difficulty in securing that cargo. Times, Buenos Aires, Mar. 14.

On Wednesday night, about 25 miles east of Flores Island, a collision occurred between the Norwegian steamer Kingwood, entering from Gibraltar in ballast, and the British steamer Cathlam, bound for Antwerp with general cargo. The Cathlam sank rapidly, just giving the crew time to take to the boats, from which they were picked up by the Kingwood. Salvage tugs of Lussich and Escotet left for the scene of the disaster yesterday morning. The Kingwood was consigned to Christophersen Brothers, but we cannot say who were the agents of the Cathlam, nor are we yet able to give further particulars of the disaster. Montevideo Times, March 18.

The board of health has issued an order imposing sanitary observation for 24 hours on all vessels from Rio Janeiro and Santos. Passengers for Montevideo will be landed at Flores Island to complete the term, and on leaving will be given a sanitary passport submitting them to police vigilance for 5 days. Their luggage is to be disinfected in the lazaret, luggage is to be disinfected less than 8 days out will be disinfected and kept in observation until completion of the term. Those more than 8 days out will be given free pratique after disinfection. Cargo and correspondence may be disembarked without any restriction (a welcome novelty). Vessels arriving that have or have had yellow fever cases on board will be submitted to special measures. No vessel will be given free pratique until it has been disinfected. This comes into force at once. Montevideo Times, March 18.

The steamship agents have now received the proforma charter-party drawn out by the association of cattle exporters. They are not favorably impressed by the new clauses inserted. Some of them are of opinion that no notice should be taken of the charter party, others consider it *intra-dig* to discuss the points raised, while there are those who consider it convenient to humor the exporters by appointing a special committee to meet the exporters' committee, on the ground that the only resolution to be arrived at is to submit the new form to owners, and that, once that resolution has been taken, nothing further will be heard of the new form of charter-party. Times, Buenos Aires.

The customs' office at La Plata port notifies steamship agents at La Plata to the effect that, in future, it is necessary to obtain a permit from the custom-house before steamers can get alongside the animals' wharf, under penalty of \$200 fine for the first disobedience and \$500 for subsequent times. The sub-prefecture claims the exclusive right of designating berths to steamers, and the provincial authorities exercise all rights of ownership of the docks. It is, therefore, necessary to obtain three distinct permits before a steamer can shift from one part of the docks to the other. All permits to be solicited in stamped forms and each permit being subjected to heavy fines if not complied with in strict accordance with the terms of the permit granted. The three potentates who claim jurisdiction over the movements of a steamer within La Plata docks are generally at loggerheads with each other. Their respective dignities are frequently soiled by the clashing of supposed attributes, and if any of the three can possibly show their superior authority over the others, the event takes place irrespective of other interests. The day is not far distant when these three dignitaries will disagree as to the precise spot at the animals' wharf where a particular steamer is to be moored, with the result that, as the same time, she will be fined twice for disobedience to the terms of two permits. Times, Buenos Aires.





EXCHANGE.

March 21.—The general rate for the day was 6 1/2 d. on London—the London and Brazilian Bank opening at 6 1/2 d. and then raising to the higher rate. The 6 1/2 d. rate was maintained 3 1/2 hours.

March 22.—The weakness of the market at closing hours yesterday led to divided opinions today, the London and River Plate banks posting 6 1/2 d. on London, the other foreign banks posting 6 1/2 d.

March 23.—The banks opened as on the preceding day—the London and River Plate and certain banks at 6 1/2 d. and the other foreign banks at 1 1/2 less, which rates were maintained throughout the day.

March 24.—The opening rate at two of the banks was 6 1/2 d. on London, the others posting 6 3/4 d., and one of the first reduced its rate by a sixteenth, and then the London and Brazilian posted 6 1/2 d.

Sales of Stocks and Shares.

Table with columns for date (MARCH 22) and various financial instruments like Apolices, do 48, do 1895, etc., with corresponding values.

Table with columns for date (MARCH 23) and various financial instruments like Apolices, do 48, do 1895, etc., with corresponding values.

Table with columns for date (MARCH 24) and various financial instruments like Apolices, do 48, do 1895, etc., with corresponding values.

Table with columns for date (MARCH 25) and various financial instruments like Apolices, do 48, do 1895, etc., with corresponding values.

Table with columns for date (MARCH 26) and various financial instruments like Apolices, do 48, do 1895, etc., with corresponding values.

Miscellaneous.

Table with columns for item (Leopoldina R. R., Transp. Marit. Conceição, do) and values.

Table with columns for date (MARCH 21) and various financial instruments like Apolices, do 48, do 1895, etc., with corresponding values.

Table with columns for date (MARCH 22) and various financial instruments like Constructor, Lavourea e Commercio, Republica, etc., with corresponding values.

Table with columns for date (MARCH 23) and various financial instruments like Alliança, mill., Carica, mill., Progresso Industrial, mill., etc., with corresponding values.

Table with columns for date (MARCH 26) and various financial instruments like Apolices, do 48, do 1895, etc., with corresponding values.

Table with columns for date (MARCH 27) and various financial instruments like Constructor, do, Iniciador, etc., with corresponding values.

Table with columns for date (MARCH 28) and various financial instruments like Leopoldina R. R., Uniao Industrial, mill., Carruagens Fluminense, etc., with corresponding values.

Table with columns for date (MARCH 29) and various financial instruments like Apolices, do 48, do 1895, etc., with corresponding values.

Table with columns for date (MARCH 30) and various financial instruments like Commercial, Constructor, S. Christovao, tram, Magaense, mill., etc., with corresponding values.

Table titled SATURDAY'S QUOTATIONS—S. PAULO, with columns for item (Banco Commercio e Industria, Lavradores, Mercantil de Santos, etc.) and values.

Table with columns for date (MARCH 31) and various financial instruments like Commercial, do, Lavourea e Commercio, Republica, etc., with corresponding values.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 25th March, 1898

Exports.

Coffee.—Notwithstanding the holiday the record of the past week shows a fair amount of business, and prices have been steady although New York has furnished a further decline and exchange has fallen.

The sales during the past week were about 37,000 bags, while the receipts were 79,254 bags and the shipments 90,288 bags. Our stock remains practically stationary, though a slight diminution has been effected during the week.

The shipments since our last report have been:

Table with columns for item (51,172 bags for the United States, Europe, Cape of Good Hope, River Plate, etc., Coastwise) and values.

The vessels sailed with coffee are:

Table with columns for date (Mar. 19, Mar. 20, Mar. 21, Mar. 23) and vessel names (New York Br str Galileo, Hamburg Gr str Amazonas, Gemon R str Minas, Smtyna, Havre Fr str Corvintus, London Br str Bagedala, Southampton, Antwerp, Stockholm, Gemon R str Sarwa, Constantinople, Smyrna, Odessa, Salonica, Mytilene, Galatz, etc.) and values.

Table with columns for date (Mar. 21, Mar. 22, Mar. 23) and vessel names (Buenos Aires R str Matto Branzo, Br str Nib, Montevideo, Optional, Cape Town Br bk Hattie Ma, Sundry Brazilian ports) and values.

Receipts for the past week were 79,254 bags, against 28,834 bags for the preceding week and 92,872 bags for the week before last.

Stock in all hands was estimated this morning at 297,090 bags, against 308,921 bags a week ago, at Santos the arrivals have been large, amounting to 287,250 since the 1st of the month. The stock there is estimated at 661,100 bags.

Daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro

Large table with multiple columns for date (MARCH 21 to MARCH 27), item (Receipts, Shipments, etc.), and values.

Imports.

Table with columns for item (Flour, Richmond, Baltimore, Western and Interior, River Plate, Local Mills) and values.

Codfish.—We have no receipts to report, and the market may be considered quiet and firm with but slight change in prices. Gaspe tubs being quoted at 9000, and Norwegian cases at 6800—6900.

Lard.—The Suez is credited with 6,000 kegs from Baltimore. The market is inactive and prices continue as last quoted, 900—1000 per lb. for American and 1500—1600 per kilogramme for native.

Pork.—Receipts 500 brls, and 200 half brls being sent from Baltimore. Quotations are reported unchanged at 1500—1600 per lb. for American and 1500—1600 per kilogramme for native.

Rice.—The receipts have been 50,032 bags per Kera from Kampong. Quotations are reported unchanged at 12500—12500 per bag for Indian and 25000—25000 for native.

Pitch Pine.—Receipts nil and market reported quiet with quotations at 85000—84500 per dozen.

White Pine.—There have been no receipts and we may continue to quote 245 reis per foot.

Spruce Pine.—No receipts and prices nominal.

Sweetish Pine.—Receipts nil and quotations nominal.

Kerosene.—There are no receipts to report, and prices are unchanged at 9500—10000 per case.

Turpentine.—Receipts nil and quotations remain at 1800—2000 per kilogramme.

Rosin.—The receipts are 450 brls, per Suez from Baltimore. The market remains unchanged at 23500—23500 per bel, according to quotations.

Cement.—We have no receipts to report and prices remain unchanged at 16500—20500 per brl for British, 15000—17000 for Belgian and German, and 19000—20000 for French.

Indian Corn.—The market has become much firmer since our last report and prices have advanced to 4500—4500 per bag for River Plate, native remaining unchanged at 3500—3500.

Iran.—There are no changes from our last report, quotations remaining at 4500—5000 for local mills and 6000 for River Plate.

Hay.—No receipts and quotations unchanged at 140—150 reis per kilogramme for alfalfa.

Coal.—The receipts since our last have been as follows: The Forest King, having arrived during the period of our previous report.

Table with columns for item (2,400 tons per Forest King from Cardiff, 2,285 tons per Thomas, etc.) and values.

All for account of consignees. Quotations nominal.

Rum.—The receipts have been 75,000 of rum and 35 alcohol from Maranhao. The quotations are unchanged at

Table with columns for item (Perambuco and Maceio, Bahia and Aracaj, Campos, Aigra and Paraty, Parahyba, Alcohol of 30 to 36 deg, ditto 40 deg) and values.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. MARCH 23. LIVERPOOL—Br ship Thomas Hilward; 1450 tons; Robinson; 68 ds; coal to Gas Company.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS. MARCH 22. BARBADOS—Br ship Macedon; 1493 tons; Mc Master; ballast.

MARCH 21. BARBADOS—Swed bk Rhea; 500 tons; Vance; ballast.

MARCH 20. TRINIDAD—Ger bk Pioneer; 1194 tons; Peterson; ballast.

MARCH 19. FALMOUTH—Br bk John Roberts; 197 tons; Davies; salted hides.

MARCH 18. MOBILE—Nor lug Australia; 1227 tons; Frantzen; ballast.

BUCENOS AVRES—Arg lug M. B. Touer; 557 tons; de Lima; ballast.

NEW ORLEANS—Port bk Violeta; 650 tons; Ferreira; ballast.

Vessels Afloat & Chartered for Rio

Table with columns for vessel name (Angela Schaffino, Adina, Albatros, America, Argentina, Antigua, Antioch, Arctura, Bellevue, Bellona, Bonita, Rio Star (str), Carrie L. Smith, Claudia, Charles Dickens, Concordia, Caladonia (SD), Coimbra, Davis, Elma, Emba, Fernando, Francis, Feida, Gilm, Hannah Blanchard, Hilma, Herby, India) and destinations/dates.

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

Arrivals of foreign steamers.

Table of arrivals of foreign steamers with columns: DATE, NAME, FROM, CONSIGNED TO.

Departures of foreign steamers.

Table of departures of foreign steamers with columns: DATE, NAME, FOR, CARGO.

\* Calling at intermediate ports.

Foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro,

March 27th, 1898.

Table of foreign sailing vessels with columns: NAME, TONS, ARRIVED, FROM, CONSIGNEES.

Last Quotations of Stocks and Bonds --- March 28th

Table of stock and bond quotations with columns: Circulation, Public Funds, Capital, Banks, Railways, Tramways, Mills.

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TRIUMPHATOR-BRÄU

AND

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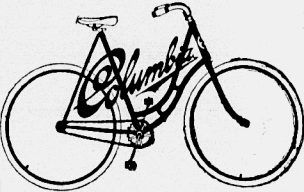
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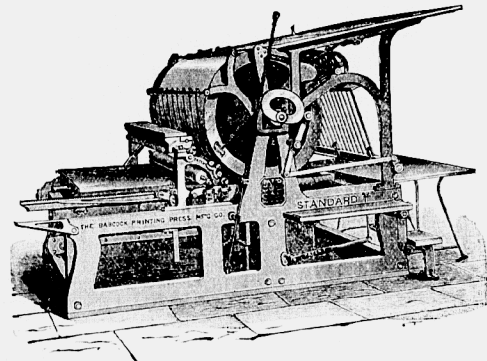
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For sea sickness, nausea in pregnancy, impoverishment of blood, weakness of the legs and convalescence after long and serious illness, the pills should be ground and dissolved in a small glass of Port wine in order that they may be taken as a liquid to insure a prompt action; it is also to facilitate for adults and children who cannot take dry pills, and in this case they can be dissolved in pure water if no wine is to be had.

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" 4	Thames	Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.
" 6	Nile	Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, Cherbourg and Southampton.

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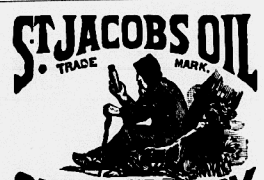
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 No encomendas of any description will be received at the Company's offices.  
 For passages and information apply to the office of  
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**THE RIO NEWS.**  
 This paper is now in its 24th year, having originally been published as *The South American Mail* and *The British and American Mail*. It assumed its present title at the beginning of April, 1879, when it was published three times a month. From a tri-monthly it has been changed to a weekly publication, and from four pages it has been increased to twelve.  
 As an advertising medium *The News* occupies an exceptionally advantageous position. It circulates widely throughout Brazil, and also in Europe and the United States. Its subscribers are principally business men interested in Brazilian trade, industries and investments. No other periodical, even with much larger circulation, can offer better inducements to advertisers who seek the attention of these classes.  
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