

THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, APRIL 26TH, 1898.

NUMBER 17

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2, Rua General Camara—1st floor.

This company has just issued in London an Insurance policy for the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company, United States of America, for the amount of \$17,800,000 (£3,600,000), having received the respective premium amounting to \$169,109.00 (£35,290).

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

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THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

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Agents in Rio de Janeiro:

Edward Ashworth & Co.

No. 50, Rua 19 de Março.

BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY L/D.

Capital £1,000,000 sterling
Reserve fund 1,328,751 ,,

Agent: P. E. Swanwick.

87, Rua 19 de Março—2nd floor.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro:

Youle & Co.

No. 38, Rua 19 de Março.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO. L/D.

Total funds on 31st Dec, 1896 £12,954,532
Authorized Capital 3,000,000
Subscribed Capital 2,750,000

Agents for Rio de Janeiro:

Pullen, Schmidt & Co.

107, Rua da Quitanda.

Travellers' Directory.

São Paulo:

Through express trains leave the Central station daily at 6 a. m. and 8.30 p. m.; returning leaves S. Paulo at 5 a. m. and 9 p. m.

Numerous steamers weekly for Santos, connecting with the São Paulo Railway.

Cachambu and Lambaré:

Central Railway (São Paulo express) to Cruzeiro, thence by Minas and Rio Railways to destination.

Juiz de Fora, Barbacena, Ouro Preto, etc.

Through express trains leave Central station daily at 5 a. m. and 8 p. m. Connects with all branches along the main line (Linha do Centro) of that railway. Intermediate trains leave at 7 a. m. and 4 p. m.—the first running through to Barbacena, and the second to Entre Rios.

Bello Horizonte:

Trains leave station of General Carneiro, on main line of Central railway, at 2.21 p. m. and 11.40 a. m.—the latter a mixed train.

Petropolis:

Barca leaves the Prainha at 4 p. m. daily, except Sundays and holidays, to connect with railway at Mauá. Passenger train leaves S. Francisco Xavier station (Central Railway) at 7 a. m. and 5.15 p. m. on all land route (passengers should take the suburban trains at the Central Railway station at 6.35 a. m. and 4.45 p. m. to connect with Petropolis train).

Returning from Petropolis, the barca train leaves at 7.30 a. m., except Sundays and holidays, and the all land trains leave at 6 a. m. and 3.30 p. m.

On Sundays and holidays the barca leaves the Prainha at 4 a. m., and returning the train leaves Petropolis at 4 p. m., giving excursionists about six hours in Petropolis.

Nova Friburgo:

Barca leaves the Praça das Marilhas at 6.30 a. m. daily and at 3 p. m. on Saturdays, to connect with the Leopoldina Railway at Sant' Anna de Marulhy. Returning, trains leave Nova Friburgo at 3.25 p. m. daily, and at 6 a. m. on Mondays. Excursion train leaves Marulhy at 3.15 p. m. (barca leaves Rio at 2.30 p. m.), and returning leaves Friburgo at 6.40 a. m.

Covacoado:

Regular trains, week days, leave St. Rua Cosme Velho, Laranjeiras, at 8 and 11 a. m. and 2 and 5.30 p. m., returning leave the summit at 7.30 and 9.30 a. m. and 1.45 and 7 p. m. On Sundays and holidays, the hours are: ascending 6.30, 8.30 and 11 a. m.; 12.30, 2.30, 5.15 and 8 p. m.; descending, 8.35, 10.05, 11.35 a. m., 1.25, 2.35, 4.05, 6.7 and 9 p. m. Each train gives the excursionist half an hour on the summit.

N.B.—Travellers will oblige by notifying Editor of any changes in the foregoing details that may be experienced and of which no public announcements have been made by the Railway authorities.

Official Directory.

U. S. LEGATION.—Petropolis. Charles Page Bryan Minister.

BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraity (opposite Custom House). Petropolis. EDWARD C. H. PHIPPS, Minister.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 99, Rua 1.º de Março. EUGENE SEEGER, Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraity (opposite Custom House). WILLIAM G. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.

Church Directory.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Until further notice the Church will be closed for repairs. The services will be held every Sunday (except on the 1st Sunday in the month) at twelve o'clock, in the Methodist Episcopal Church (kindly lent) Largo do Cateete. Baptisms and Marriages at times to be arranged with the Chaplain.

IRVINE CRAWSHAW, M.A., British Chaplain, 65 Rua do Aqueducto.

IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Largo de S. Joaquin, No. 174.—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays. Prayer meeting at 10 a. m.; worship at 11 a. m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 5 afternoon. Gospel preaching at 6.15 p. m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study and preaching at 7 p. m.

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Cateete. English services at 12 a. m. Sundays. Prayer meeting service Thursday, 7.30 p. m. Portuguese services at 10 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sundays, 7 a. m. Wednesdays.—E. A. TILLY, Pastor. Sunday School 11 a. m. at Fabrice Carica, Sundays, 11 a. m. and 4 p. m. Rev. FRANK WEBER, Pastor.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15, Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., and at 7 p. m. Thursdays.

Residence: Rua Petropolis 32.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—No. 25, Rua de Sant' Anna. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., and every Wednesday at 7 p. m.

Caixa 525. W. B. BAGBY, Pastor.

IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIACHELHO.—No. 254, Rua D. Anna Nery, Estação do Riachuelo. Services, Sundays 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.; Wednesdays 7 p. m. FRANKLIN H. WASHINGTON, Pastor. Primary school in the church building.

Professional Directory.

Dr. William Frede-ick Eisenlohr, German Physician. Office: 78, Rua General Camara. Consulting hours from 11 to 3 p. m.

Englishmen and Americans wishing to learn Portuguese should apply to PROF. L. MARCELO, Rua do Ouvidor, No. 95.

Dr. Havelburg, Physician and acconcher. Residence: 89, Rua 19 de Março. Consulting hours from 12 to 3 p. m.

Dr. Brissay, Surgeon, graduate of the Faculty of Paris. Specialist in diseases of Females, urinary passages. Radical cure of hernias, hemorrhoids, tumors, surgical diseases of the bones, and surgical operations. Consultations from 1 to 3 p. m., Rua da Quitanda, No. 42.

Miscellaneous.

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

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

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent. BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING ROOM. 31, Rua Gonçalves Dias.—Open from noon to 6 p. m. For terms, apply to Librarian.

RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION.—Red and Reading Room. 10, Rua Camerino (formerly Imperatriz). For terms, apply to W. J. LUMBY, Missioner. Gifts of books, magazines, papers, etc., also of left-off clothing, will be gratefully received at the Mission, or at 27, Candelaria.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—No. 31, Rua Quitanda and open from 6.30 to 10 o'clock p. m. Secretary's office open from noon to 1 o'clock p. m. Nicolas A. Rodriguez, President. Thomas L. de Costa, General Secretary. R. A. W. Sloan, Hon. Treasurer.

WEST COAST ITEMS.

—Dr. Joaquin Walker Martínez, the Chilean minister to Argentina, left Santiago de Chile last week for Buenos Aires, taking with him the latest statement of Chilean demands on the subject of the limits in question between the two countries. The snow on the Cordilleras will do much to lower the heat of the discussion on this vexed contention.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—A telegram from Buenos Aires to one of our colleagues informs us that the members of the scientific congress now sitting in that city were shown a mitraillette that fired 600 shots a minute. We wonder how Mr. Hiram Maxim would like to have his terrible gun compared with a Gardiner or Nordenfeli, much less a mitraillette of the 1870 type.

—The government would have been mad to have taken the money of Señor Velez for the declared purpose of preparing for war with Chile, and no other course was left open to it but to return the money to the donor, who evidently thinks that the gift justifies him in directing the course of diplomacy. This looks more like bile than patriotism.—Buenos Aires Herald.

—We regret to hear from various sources that there is serious discontent existing among the crew of H. M. S. Flora, now lying off Montevideo. All the world is aware that Jack must have his grog and his growl, but his growl rarely takes the definite form of desertion on a foreign station. If it be true, as we have heard, that desertions have taken place from the Flora, it is time that the senior officer of the station should make enquiries into the cause.

—Señor Eustaquio Diaz Velez has sent a cheque for one million dollars to the minister of finance, without any conditions as to the repayment and without interest, so that the money may be applied to any purpose the government may deem convenient. Señor Velez indicates his readiness to advance another million on similar conditions. The generous example will surely not want imitators. It is to be hoped that the money will be put to a commendable use.—Buenos Aires Herald, April 3.

—We have been favoured with another visit of warm weather, accompanied by excessive moisture, and followed by a rainfall, all of which is comparatively little rain here. The weather has now apparently picked up, and we are likely to have it cold, even frosty. This will give a chance to the maize which has now ripened all the country over, and if we get a good spell of dry weather, the crop ought to be very large. Other interests as well will profit by dry weather, as sufficient rain has fallen in almost all parts of the camp, and pasture for the first half of the winter is assured, while renewed wet weather might cause heavy loss.—Review, Buenos Aires.

—The provincial press continues to denounce the Central Northern National railway and to urge the government to sell or to lease it to one of the foreign companies. Merchants of Tucuman, Salta and Jujuy are unanimous in their protests. Under government management the line will never pay, but something might be made out of it if handed over to a foreign company. However capable a manager of a national line may be, he can do nothing as his hands are tied, and all the expenditure is paid for when and how the finance minister chooses. It is not the management that is at fault, it is the system. The Central Northern is 653 miles in length, and during the first two months of the current year it has produced the sum of \$159,955, a truly insignificant sum, and one which does not represent half the working expenses. The last weekly returns show \$57.28 per mile as against \$50.50 of the Central Córdoba, \$226.50 of the Córdoba and Rosario, \$180.50 of the North West Argentine, all of which cross north or less identical regions. The line is starved for rolling stock, and day by day what it does possess is becoming more unserviceable. The sooner, therefore, that government obtains the consent of congress to rent all the remaining national railways to foreign companies the better for the lines and for the national treasury.—Review, Buenos Aires.

—Several more cases (yellow fever) have occurred among the passengers of various ships sailing from Brazil, and more than one has terminated fatally. The case of the Andes must have been an exceptionally bad one, as may be inferred from the fact of why the quarantine which had been imposed on the passengers now stationed in Martin Garcia has been renewed. Several of our contemporaries urge that the situation must be worse than the health authorities admit; and they insinuate that the true state of matters is being concealed from the public. If this is so, it is very foolish for anyone could possibly be injured by publicity. A general epidemic is a most impending event; and even if such a thing were to happen, it would be well that people should know it. The warm, moist weather which we are having, and which is probably detrimental to the country as a whole, will rather tend to encourage the spreading of disease; and a little additional attention to diet and cleanliness might be the result of a warning by the authorities, accompanied by strict measures of inspection. Ignorant people will conceal the disease in spite of edicts; and intelligent people might aid the authorities if they knew the truth.—Review, Buenos Aires.

—It is with genuine regret that we hear that the Rev. Dr. Thomson is to leave us for Montevideo, to which he has been appointed by Bishop Warren. Dr. Thomson was many years in Montevideo formerly, and is much among friends there as here, but his absence will be a decided loss to this city where he has long been a positive force for good. He will be a great loss to his own congregation, but far beyond this, the Literary Society will lose one of its most active and able members, who has always been ready to contribute to its interest and success. In English social circles he will be greatly missed, as will his gracious wife and interesting family, and the best of all good wishes will go with them. It is a pleasant reflection that Montevideo is so near that we may have not to lose sight of them altogether.—Buenos Aires Herald.

—Montevideo just at present is like a badly-disciplined garrison town. Soldiers are seen everywhere, and the roll of the drum and screech of the bugle are heard from early morning to late at night. Murders are as frequent as affrays with less serious results are of daily occurrence. On Thursday last two soldiers quarrelled in the barracks, which resulted in one shooting the other dead; and on Friday several brave defenders, after pouring out profuse libations to Bacchus, drew their side arms and had a general melee in a bahia, with the result that two had to be taken to the hospital to be patched up. In order to help resist the Chilean invasion the police are being continually drilled, the consequence being that the streets are deprived of any little protection they may usually afford. Just now an extraordinarily large number of children are being stolen, for what purpose one is at a loss to understand. Some genius has discovered that they are being taken to Chile, but he does not go so far as to state that it is in order to make soldiers of them to fight their own countrymen, although really, considering the mad statements that are made about the Chileans, one would not be surprised to hear anything. Meanwhile, the various functions in aid of the patriotic fund go on merrily. The last was an amateur entertainment on Sunday night at the municipal theatre, at which all our distinguished families and some few not so distinguished were present. Although called a concert that two had to be taken to the hospital, numbers being well rendered, of course there were the inevitable discourses consisting of long-winded dissertations on the patriotism and the grand liberty of this glorious republic. The function concluded by everybody presenting everybody else with bouquets, garlands or various floral pieces of furniture.—Times, Buenos Aires, April 15.

SOME people resort to prayers for rain as a last resource in drought, but this is by no means the final effort of the residents of the Castañas department of San Salvador. Last year the principal people assembled, and having stated that, notwithstanding prayers, processions and praises, no rain had fallen, and the crops had been ruined, it was thereupon announced that if relief from the drought were not obtained in the space of eight days, no person would attend devotions; if a further period of eight dry days elapsed all churches, missions and so forth, would be destroyed; finally, if a third period of eight days elapsed without rain, all priests, friars, and nuns were to be beheaded, and permission given to commit all sins. By a singular coincidence, a very heavy rainfall occurred four days after the proclamation was issued. The remarkable record is taken from the annual report of the Smithsonian Institution of Washington.

"EVERY man has got a Fort," said Artemus Ward. It's some men's fort to do another thing, and some other men's fort to do another thing, and there is numeris shiftless critters' gorn' round loose whose fort is not to do nothin'. 'Twice I've endeavored to do things which they wasn't my Fort. The first time was when I undertook to lick a owadshus cuss who cut a hole in my tent and krawld threw. Sez I, 'My jentle sir, go out, or I shall fall onto you putty hev.' Sez he, 'Wade in, Old Wax Figgers,' whereupon I went for him; but he cawt me powerful on the hed and knockt me threw the tent into a cow pasture. He persood the attack and flung me into a mud puddle. As I arose and rung out my dreucht garments, I concluded fitn wasn't my Fort. I'll now rise the curtain upon sez 2nd. It is rarely seldom that I seek consolation in the Flowin' Bole. But in certain town in Injanny in the Fall of 18—, my origin grueler got sick with the fever and died. I never felt so ashamed in my life, and I thought I'd jist in a few swallers of suttin' strengthin. Konsequents, I histed so much I didn't zackly know whereabouts I was. I turned my livin' wild beasts of Pray loose into the streets, and split all my wax-works. I then Bet I cool play loss. So I hitched myself to a kanawb bote, there been two other hosses behind and another ahead of me. But the hosses behind onced to such a framment, begun to kick and kick and furr. Konsequents, I was wacked vilently in the stumuck and back, and presently I found myself in the kanawl with the other hosses, kikin and yellin like a tribe of Cusscaroon savajis. I was rescood, and as I was being carried to the tavern on a humplock bored I said in a feeble voice, 'Boys, playin loss isn't my Fort.'

"Moral: Never don't do nothin which isn't your Fort, for if you do you'll find yourself splashin round in the kanawl, figgeratively speakin'."

Banks.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

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

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO
10, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

LISBON, OPORTO, PARA,
PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SAO PAULO,
CAMPINAS, RIO GRANDE DO SUL,
PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO,
BUENOS AYRES, ROSARIO DE SANTA FE, AND
NEW YORK.

Also on:

Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., LONDON.
Messrs. Mallet Frères & Co., PARIS.
Messrs. Schroder & Co., J. H. Schroder & Co.,
nachf., HAMBURG.
Messrs. Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co., HAMBURG.
Messrs. Granet Broen & Co., GENOVA.

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.

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

Capital. . . . 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH-OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos

Draws on:
Cermany..... Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Berlin and Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg
M. A. von Rothschild, Solme, Frankfurt a M. and correspondents.

England..... N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London
Manchester and Liverpool.
District Banking Company Limited,
London.
Union Bank of London, Limited,
London.
Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., London.

France..... Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches.
Heine & Co., Paris.
Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Paris.
Lazard Frères & Co., Paris.
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FIRST IMPRESSIONS OF RIO.

Mr. Editor and Senhores Inglezes do Rio Janeiro: allow me to introduce myself. I am a wanderer on the face of the earth, a stranger that can't be taken in, a peripatetic globe-trotter with the itch for scribbling strong upon him, a cosmopolitan with wide sympathies and narrow prejudices, a linguist who knows

«all the tongues that at Babel were used. And their ramifications when they got confused.»

but is absolutely ignorant of Portuguese; a wayfarer from Argentina's silverless soil, a passenger by the good ship *Thames* who can produce first-class references from the second-class steward, all duly receipted: in short, Sr. A. Gringo à su disposición. Gentlemen: your most obedient humble servant.

It occurred to me just now, when I had nothing else to do but watch the electric lights in front of my neighbour, the President's, house in the Rua do Cadete, that as I have been three whole days in Rio, the English-speaking people might be hungering to get my impressions of the pleasant place in which their lines are cast, and to have me act the part of the elf that wad the giftie gie them to see themselves as others see them. Well, I'm a good-natured, simple, soft poor soul who wouldn't like to disappoint anybody; so here goes.

«A chief's among ye takin' notes, An' faith, he'll prent it.»

I wanted to begin with my impressions received outside the Sugarloaf, while my friend the steward was still soothing my aching forehead with the water of Cologne, but I had no sooner crossed the final t of Bobby Burns' famous lines, than it was forced upon me by inexorable fate that the greatest work of Art or Nature in the United States of Brazil is my neighbour, the President. I haven't called on His Excellency yet, having thoughtlessly omitted to provide myself with letters of introduction, and I am sublimely ignorant of his name, of what manner of man he is, his politics or policy; but all that I shall find out in due course. It may, however, be of interest to state the unappreciated fact that my neighbour has a nice ear for music of the high barbaric order. This I discovered when my fine web of thought was broken by the combined efforts of an ear-splitting key-bugle, in G major, and a spirit-stirring kettle drum in B flat, that aided the presidential digestion in a way that recalled my pleasant experiences with the late lamented King Mtesa of Uganda. It must be nice to be a president or other mighty potentate and have a band to play under the dining-room window, free, gratis, for nothing, these hot nights, but methinks were I in the exalted position from which I could command free music, I'd have a string band to discourse sweet strains and not a deadly, deliberate, danged row that would disgrace a trumpeter learning his bugle calls in a barrack yard. I would at any rate send around for a radius of ten blocks to find out whether there was any scribe with eye in fine frenzy rolling who might be disturbed, before I indulged in my musical orgie. But then again, perhaps I wouldn't, as I've never been a president yet, and don't know what it feels like. I must call on my neighbour some day soon, and find out. The dear man cannot be exclusive after the fashion of the bloated aristocracy of played-out Europe, or he would not be living in the severely simple three-storeyed square house near me, which looks like a glorified block of workmen's dwellings translated by some good old Arabian Nights' process from a London slum. He is, no doubt, imbued with the true republican spirit, and wishes to set a good example to the people over whom he rules by living «like rigid Cincinnatus, nobly poor», but it seems to me that if a thing be worth doing at all it is worth doing well, and a regimental band would cost him no more than the inglorious tootler on the bugle and the duffer on the drum. However, this minute musical

detail is bound to be remedied in the not far distant future to my certain knowledge, as I had the distinguished honor of being nearly swamped in a small boat by the waves from the tug that conveyed the President elect, Sr. Campos Salles, to the *Thames* as I was leaving her. The President-elect had a full coffee-colored brass band to play him off, and though I have no exact idea whether they were playing the national anthem, a Chopin fugue in W sharp, or the tune the cow died of, it was, nevertheless, highly operative in comparison with the music that soothes the civilised breast of the actual President.

I have seen most of the harbours of the world in my travels, but never a finer one than Rio. Beautifully sheltered, a narrow entrance, eminently picturesque with its dotted islands, spacious enough to give holding ground for the combined fleets of the world and half the merchant ships, there can be no doubt that Rio harbour ranks first in the world. Were I called upon to give second and third places, I should assign them to Port Jackson at Sydney and Cork Harbour respectively, the latter being a miniature copy of Rio. Nature seems to have done her utmost for this harbour, and Man next to nothing. The three masts of a sunken vessel stick up above the water right in the fairway, and, although I have it on the authority of an intelligent boatman, that she has been there for years, no attempt seems to have been made to raise her or to blow up the hull that must be a serious source of danger to navigation. Possibly Brazil, following the example of its Spanish-American neighbours, observes Mark Twain's counsel—«never put off till to-morrow what can be done the day after to-morrow.» Still it must be said that Buenos Aires and Montevideo, with fewer advantages for maritime commerce, are far ahead of Rio in enterprise. The existing docks at Buenos Aires and La Plata, and the projected docks at Montevideo are instances of progress that the Brazilian government should hasten to imitate, the more especially as the works could be carried out here at considerably less expense than at the ports named. But the lack-adaisical spirit seems to permeate the Brazilian blood, and even appears to influence the agents of the Royal Mail Co. here. I want a chance to growl at something or somebody, as that infernal music has stirred my bile, and like the stage Irishman in Donnybrook fair, wherever I see a head I want to have a crack at it. At Southampton, Buenos Aires or other port, when the vessel did not come alongside a quay, passengers and their luggage were taken off or put on board by the Company's tender, but here in Rio, the tender merely took off the mails—although there was a post boat alongside—and, leaving quickly, left unfortunate passengers and their baggage to their own devices. The consequence of this indifference to their best interests was that I was put to the expense of 3000 reis to get myself and my impedimenta brought on shore in a piratical craft that was in imminent deadly peril of being swamped by every passing tug. Said pirate would not hand out a valise from the boat to its lawful owner, but insisted *volens volens* on delivering it into the charge of a Mocha-coffee-colored heathen from Africa who carried it 300 yards and fleeced me to the tune of 1000 reis. Like the Scotchman in London with his «saxpence», I hadna been five minutes in Rio before bang went a milreis. Fearful that I should be a broken concern before I became a neighbour of the President. I paid him off, collared the 70-kilo portmanteau and went rejoicing on my way through streets broad and narrow to my destination. The alternative had its inconveniences, but 'twas preferable to reek myself in the glowing atmosphere than have a jabbering, objecting, perspiring, full-grown buck nigger between the win and my nobility.

The business streets of Rio do not compare favorably with those of Buenos

4
Aires or Montevideo in width, paving, architecture or comfort, but irresistibly remind one of an ancient and fishlike English back lane, a London slum, a *strada* in Bologna, or a Suez bazaar, with the combined and concentrated effluvia of all four. In a crowded Egyptian bazaar, you will probably be run down by half-a-dozen donkeys with high-sounding names, ridden by another half-dozen donkeys with white helmets on their heads and Cook's excursion tickets in their pockets; but the most pigheaded Egyptian that ever breathed—throwing in the Pharaoh of Moses—would never entertain the idea of running a double tramway line through a street six paces wide from house to house, as is done in at least one street in Rio near the market. The pathway for passengers is just a yard wide on either side, and when a mule-drawn tram passes in either direction—two not being able to cross in the street, naturally—the unapprehensive stranger is in danger of having his legs cut from under him by a scythe-like footboard, unless he follows the example of some dusky damsel and flattens himself against the wall, until the engine of destruction has swept by. This peril exists not only in the foul Ghetto near the quays, where the houses seem to have been built when the respected grandpapa of Sr. Christopher Columbus was a little boy and never whitewashed or rained upon since, but also in the busy streets near the Largo da Carioca where commerce is brisk, where the through throughout the day is enormous, where every man has a flag-staff from his first-storey window to air his flag and patriotism on high days and holidays, such as the anniversary of the hanging of the late lamented Sr. Tiradentes. I went to buy some note-paper, mangoes, cigarettes, needles and cotton, and camera plates and matches and other things in the Rua Sete de Setembro the second day after my arrival, and was mercifully saved from being made a legless incubus for life by a providential pull from a weak-coffee-colored Portuguese. Poor man! I'm sorry now I plugged him.

But if the Rio people have had tramways in their bad streets, they have excellent *bonds* in their good streets. I was held spell-bound when I saw the marvellous strides, so far beyond any other South-American city, that Rio had made in electric tramways. I will enlarge on Rio's good points some other time. Just now I feel it my duty to add a short prayer for the President to my nightly orisons, and lay me down to sleep. I only wrote on and on and on, because I'd nothing else to do, but you are likely to hear more of the impressions of

A. GRINGO.

From the *New York Herald*.

INTERNATIONAL LAW OF OCEAN TRADE IN TIME OF WAR.

A declaration of war or the beginning of hostilities without formal declaration changes the international legal status of every civilized nation.

The two hostile powers become belligerents and all the others neutrals. To the former are conceded rights and on the latter devolve obligations which do not exist in time of peace.

On the ocean commerce is subject to the international law of war. Of course all direct trade between the belligerents is broken off, but neutral vessels—in the absence of a blockade—may continue in commerce with either or both of the belligerents, but under restrictions imposed by the law of nations. They may not, for example, carry to either any contraband articles, such as arms, munitions of war, etc.

Each belligerent has the right to capture all merchant vessels under the flag of the enemy on the high seas and all goods of the enemy in such vessels. Each has the right to capture all contraband articles destined for the other in a neutral vessel. This right carries with it the right of search. Hence, every neutral vessel on the high seas in time of war is liable to be stopped and searched by an armed cruiser of either belligerent. As a rule the right is exercised only in suspicious cases, where there is reason to believe or suspect that contraband is being carried.

There has been much diversity of opinion as to the right and policy of belligerent interference with ocean commerce, not contraband,

among neutral nations or between them and either belligerent. After the Crimean war, in 1856, a code of rules on this subject, known as the Declaration of Paris, was agreed upon by six of the powers of Europe. This provides, first, for the abolition of privateering; second, that "the neutral flag covers enemy's goods," and, third, that "neutral goods are not liable to capture under the enemy's flag," not liable to capture under the enemy's flag, a contraband of war being excepted in both cases. That is to say, no vessel flying a neutral flag nor her cargo, though it be goods of the enemy—unless contraband—is liable to capture, nor may neutral goods under a hostile flag be seized.

These rules are binding on the powers which have signed and all others that have formally accepted the Declaration of Paris. This list now includes all the leading maritime nations of both hemispheres except the United States, Spain and Mexico. During the civil war the United States, loath to sign away the right of privateering, which it considered a formidable weapon in the hands of a small ocean commerce, against a power like Great Britain, for example, with a strong navy and a vast commerce, proposed nevertheless to become a party to the Declaration of Paris on condition that its scope be extended to exempt all private property at sea from capture. This proposition was, however, not accepted.

Not being a party to it nor having formally accepted it, neither the United States nor Spain is bound to observe the rules of that declaration. Hence each, in the event of war, would be free to send out privateers or public cruisers against the commerce of the other. By the treaty of 1795, as amended in 1819, the two nations stipulate that "free ships make free goods," which is one of the rules of the Paris declaration, but this was evidently intended to apply to neutral either Spain or the United States should be at war with another nation, and not in case of hostilities between themselves.

The law of nations, where not modified by the Declaration of Paris or by treaty, has been that an enemy's goods found on board a neutral ship are liable to capture. While this principle has been affirmed by the courts of the United States, the government has always looked favorably upon the policy that all private property at sea in time of war, except contraband, should be exempt from molestation.

From the *Daily Mail*, March 21.

BRITISH «COLDNESS.»

Expressions of disapproval of England's alleged lack of sympathy with the United States are numerous on the other side of the Atlantic just now.

The charge is an unjust one. There are several reasons why Great Britain remains comparatively uninterested in the condition of affairs as between Spain and the United States, not the least being the fact that we are better acquainted with the Spaniards and their paper navy than are the Americans, and are convinced that the Anglo-Saxon will always defeat the Latin. Indeed, the trend of British thought is towards surprise that the greatest of republics should excite itself unduly about so poor a foe. England, alone among European nations, has throughout sympathized with America in her endeavour to free Cuba of the horrors of Spanish rule.

Apart from the fact that John Bull is not given to public demonstrations of feelings, it should not be forgotten in America that the Anglo-Saxon on this side of the Atlantic is busy with far greater troubles. Let our American friends remember that the old country is conducting wars in India and in various parts of Africa, and is threatened, not by Spain, but by several of the great military and naval powers of Europe, and they will realize that, with our full trust in American capacity, to deal with Spanish impertinences, we are, for the moment, scarcely in a position to do more than look to the honour of our own section of the English-speaking peoples.

The Americans have our full sympathy in a cause identical with that we have so often fought. And they have it at a time when France, Germany, and Russia are backing Spain as fully and almost as openly as they are opposing British efforts for freedom of the individual and of foreign trade the wide world over. Both sections of our race will remember that.

But there is no occasion now to talk of a defensive and offensive alliance between Great Britain and America. The disproportion indeed between our mission and America's makes one impossible. Our telegrams from New York are full of the suggestion, but it was not in England that it originated. There will be time to propose this very desirable re-mentoring of the race when America is ready to face the splendid responsibilities it entails.

"Say, I've got a scheme," said the inventive genius, "that will make me independently rich if I succeed in perfecting it." "What is it?" asked his friend. "It has been estimated," continued the I. G., "that one ordinary female house fly lay 20,000 eggs in a season." "Yes," answered the friend, "but what's the scheme?" "I propose," replied the genius, "to graft the house-fly on the hen."—*Chicago News*.

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THOMAS PRICE, Sole Agent.

Missing Friends.

DOUGLAS, John—of Dunkeld, who left Liverpool for Rio on board the sp. *Cordillera* March 1st 1891. He was shortly after arrival employed on one of the railways leading from Rio.
Rio de Janeiro, April 1898.

48 RUA SENADOR VERGUEIRO

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TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK.

United States.

APRIL 17.—The *Amazonas*, sold to the United States by Brazil, and now rechristened the *New Orleans*, has arrived in Bassett river and the purchase has been highly approved after inspection.

The United States government have hired the four fastest vessels of the American Line—the *New York*, *Paris*, *St. Paul*, and *St. Louis*—for use as armed transports.

APRIL 18.—The U. S. government has chartered the steamers *Caracas*, *Venezuela*, *Concho*, *Bismarck*, *German*, *Philadelphia* and *Winter* from the American Line to be fitted out and used for the transport of mules; 3,000 mules and 4,000 artillerymen are massed at Pensacola ready for immediate shipment in case of necessity.

It is said that the Count of Turin, nephew to the king of Italy, will join an American cavalry corps in case of war.

A trial has been made of the new American submarine vessel *Holland*, which proved highly satisfactory; the vessel travelling several miles at a depth of 14 feet under water.

Eighteen ships of war are lying off Key West, ready to leave for Havana at a moment's notice with troops.

APRIL 19.—Congress has called out 400,000 volunteers of the national guard.

The Spanish consuls are urging their compatriots in the States to return to Spain.

An Indian corps is being organized for service as scouts in the army.

A large consignment of quick-firing Armstrong and Maxim guns has arrived at the Brooklyn arsenal.

Vice-Admiral Sicard has received orders to protect the transports destined for Cuba.

APRIL 20.—The American fleet in Chinese waters have received orders to prepare for action, and to be ready for instant departure.

In consequence of the votes passed by Congress, President McKinley will send an ultimatum to Spain to-morrow, giving that government until the 23rd inst. to concede the North American demands. Should the ultimatum not produce the desired effect, the fleet will receive orders to open hostilities. Indescribable enthusiasm prevailed throughout the Union on the receipt of this news. The militia quarters in New York, St. Paul, Chicago, Washington, San Francisco, Denver, Omaha, and Atlanta, were besieged with volunteers anxious to be enrolled; and the government received large offers of donations from capitalists and merchants. 100,000 national guards were called to arms.

The second division of the U. S. fleet has left Key West.

The New York journals say that the patriotic fever has caused lunacy to many people and driven others to suicide. Prizes are offered to those who take the first Spanish flag, and a large one to those who capture General Weyler.

The North Americans at the Cape of Good Hope have offered to form a corps of 20,000 men, paying their own expenses.

The ships of the American Line not chartered by the U. S. government have been transferred to run under the Belgian flag.

The Postmaster General, has resigned office, through disagreement with his colleagues.

The 16th cavalry regiment left New York to-day for Florida, and passed through the streets amidst scenes of great excitement. Passing the White House, the President saluted the troops from a balcony and cheered them on by waving his hat. The immense crowds accompanying the soldiers seemed full of delicious joy.

The brokers in Wall Street have formed a volunteer corps amongst themselves, and the university students are enrolling in college battalions. The Salvation Army has offered to form a Red Cross service.

An internal loan of 100 million dollars has been negotiated, and will be followed by another of 400 millions, both to be redeemed in 20 years, with interest at 3 1/2%.

3,000 Spaniards have left the States for Spain.

A steamer of the *Ward line* flying the Red Cross flag, has gone to Cuba with provisions, arms and ammunition for the Cuban insurgents.

The *New York Herald* states that steps are being taken to arrange a treaty, offensive and defensive, between the United States and Great Britain.

The U. S. government have informed the powers that no letters of mark will be issued by them. The Spanish government is issuing letters of mark to all applying for them.

APRIL 22.—President McKinley has ordered the first act of war to be the blockade of all the Spanish ports in the Antilles.

General Miles, the commander of the first brigade of 12,000 men destined for Cuba, has left Washington for active service.

Almost all the North American steamship companies have placed their vessels at the disposal of the government, and the government has made arrangements to have these ships provided with armour plates to protect their boilers, machinery and coal bunkers, besides fitting them with quick-firing guns. These ships when ready will be drafted to the Atlantic and Pacific squadrons.

The secretary of the navy has given instructions to the lighthouse keepers to avoid inconvenience being sustained by neutral ships.

The ships of war have been furnished with Vesuvian dynamite guns.

American officers have been despatched to Cuba to inform Maxim Gomez of the details of the plan of campaign.

2,500 Cubans had a torch light procession through the streets of Key West, and telegraphed their request to President McKinley to be enrolled in the U. S. army.

Two Spanish merchant ships have been seized by U. S. men-of-war, the *Buenaventura Garcia*, and the *Catalina* laden with mules from Texas.

APRIL 23.—The official declaration of war has a clause fixing a term of one year in which Spaniards resident in the States can sell out their property. If not sold in that time, the properties will be sequestrated by the government.

The navy department has ordered that Spanish merchant ships are to be stopped on the high seas by firing two guns with blank cartridge and a third with shot. The crews are to be made prisoners and the officers searchingly examined for documents relating to war or contraband.

General Lee is organizing a corps of sharpshooters for service in Cuba.

The *Dauntless*, *Two Brothers*, *Star of the North*, *Black Swan*, and *Queen of the Sea* landed 400 Cuban insurgents, 600 Texan cowboys, and 6,000 rifles in Porto Rico, the five vessels managing to elude the vigilance of the Spanish cruiser on the station.

It is reported that the *Oregon* has been ordered to the "Phillipine Islands."

Mr. William Dwy has taken charge of the duties of the secretary of State during the temporary illness of Mr. John Sherman.

The U. S. man-of-war *Mangrove* left Key West to cut the cable communication between Cuba and the outside world.

APRIL 24.—The American squadron to attack Havana is making ready to break the first line of defence consisting of armor clads and guardships, and the second line consisting of cruisers and torpedo-boat destroyers. Both sides are thirsting for the fray.

Thammy Hall has offered to defray the cost of five regiments of national guards during the time of war. The offer has been accepted.

Dr. Estrada, the president of the Cuban committee in New York, is about to leave for Havana with an expeditionary force, which will be escorted by two U. S. cruisers.

The French ambassador has made a formal protest against the capture of the *Buenaventura* on the ground that it was effected before the declaration of war was known.

The American millionaire, Astor, has placed his railways at the disposal of the government for the free transport of troops, given up his rapid yacht, the *Nourmahal*, to be converted into an armored despatch boat, and undertaken to defray the cost of a battery of artillery.

The American war-correspondents are on board the steamer *Smith*.

Seven million (?) negroes have volunteered to form a contingent in defence of their country.

Great Britain.

APRIL 18.—Orders have been issued to all the British colonies to consider coal as contraband of war.

The *Times*, in an article published to-day, observes that the American congress has conferred greater powers on the President than he asked. It further states that President McKinley in spite of the free hand given him, will not declare war; his policy being to force Spain to do so.

The operations of the Anglo-Egyptian expeditionary force on the Nile have been suspended until the end of July owing to the lowness of the river.

Several London papers assert that a secret alliance exists between Russia, France, Germany and Japan against British influence in the Extreme East.

APRIL 19.—The well known Spurgeon's Tabernacle in London was completely destroyed by fire.

APRIL 21.—At the meeting of shareholders of the British South African Chartered Company, held in London, Mr. Cecil Rhodes was elected to the post of managing director.

France.

APRIL 18.—The French government is in negotiation with the republics of South America and those of Haiti and San Domingo to get them to follow the example of the British colonies and consider coal as contraband of war.

Zola's friends say that the novelist intends to demand the presence as a witness at his forthcoming trial at Marseilles of Capt. Dreyfus, the prisoner in Devil's island.

APRIL 20.—Paris telegrams say that Austria and Germany are in favor of the Italian proposal to settle the Cuban question by means of a plebiscite in the island; but the *Figaro* states that Austria has suggested to Spain the advisability of handing Cuba over to the Pope.

Spain.

APRIL 18.—The queen-regent will publish a message in a day or two, alluding to the resolutions of the American congress and affirming the sovereignty of Spain over Cuba.

The Madrid press say that the report of the Spanish commission of enquiry asserts it to be impossible for the *Maine* to have been blown up from outside, or to mines to exist in Havana harbor without being known to the authorities and to the public.

APRIL 19.—A telegram from Madrid states that several Swedish and Brazilian officers have tendered their services to Spain in case of war.

The supporters of Don Carlos are taking advantage of the present difficulty to push forward his claims to the throne of Spain. Don Carlos more patriotically counsels his adherents to sink party when the whole country is in danger.

The insurrection has broken out afresh in the Philippine islands, to make matters worse for Spain at the present moment.

The correspondent of the *London Times* has been expelled from Cuba for having written in favor of the United States at the present crisis.

The majority of the neutral Cubans who were brought into the garrison towns by order of General Weyler a year ago, on being allowed to return to their houses, have revenged themselves for the inhumanity shown them by joining the revolutionary forces.

APRIL 20. Spain has sent a circular to all its ambassadors abroad telling them to inform the powers that Spain is employing every means to avoid declaring war, leaving the responsibility of the initiative to the United States.

Rumors are afloat to the effect that a ministerial change will shortly take place, and that General Weyler will return to Cuba.

Serious disturbances have broken out in Malaga. A mob of 20,000 people attacked the U. S. consulate, pulled down the escutcheon, burst into the house and barbarously murdered the Spanish porter. The consul, Mr. Bartleman, had a miraculous escape from the infuriated mob, who baffled of its prey, attempted to set fire to the consulate. A cavalry charge dispersed the rioters for a moment, but a stand being made against the troops, more than 100 wounded had to be received in the hospitals. A reinforcement of troops from Granada was promptly sent to dominate the riot.

A report is current that Marshal Blanco has endeavored to make terms with the Cuban insurgents against the United States without success.

Havana has been strengthened by new fortifications, until it is now regarded by the Spaniards as impregnable.

The Spanish Cortes were opened to-day. The queen-regent, in person, read the speech from the throne. The document, which was heard throughout in religious silence, gave a short history of the Cuban question, and said that if the U. S. Government yielded to popular clamor, the situation would become intolerable to the national dignity of Spain, and oblige her to break off relations with that country. After mentioning the Papal intervention, the speech terminated as follows:

"The difficulties which threaten our future will not be superior to the strength and energy of our country. With the glorious navy and army of Spain, with a united nation and the help of God, we will get over this crisis honorably, provoked as it has been without reason or justice."

APRIL 21.—The Queen-regent has sent a letter to His Holiness, thanking him for his efforts to procure peace; and saying that Spaniards enter into warfare with an easy conscience and know how to die for their country.

A London telegram states that unforeseen events have brought the Hispano-American question to a crisis. General Woodford, the U. S. ambassador to Spain, drove from his office in an open carriage to deliver the ultimatum of his government. When the Spanish minister for foreign affairs, Sr. Gullon, read the contents of the ultimatum, which was to be answered on Saturday at midnight, he replied: "Spain answers you thus. There is the door. Go!" General Woodford returned at once to his house, through a threatening mob, and received his passports.

The speech from the throne read by the Queen-regent was received throughout Spain with the wildest enthusiasm, her reference to her army and navy being taken as a declaration of war.

General Woodford has left Madrid without having received a formal reply to his ultimatum.

Three ships of the Compañia Transatlantica have left Cadiz with troops under sealed orders. Marshal Blanco has chartered a steamer to take 4,000 Spanish sailors, now serving in the United States, to Spain.

A panic has set in amongst the Spanish residents in Cuba and great numbers of them are leaving for the republics of Haiti and San Domingo.

APRIL 22.—As General Woodford was leaving Madrid, an excited crowd attempted to attack the railway carriage in which he was seated. General Aguilera, the governor of Madrid, defended the ambassador, and pacified the crowd by cheering for Spain.

Marshal Blanco addressed a huge assembly in Havana, and swore that he would be victorious or die. He said the Spanish fleet was outside the Morro, and the Morro would never lower the Spanish flag.

It has been decided to divide the naval defence of Cuba into the following stations: Havana, Cienfuegos, Nuevitas, Remedios, S.igua, Santiago and La Trinidad. Each station will have a cruiser and a torpedo fleet.

The Minister of War considers the army now in Cuba sufficient for its defence, 120,000

men being under arms. He intends, however, to send reinforcements without troubling about their possible capture by American cruisers.

General Woodford when passing through Valladolid station was stoned by the excited populace. Fortunately he sustained no injury, and the police were able to repress the crowd.

APRIL 23.—It is calculated that over 20 millions of pesetas have been withdrawn from the Spanish National Bank within a few days.

The Spanish cruisers have captured the American bark *Spandoak* laden with 20,000 quarters of wheat from California.

A Spanish torpedo boat sighted the American Line steamer *Paris* recently fitted out for war service, and forced her to enter Southampton Water for shelter.

The four-masted American ship *Shenandoah*, from San Francisco to Antwerp, with 4,000 tons of wheat on board, has been captured by the Spaniards in the English Channel.

APRIL 24.—The government at Madrid has issued orders that if the Americans bombard Havana, the Spanish fleet is to make immediate reprisals by bombarding Philadelphia, Boston and other towns on the sea-board.

The news has been confirmed that Austria has ceded four cruisers to Spain.

300 cigar-makers accompanying a battalion of volunteers leaving Madrid for the Balearic Islands, burned the shield and eagle of the late American consulate amidst frantic cheers for Spain, and cries of "Death to the Yankee pigs!"

Sr. Polo de Bernaté, late Spanish ambassador to the United States, has retired to Toronto, Canada, and in an interview stated that the Spanish navy is fully prepared for war, and determined to conquer or die.

Havana is being blockaded by the American war ships. Three guns fired from the Morro fort announced the approach of the blockading squadron and called the defenders to arms. The crews of the French gunboat *Fulton*, and the Italian cruiser *Bassara*, on hearing the firing, fraternized with the soldiers in Havana, and cheered for Spain.

Sr. Arguellos has placed the sum of two million pesetas in the hands of Marshal Blanco, from his private fortune.

Italy.

APRIL 19.—Menelik, the Negus of Abyssinia, does not mean to relinquish his advantage over the Italians. He refuses to acknowledge the boundaries of the Eritrea colony which Italy is anxious to have fixed.

APRIL 20.—The Roman paper *L'Italia* declares that the great powers are about to sign a collective note obliging Spain and the United States to confine the conflict to Cuba and Cuban waters under threat of armed intervention.

At Florence, a statue to Americo Vesputio, the invader who gave his name to America, was unveiled on Wednesday; and another to Toscanelli the friend and counsellor of Columbus.

Venezuela.

APRIL 20.—A telegram from Caracas announces the death of the President of Venezuela, General Crespo. After having defeated the revolutionists and killed their chief, General Hernandez, the President was caught in an ambush and killed.

Austria.

APRIL 21.—An Austrian fleet is preparing to go to Spain to protect the Queen-regent.

Germany.

APRIL 21.—A Berlin telegram states that the great powers have issued a collective note to the effect that they will consider Great Britain a belligerent if she supplies either Spain or the United States with coal.

River Plate.

April 22.—It is considered probable that a fight will take place between the Spanish gunboat *Temerario* and the American gunboat *Marietta* which is daily expected to arrive from San Francisco. Great anxiety is felt as the American legations in the River Plate as to whether the *Marietta* will be conveyed by the *Oregon* or not, the *Marietta* being inferior to the Spanish ship.

THOSE who were of opinion last week that the ministerial crisis in Chili would be arranged in a few days are now convinced that the solution is one of extreme difficulty. The President may have to resign yet before the work of governing Chili can go on with ease. Even if the present crisis be hided over, there are latent troubles in Chili sufficient to create others more complicated and dangerous still. We are glad to note, however, that the war-cry on the other side of the Andes is much weaker, partly because the Chilean people are rather tired of their howling editors, and partly because the passes are rapidly closing with snow. After another week or two we shall expect a vacation from the war-drummer until after next shearing.—*Southern Cross*, Buenos Aires.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, APRIL 26th, 1898.

NOTICE.

In view of the continued fall in exchange, the local currency subscription rate has been increased to \$4000, or 800 réis per copy. Since March 1st all subscriptions should be paid at that rate.

At 1 o'clock this morning, says a telegram from Washington, President McKinley signed the joint resolution of congress declaring war against Spain. As Spain has already made such a declaration, and has advised other powers of it, there is no longer any doubt or uncertainty in regard to the matter. Outside the United States and Great Britain it would appear to be the fashion to sympathise with Spain, and for the reason, principally, that this country has lately dazzled the world with its outbursts of patriotism and defiance. We hear of nothing but the noble attitude of the Spanish people, of their unconquerable pride, of their calm dignity, of their heroism, and courage, and historic glory. We do not underrate the good qualities of the Spanish people, nor their courage, nor their patriotism; but while the Latin world is going mad over these manifestations, we can not help regretting that the display of all these praiseworthy qualities had not been made earlier. We somehow can not forget the principal characteristics of Spanish rule on this continent from the time of its discovery down to the present day. And we can not forget what she has done for Cuba—peopled with her own blood and governed by her own laws. There is nothing theatrical, nothing noble, nothing dignified there. On the contrary, there is nothing but savage cruelty, selfish greed, unrelenting rapacity and mercenary administration to be found. Let the world applaud the manifestations at Madrid, Malaga and Valladolid if it wishes, but let it not forget what these same people have done in Cuba. And then let them condemn the United States for stopping these atrocities if they will!

WHILE we fully respect and honor the patriotism and enthusiasm which impel Spaniards to contribute their money and to enlist for the defence of their country against foreign aggression, we should like to say that they have no right to do these things openly and ostentatiously on foreign soil. They have a right to send their money home, and they also have an indisputable right to return home for the purpose of enlisting, but in our opinion they have no right to abuse the hospitality of a neutral power by the circulation and publication of subscription lists, and by opening recruiting offices for the enlistment of volunteers. Both of these things have been done in São Paulo, and are now being done in this city, and by and by we shall have a repetition of what oc-

curred a couple of years ago in the River Plate where temporary barracks were created for Spanish volunteers, where processions took place in the public streets with cheers for Spain and *morras* for Cuba, and where Spanish transports were sent to receive them and convey them to Cuba. We are inclined to believe that there is a strong undercurrent of sympathy for Spain in all these countries, not excepting Brazil, and it may be that these public manifestations are therefore secretly encouraged. To avoid reclamations, it would be well, however, to place them under the same restrictions that exist in Europe. Brazil, or Argentina, or Chili, can have no wish to be drawn into the conflict which unhappily has arisen between the United States and Spain, and we do not doubt but they will do their best to remain strictly neutral. And to do this fully, they will not permit offensive manifestations against either belligerent, nor the organization of volunteer battalions to take part in the conflict. And, further, it should be the purpose of both Americans and Spaniards to avoid the commission of any act which could be considered a breach of the strict neutrality which this country desires to maintain.

THE action of the supreme court in releasing the four political prisoners whom the government had exiled to Fernando de Noronha will unquestionably serve to embarrass the executive. At the same time such a release was undoubtedly right and proper. The executive had resorted to an extreme measure which has no legal sanction and is permissible only under the exceptional conditions of popular disorder and martial law, when ordinary legal processes are impotent. At such times the executive may send away persons dangerous to public order and may have them confined in some secure place, not used for the confinement of common criminals. During the recent periods of martial law the President had an undoubted right to arrest and deport any person considered dangerous to public order, but he evidently made a mistake in sending any of these prisoners to the convict island of Fernando de Noronha. It is true that Marshal Floriano Peixoto imprisoned hundreds of political suspects in the penitentiary (*casa de correção*) and central police station, but one infraction of the law does not justify another. Were there any indemnification for illegal imprisonment here, the political prisoners incarcerated in these two places would now have a capital opportunity for securing redress, for they could use this decision of the supreme court with startling effect. Possibly the jacobin judges, who pronounced this decision a few days ago, did not realize that it might be a sword with two edges. As for the implied illegality of arresting members of congress, there ought to be something said on the other side. If the law grants immunity to congressmen at all times and under all circumstances, it does wrong. The origin of such an immunity was to protect a legislator against legal processes which might interfere with the discharge of his duties. This would naturally be operative only during the legislative session, the legislator being responsible to the law at other times like any one else. It would be absurd to suppose that a deputy could do just what he pleased during the intervals between legislative sessions, for it would be tantamount to a parliamentary indulgence to cheat creditors, steal chickens, assault defenceless women, commit murder, and even conspire against the state. The legislator ought to be held responsible to the law for all his acts and at all times, and his immunities should never cover any serious criminal act. However this may be, the supreme court thinks that the President has violated these immunities in arresting parties known to be conspiring against his authority, if not against his life. It is right and just, of course, to protect every citizen in the enjoyment of all his rights and

privileges, but these surely do not include conspiracy and assassination. And then the President is a citizen, too, and is entitled to the fullest protection of the law! Is there nothing to be done for him? Must he stand alone, unprotected by the courts, a target for any political assassin's knife? It is generally considered that the executive is something more than an individual; he represents the state. If this be so, the assassin's knife is aimed at the heart of the nation as well as at that of an individual, and it should be the duty of every component part of the nation to react against such an assault. The courts surely cannot array themselves against the executive in order to protect his assailants, unless their object is revolutionary. In view of all the circumstances, and contradictory though it may seem, we feel that the court has done right in enforcing the law against an arbitrary and illegal executive act, and at the same time it is wrong in leaving the President unprotected against the conspiracies of his political opponents. If there were more rigor in punishing the men implicated in the assault on his life last November, we should feel that Justice is holding the scales evenly.

WHILE the government, and congress, and the press, to say nothing of the bankers themselves, are discussing the abnormally low rate of exchange, would it not be good policy for them to find out the real causes of it? We know, of course, that various ministers, legislators and journalists have already decided in their own minds that the foreign banks have conspired to keep exchange down, and that the speculators are likewise conspiring to assist them. But as nothing has been done against the accused, we may presume that the accusers are not quite sure of their position, and are still looking for proofs. We are not quite sure that the foreign banks and the speculators are quite free from blame, for the responsibilities are many and very widely distributed. But there are other causes of infinitely greater importance, which the government and congress must fully appreciate before the evil can be corrected. In the first place, the so-called rate of exchange in this country is in great part a misnomer, for it includes the depreciation of the currency as well as the rate of exchange. Exchange is the operation by which commercial and financial balances are settled between distant points, and the rate should rise and fall with the supply and demand for bills. Owing to the peculiar manner in which exchanges are effected in this market, the rate also expresses the price, in a depreciated currency, which is paid for gold in these foreign exchanges. Were these two factors separated and were gold bought and sold at the *bolsa* for the settlement of these foreign exchanges, the subject would be much simplified. And now let us see about some of the causes of this continued fall in exchange. In general terms, it is due to a large and continued adverse balance in our commercial and financial transactions with foreign countries. One investigator, wishing to avoid offence to the government, tells us that it is entirely due to the losses on coffee caused by the fall in prices, and he shows us a very large difference in the aggregate value of the product for the last two or three years, compared with preceding years. But there are reduced imports to account for on the other side, and also a no inconsiderable expenditure by the government for war material, military commissions, etc. To these must be added the remittances abroad on account of the foreign debt, guaranteed interest, and various other public charges. And then there are the private contributions to the adverse balance, which are rarely ever considered. The withdrawals of capital, the remittance of dividends, interest and profits on account of investments, the remittance of wages and savings on account of immigrants, the remittance of rents on account of non-

resident landlords, and the very considerable remittances on account of Brazilians residing abroad. These last two items are very much larger than most men think, and, as they are an exhausting drain upon the country's resources, they ought to be fully credited with their adverse influence. The landlord who resides in Europe, raises his rents to correspond with the «fall in exchange», and withdraws the money from the country as fast as he can wring it out of his struggling tenants; and the planter who strips his land of forest, plants it with coffee or sugar cane, and then withdraws all the profits, even those which ought to be re-expended upon the land in improvements and fertilizers, to meet the expenses of a life of ease and luxury in Paris, are far greater enemies of the country than the bankers and speculators whose daily contests over exchange commissions tend to keep the rate gently sliding down. The banks draw for the benefit of those who wish to send money out of the country, and as they cannot draw against nothing, they are compelled to seek cover, and this cover is principally supplied by the bills against foreign bankers on account of the coffee, rubber, sugar and other national products exported. If these bills fall into the hands of speculators, then under the present system the rate must be forced down, because the balance of payments is so largely against us, and the banks must have them. And the remedy is, not only to increase our exports, but to stop sending abroad so much of our profits and earnings. How to do this is a problem well worth studying.

THE outbreak of war between the United States and Spain during the past week has seemed to us to afford a fitting opportunity to inaugurate a new feature in this paper, which we have long had in contemplation. Our readers will see in another column that we have given a summary of the telegraphic news of the world for the past week which will enable them to keep in touch with news of what is occurring in both hemispheres, and especially with the stirring events which are inseparable from a state of war. We shall endeavor to so collate this telegraphic summary, week by week, as to make it of interest to all our readers, and we feel sure that our new step will meet with their cordial appreciation.

UNDER present conditions this country is sure to suffer no inconsiderable prejudice from the war between the United States and Cuba. Bread will be dearer, and so will be many other articles of necessity, such as coal. If the Brazilian people are wise they will at once seek to protect themselves from at least a part of these losses by promoting the production of breadstuffs at home. Wheat was once produced in Rio Grande, and it might be again. Rice can be grown here of excellent quality, and so can maize, and beans, and potatoes, and many kinds of vegetables. And if the people will turn their attention to it and stop quarreling over politics, they can produce all the meat they require—perhaps more. It is certainly worth a trial—and the more so as it will help to improve the financial situation.

THE President-elect, Governor Campos Sales, arrived here on Tuesday morning last and was received with enthusiastic demonstrations on the part of his political friends. There was a breakfast at the hotel, at which speeches of congratulation and welcome were made and a brief response from the President-elect in which he affirmed his unswerving faith in the wealth and resources of this country and in the belief that there is no occasion for despair in the present situation. He failed, however, to state what his programme is to be, or to encourage those who are striving to effect economies in public expenditures. Governor Campos Sales is essentially and thoroughly a politician, and it may be prophesied that his programme will be framed to suit the exigencies of his friends and supporters. And as these are to be found in circles interested in a lavish public expenditure, we cannot hope for a policy of rigid economy during the next administration. It may be that the financial agents of Brazil in Europe will impress upon him the necessity of such economy, and that this will give us a more earnest support of reduced expenditures. Let us hope that this may result.

From the *Journal do Commercio*, April 15th.

THE LISBON CELEBRATION.

Yesterday the whole press announced that the government had resolved to realise festivities in this capital to commemorate the discovery of the road to the Indies by Vasco da Gama, doing away with the dispatch of a ship of our squadron to the Tagus.

The excuse given, that of economy of public money, does not justify the substitution of the first project. No one more than ourselves has implored, and we continue to implore, that not

a *rincom* from the treasury shall be wrongly applied and that all expenses which can be deferred should be suppressed. This, however, is not such a case. The antecedents of public festivities in this capital render it almost certain that there will be no economy in realising them, at present, in preference to sending a war vessel to the Tagus. And if Brazil ought more than any other nation, to join in the festivities celebrated in Portugal, which is incontestable, then it should be done by the means first indicated. There are rates of international courtesy which can not be observed, when it is possible, or let nothing be done. Just now the question is that of appearing on the Tagus, to unfurl our flag to the winds which first bore out the fleet of Vasco da Gama. This proof of affection and admiration for the glorious ancestors of our nationality, can not be substituted by any other, even though more brilliant. If the occasion requires a visit, the visit should be made.

Beyond this it transpires that the *Benjamin Constant* being named for this commission, the advantage gained by the state would be twofold. As is known, there has not been a genuine voyage of instruction for officers for a long time, and there can be no navy with the life at the anchorages, within the narrow limits of our ports. More valuable would be a small group of good ships and a smaller nucleus of instructed officers and crews, than a great number of leaky ships, equipped with sailors who do not even know the map of the coast.

The country which has a navy needs to expend money on voyages of instruction. It is on the sea that navigators are made; the sailor needs to face cyclones, to see the unchained tempests, in order to lose the fear of danger and to harden his spirit. This school is not to be found in the ports.

With an increase of expenditure which, according to trustworthy information, is estimated at 180,000\$, the *Benjamin Constant* can make a voyage of four months, going from Lisbon to the Mediterranean to circumnavigate Africa, passing through Suez, and to return to Brazil by way of St. Helena.

If all the money we spend were employed for useful purposes such as this, we should afterwards avoid greater expenses and moral prejudices which fill us with shame.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—Deputy Barbosa Lima is said to have left Barbacena for S. João d'El-Rey.

—Last month there emigrated from the port of the capital of Ceará 5,679 persons.

—Preparations are under way for an extension of the Central (main line) to Cascalos.

In the Sergipe legislature the committee on justice has reported in favor of the impeachment of the lieutenant—governor for squandering the public money.

—A passer of counterfeit money named José Alexandre Bulcão has been arrested at Avare, São Paulo. He had a considerable quantity of the stuff in his possession.

—The report that 60 prisoners had escaped from the S. Paulo penitentiary was incorrect. Alfonso Coelho escaped, but the alarm given prevented others from following him.

—In the state of Bahia at the end of last year there were 1,248 k. 700 m. of railway in operation, 125 kilometres in construction and 565 kilometres whose construction is projected.

—There was a serious jail delivery at São Paulo on the morning of the 20th, about 60 prisoners making their escape. Among them was the recently convicted swindler and forger Alfonso Coelho.

—It is stated that an election for filling the vacancy in congress caused by the resignation of Deputy Granadeiro Guimarães will be held on the 1st of June. The resigning congressman represented the 2nd district of S. Paulo.

—The construction of a circular tramway line in São Paulo by the Companhia Viçosa is under consideration. The proposal is to start from the Largo do Rosario, and go as far out as the Avenida Paulista, going and returning by different streets.

—One of the most hopeful signs of the times is the overthrow of the military dictatorship which Col. Valladao, availing himself of Marshal Floriano's protection, established in 1894 in the state of Sergipe. This result should encourage the people of Rio Grande do Sul to persist in their struggle to shake off the yoke of the castillanists.

—The Bahia fanatics have at last discovered something else to worship, a mysterious image enclosed in a niche in a piece of rock incrustated with crystals. Last month about 200 fanatics had accumulated about it, where they were kneeling, chanting and proclaiming the virtues of the new saint, which is said to have performed miraculous cures. The place where all this is occurring is a small plantation called «Canudos» near the village of Emburanas.

—In Aracaju on the 21st inst. there were fights in which soldiers of the 26th infantry and policemen took part. Several persons were killed and wounded, and by order of the governor the policemen were withdrawn from the street to their barracks. Much alarm was excited in Aracaju by these fights, the responsibility for which is attributed to Maj. Avila Franca who is said to have published and circulated an attack on the governor. We presume that Col. Valladao has a finger in the pie. The colonel, however, says that he does not approve of the disturbances.

—The situation in Sergipe is becoming interesting. Governor Garcez not only accuses his vice-governor of misgovernment, but is accused in turn of dishonesty by his opponents. His party then unsets some opposition deputies, including a member of the Valladao family, and even detronos Col. Valladao himself.

—In speaking of the outbreak of war between the United States and Spain and of the resolution of congress authorizing the President to interfere in Cuban affairs without, however, recognising the independence of the Cubans, the *Commercio de São Paulo* of the 22nd inst. says:—"The veil, however, which scarcely covered the false sentimentalism of the *matrices*, is torn away by this declaration leaving uncovered the background of a revolting mercantilismo." (trading spirit). Evidently the *Commercio* has a very poor opinion of "nossa irmã do norte."

—Amparo, São Paulo, seems to be an unhealthy place for counterfeiter. On the 14th three men entered a *venda* at Coqueiros, near Amparo, and called for drinks, which they subsequently paid for with a note of 100\$. After receiving change, they took their departure. The *venda* proprietor then went out to see if the note was good, when he learned that it was a counterfeit. The police inspector, the *venda* proprietor and some others, armed with clubs, at once started in pursuit, and overtook the rogues at some distance from the village. A fight ensued, in which the rogues used revolvers and their victims used clubs. One rogue escaped, and two were captured after having their heads laid open by the clubs, one of them dying soon after.

CRICKET IN S. PAULO.

We are indebted to the secretary of the S. P. A. C. for the following score of a match played between teams representing Engineering Firms versus «World.»

«WORLD.»	
J. J. Blomely, ct. Floride, b. Webster.....	4
F. W. Smith, b. Mawson.....	4
C. W. Miller, ct. Knight, b. Howe.....	14
Evill, b. Floride.....	19
M. King, b. Goodier.....	7
W. Jeffreys, b. Floride.....	9
A. Lamont, b.....	13
W. Rule, b. Goodier.....	13
J. J. Wilson, not out.....	2
Kirkman, b. Goodier.....	0
H. Inge, b. ".....	0
Extras.....	13
Total.....	88
ENGINEERING FIRMS.	
J. Mawson, ct. Rule, b. King.....	4
J. W. Crew, b. Miller.....	16
J. S. Webster, ct. King, b. Miller.....	10
T. Floride, b. Kirkman.....	4
T. Goodier, ct. Jeffreys, b. Kirkman.....	3
E. G. Knight, run out.....	0
L. M. Howe, b. Kirkman.....	4
T. Sparks, not out.....	5
W. Oellhafen, b. Miller.....	7
Duarte, b. Smith.....	13
Extras.....	13
Total.....	66

A MERITED TESTIMONIAL.

On Easter Day a most interesting event took place at Pernambuco. Mr. J. Howe, who is leaving Pernambuco for Madeira, was entertained at luncheon by the staff of the Brazilian Submarine Telegraph Company. Mr. Howe has been superintendent of this company's station at Pernambuco for the last twenty-five years; and his departure, which will take place shortly, was made the excuse to present him and Mrs. Howe with a token of the great appreciation of the invariable kindness shown by both of them to the staff.

The testimonial took the form of large silver branched candlesticks and a box of silver table accessories for Mrs. Howe.

The presentation took place after luncheon and was the occasion of several speeches. Mr. D. Davies, on behalf of the staff, thanked Mr. and Mrs. Howe for all their kindness and spoke of the fair and just way in which Mr. Howe has always dealt with the men under him. He asked them to accept a present in remembrance of Mr. Howe's long work at Pernambuco and of the good will of his staff.

Mr. Howe in reply spoke very handsomely of his staff and of the great regret he felt at leaving. Mr. A. Foy, the assistant superintendent, also spoke of Mr. Howe's work here and of the high regard in which he is held. Representatives of the married staff and the bachelor quarters also spoke.

Mr. and Mrs. Howe's healths were drunk several times with musical honors. Several other healths followed, including that of Mr. Lloyd, the incoming superintendent. Photographs were taken from the gathering, and the proceedings finished with «Auld Lang Syne».

Mr. Howe will be greatly missed in Pernambuco. He worked hard in getting together the church choir and in all matters connected with the church. His musical abilities are well known. He was one of the promoters of the British Nursing Institution and is on the committee. He takes a keen interest in the Cricket Club, and has been a member of all sorts of committees and clubs.

He will leave for Madeira about the end of May.

WAR BETWEEN THE ANCIENTS AND MODERNS.

«Thrice is he armed that hath his quarrel just.»

The Marquess of Salisbury, according to a recent article in the *Spectator*, entertains, and is to some extent guided in dealing with the weighty affairs under his charge, by the opinion that events are seldom nearly so important as the average man believes them to be. Such an aphorism, to one who has the moral fibre to accept judiciously upon it, must be as great a support as the spear with which, according to Milton, the fallen Archangel helped his painful footsteps over the «burning marls of the infernal regions».

And yet, with all due deference to so high an authority, history shows that it is, after all, the opinion of the average man which has had, and still has, the chief share in shaping the destinies of mankind. The average man, however devious and illogical the process by which he arrives at his conclusions, has a trick of being right in the main. If this be not so, then republicanism, constitutional government, manhood suffrage, or anything approaching it, are all manifest absurdities.

The man at the helm of state can make any port he likes in fair weather; but he cannot steer in the wind's eye of popular opinion. We may admit that he can beat against it up to a certain point; but if the blast be strong enough, he must heave to, or run before it, and in either case be blown to leeward with greater or less velocity. It seems to me that armed intervention in Cuba has been brought about by the wrong man in the States, and that his rulers have been forced to play the part of the helmsman in the above familiar metaphor.

For us who have no part to play in the tragedy on whose fateful fourth act the curtain is about to rise, there can be no harm in willing away the time of suspense by discussing, according to our lights, the conduct of the actors appearing in it, and in forming conjectures as to its probable ending.

The American ultimatum has been rejected by Spain in a manner perfectly keeping with the traditions of a nation whose whatever its faults—and they are many and grievous—has just claims to be regarded as among the bravest and most devotedly patriotic of the human race. The picture of the fair mother Queen, still young in years, though gray with the troubles of her stormy regency, as she stands, black-robed and bare of jewels, speaking high defiance to her terrible enemies, declaring her trust in God and the valor of her people, is one which will become historic; one which must appeal most strongly, not only to the sympathies of all the Latin race, but to chivalrous natures of every country. It is surely one to haunt the dreams of any man who may have lightly helped to force on this war, heedless as to whether, or no, its professed objects might have been attained without recourse to arms.

What right does the United States interfere by force of arms between Spain and her Cuban subjects?

President McKinley in his message to Congress, of the 17th instant, places in the forefront the motive of humanity; but, if I may trust the Portuguese translation before me, the President himself adds a comment suggesting that he entertains doubts as to whether this motive is sufficient to justify armed intervention. The other three points referred in different forms to the prejudice caused to the interests of America and American citizens, and the danger to American peace, by the existing state of affairs in Cuba.

I will not venture to offer an opinion of my own on so high a matter as the sufficiency from the point of view of international law of the lofty principles I have set forth in the message; neither will I advance any opinion less worthy of attention than that of an American jurist and diplomatist of the first rank, namely, Mr. Phelps, late ambassador for the United States to the court of Great Britain.

«Mr. Phelps», says the *Times* correspondent, quoting a letter addressed by the above named gentleman to Mr. Morton, late governor of New York and formerly minister to France, «with all his authority as diplomatist and jurist, declares that the United States has no ground for war with Spain, no right of violent interference in Cuba, no object in attacking Spain, no principle of international law on which to base hostile demands.»

The *Times* correspondent, an American of the highest reputation as a man of letters, and profoundly versed in international politics, says:

«The honor of this (the American) nation is in one man's hands, and that man is the President. Between the President and the congress, or a possible majority in the congress, is going on the bitterest struggle known to our political history. The President is trying to free Cuba, and avert a war. Congress is trying first of all, to provoke a war, carelessly whether Cuba can be freed by peace.»

Again, to quote the same authority: «The jingo press—the yellow press especially—is clearly disconcerted by the peaceful turn events have taken. «Peace with shame!» it cries, and pours out invective on the President. Every Senator and Representative who thinks his reelection next autumn depends on war, conspires to the yellow papers his censure on the President, not only in New York, but elsewhere.»

Taking these weighty opinions, and many more to the same effect, into consideration, in conjunction with the fact that, after all, an ultimatum, whose *prazo* expires to-night, has been forwarded by America to Spain, it seems

difficult to avoid the conclusion that the American jingo party has succeeded in forcing the President to precipitate a war to which he himself, in common with a powerful minority in both houses of Congress, regards as unjustifiable if not absolutely iniquitous; and whose objects, so far as regards the good government of Cuba, and the cessation of the cruelty and bloodshed in that island, might have been obtained by means less resembling those whose employment by the Spaniards has been made to furnish the *casus belli*. That there exists a war party in Spain is undoubtedly true; but it cannot with propriety be termed a «jingo» party, because it counsels resistance and not aggression.

For good or for evil, therefore, the responsibility for the war—unless, indeed, it be possible to refute these facts and opinions—devolves upon the jingo party in the United States.

But now, saving a miracle, the war has begun. Already, in all probability, the ancient standard of the Spaniard, the eldest son of Holy Church, the heir of the Inquisition, flies over what will may prove to be his last *armada*. The order of the Spanish admiralty commanding the use of the great crucifix by each admiral of the fleet, seems some how to carry us back to the times of Drake and Froisher. One scarcely realizes that the Spanish squadron consists of ironclads, cruisers, torpedo boats, of the pattern in vogue today, but rather dreams of huge wooden ships with lofty fore and after castles, and long rows of painted ports; of galleons, double-banks, and gentleman adventurers. This Spanish-American war is the encounter of two ages far apart—the shock of Modernity against Antiquity!

With such a telegraphic service as that on which we depend, it is difficult to form any correct ideas as to the present position of affairs. It is not merely that the information communicated is meagre, but that a large proportion of the so called telegrams are neither more nor less than huge palpable lies. Witness the following, extracted from the *Paleta* of São Paulo of the 22nd inst. :—

«Berlin, 22.—As potencias expediram uma nota considerando a Inglaterra beligerante se vender carvão aos combatentes.» (11)

Previous to the despatch of the ultimatum, on 20th instant, a fleet of some 23 American vessels was said to be stationed at Key West, an island close to Cape Sable, the southernmost point of Florida, and therefore about a hundred miles in a direct line from Havana. This squadron put to sea with sealed orders yesterday on this morning, cruising in the neighborhood of Havana. The Spanish fleet, according to Havas, was expected to leave St. Vincent this morning. It was said to consist of 15 vessels. Why it should be so far away from the probable scene of action at such a time, it is difficult to say; the most probable hypothesis is that it was not ready. It will have been noted that, according to Havas, the French Atlantic naval division has been ordered to station itself in the neighborhood of the Antilles. If it be permissible to hazard a forecast, it is conceivable that something like the following may happen.

The Spanish admiral, in order to expend as little as possible of his coal, and of his men's religious and patriotic enthusiasm, will steer straight for West Indian waters in search of his enemy. He will not be met until he arrives at, or near, the islands, because the American will prefer to keep near his coal and his naval base. A general action will then be fought wherever the American admiral may choose. In case of disaster to the Spanish arms, such ships as are able to escape would probably make for the nearest neutral waters, or make a running fight to the southward.

There can be no doubt that the odds in numbers, equipment, tonnage, organization, and coal supply will be heavily in favor of the Stars and Stripes. War between the United States and Spain must mean victory to the former. Defeat will probably mean revolution in Spain; the simultaneous proclamation of D. Carlos and of the republic, the flight of the queen and D. Alfonso, anarchy, a red ruin and the breaking up of laws. «Whether this will end the progress of disaster is, as I have said, «upon the knees of the gods.» It may, however, bring on the long expected European Armageddon, which, to quote a writer in the last number of the *Nineteenth Century*, «may be the event of the morning's newspapers.» A child can set fire to a house, but none can say where the conflagration may end.

Meantime, we who look on can but wait and hope for the best, depending for the latest news on the Spirit of Rumor, the Father of Lies, and last, but not least, the Agencia Havas.

D. M. N.

S. Paulo, 23rd April, 1898.

LOCAL NOTES

—On Thursday there was a largely attended mass at the Lapa Church for Capt. Trajano de Carvalho.

—On last Wednesday, by a vote of 7 to 2, the supreme court ordered the release of the prisoners Fortunato de Medeiros and Joaquim Freire.

—There were 841 deaths in this city during the first half of April, of which 150 from yellow fever, 31 from pernicious fever, 81 from other fevers, 335 foreigners and 566 natives.

-The government has appointed General Teixeira Junior, commandant of military school in this capital.

-The adjutant-general of the army is reported to have asked the commander of the 3rd military district for information in regard to the military disturbances in Sergipe.

-The Czar of Russia has conferred the order of St. Stanislaus on M. de Giers, the Russian minister to Brazil. We congratulate the distinguished diplomat on the new honor he has earned.

-It is stated that Dr. Alfredo Ellis will not take part in the coming congressional session, and that another S. Paulo deputy, Dr. Granadeiro Guimaraes, has resigned his seat in congress.

-According to the *Paz* many friends of Vice-President Manoel Victorino called at his house on Saturday to congratulate him on his non-indictment for the murder of Marshal Bittencourt.

-It is reported that the government has ordered the commander of the 26th battalion of infantry to come to Rio de Janeiro and will send Col. Salgado to Sergipe to take command of the battalion.

-According to a telegram published in the *Correio Paulistano* the commissions of Dr. Manoel Victorino Pereira, Joao Cordeiro and Medeiros de Albuquerque as colonels of the national guard will be cancelled.

-The *Debate* says that it will be a disgrace to Brazil if the accomplices of Marcellino Bispo escape punishment. The *Debate* is right and the impunity of the hideous murders committed in 1893 and 1894 is also disgraceful to the country.

-We are in a position to assert," says the *Jornal do Commercio*, "that under no circumstances has the minister of marine left a cabinet meeting by order of the President of the republic, who has always displayed regard and esteem for the honorable minister."

-The open sympathy expressed in France for Spain in her conflict with the United States will tend to open the eyes of the anglophobists, who swear by the traditional friendship of our "old ally." Friendship based on political exigencies, is a very fleeting thing.

-We understand that persons calling themselves friends of President Prudente de Moraes are circulating the report that in a certain contingency he intends to declare himself dictator. We hope that the President will be able to defend himself from his enemies and from all such friends.

-The *Diario Popular* says that Eugenio Teixeira, self-styled Marquis de Agua Branca, is the son of a Portuguese, and that before marrying a daughter of the late Dr. Tamandaré he worked out to earn a living by painting. The *Diario* seems to think that he left nothing in Brazil but law-suits.

-On Saturday Judge Afonso de Miranda indicted all the persons accused of the murder of Marshal Bittencourt except the military men and Vice-President Manoel Victorino, Joaquim Freire and Fortunato de Medeiros. The number of persons indicted is 7. The 3rd prosecuting attorney has appealed.

-Among recent arrivals from the north we note that of Mr. P. Goiffon, representative of Messrs. James Spicer & Sons, paper manufacturers, and other important English houses. Mr. Goiffon reports business good on the Amazon, and exceptionally good at Bahia where tobacco is bringing in a handsome revenue.

-The *Jornal do Commercio* of the 23rd announces that the Spanish patriotic commission of this city has resolved, among other things, to pay the passage of all Spaniards who wish to return home to defend the mother country in the present crisis. Up to the 22nd inst. about 300 Spaniards had registered themselves for this purpose.

-From documents recently published it appears that in 1831 there was organized in this country a military association similar to the present military club, and that in 1833, having become, like the latter, a source of insubordination in the army and of terror to peaceful and law-abiding citizens, it was dispersed by the regency that then governed Brazil.

-The governor of Amazonas is a lieutenant in the army. From the Amazonas state legislature, as has already been stated, he obtained permission to go to Europe and £ 500 a month for travelling expenses. He failed, however, to obtain permission from the war department and has left without it. The question now is:— What is the war department going to do about it?

-According to the *Jornal do Commercio* the contract for the sale of the *Nichery* was signed on the 22nd inst. and the payment for the same will be made in the following manner:— \$100,000 in cash in this city; \$200,000 in London; \$250,000 in New York to Messrs. Flint & Co., to whom the Brazilian government is said to owe this sum on account of the purchase of this vessel in 1893.

-The new commandant of the police brigade of this city has issued orders for the suppression of that absurd title *cidadao* (citizen) in official correspondence in his department. There is good reason for this. The attempt to reduce all titles to an equality was tried in the French Revolution, and failed. Urbano Duarte calls it a "hypocritical fiction" and says it is "repugnant to good sense."

-On Thursday evening last, one of our native contemporaries published a bulletin to the effect that war had been declared between the United States and Spain, but the news proved to be without foundation at the time. Excitement however, ran high in the city, especially amongst the Spanish and American communities. The scratch crew who are to take the *Vithery* to Norfolk, Va., were particularly voluble.

-On Saturday last the object of the recent subscription in favor of the family of the late Marshal Bittencourt was carried into effect by the purchase of the house and grounds of No. 1, Rua Macedo Sobrinho, for which the sum of \$7,500,000 was paid. The expenses with transfer tax and *landemio* were 7,982,500, bringing the total cost of the property up to 95,482,500, which was certainly a generous tribute to the memory of a gallant soldier.

-One of our morning colleagues is making a bitter fight against the beef contractors, and calls the present price of beef, 1500 per kilogramme, an extortion. Compared with other countries, this price is very cheap, and were the service good no one could complain. The principal cause of complaint is that of the abominable service to which we are compelled to submit. We get bones and all manner of refuse thrown in, and are not permitted to complain.

-The efforts of the *Jornal do Brazil* to avoid applying the word "American" to the citizens of the United States are sometimes decidedly amusing. For instance, in a London telegram published on the 26th, reference is made to a speech of the American ambassador, eulogising the unity of "Anglo-yankie sentiments." Of course, Minister Hay never used so absurd an expression as "Anglo-yankie," nor would any intelligent person dream of such a monstrosity.

-Of the speeches made at the breakfast to Campos Salles on last Tuesday, the most important was undoubtedly that of Dr. Arthur Prudente de Moraes. History, said the Bahia deputy, will do justice to this martyr, who has sacrificed his health and risked his life in defence of the public weal, and whose administration has been disturbed by the fiercest passions, the most disgusting perfidy, the basest antagonism and the most unscrupulous ambition, and by plots that defy classification.

-Capt. Alexandrino de Alencar has been appointed commander of the torpedo squadron. We believe that the distinguished ex-commander of the *Aquidaba* will maintain his honorable record, and we are glad to see that President Prudente de Moraes is at last beginning to learn where he has most probability of finding loyal support. If, as soon as he had decided to repudiate Marshal Floriano Peixoto's baneful methods and policy, he had surrounded himself with the ex-revolutionists, he would have saved himself and the country from many disasters.

BIRTHS.

In this city on the 22nd instant, the wife of T. M. Kentish, of a son.

In this city, at No. 40 Rua Alice, Larangeiras, on the 24th instant, the wife of A. J. Lamoureux, of a daughter.

DEATH.

OVERSHINE.—At the Strangers' Hospital, Rio de Janeiro, on the 21st inst., of yellow fever, HENRY OVERSHINE, aged 47 years. American papers please copy.

SHIPPING NOTES

-We have no news of the *Temerario*.
-The *Nichery* is still in port and may not sail for some days yet.

-It is again asserted that the original names of the ironclad *Aquidaba* and the corvette *Trajano* have been restored to these vessels.

-The purchase of the *Nichery* (ex-*El Cid*) for at least twice her value, is an accomplished fact, and there is nothing more to be said about it. The Brazilian government is to be congratulated on so good a bargain, and we trust that many more such windfalls of fortune are in store for her. As for the buyer, the ship may be worth the money for immediate use as a transport, but as an addition to the United States navy, she will be of very little value.

-The *Jornal do Commercio* of the 21st says: "The old *El Cid*, which an American company constructed and sold for 250,000 dollars, and which was re-sold to our government through the medium of the firm Flint & Co., of New York, for 500,000 dollars, returned yesterday, as the cruiser *Nichery*, to American hands—this time of the government of the United States, for the sum, it is said, of 550,000 dollars, including the improvements which we gave it and which cost us a good round sum. The government has always found this purchase so irregular that it has delayed the payment of the 1,800 contos which the firm of Flint was still reclaiming. Now it was the same which offered to purchase the cruiser, but our government preferred to treat directly with that of Washington. May favorable winds carry the *Nichery* to East river."

BUSINESS NOTES

-It is stated that the Del Vecchi wharfs have cost, from 1852 to the end of 1897, a total of 2,841,765\$784.

-The government has leased the custom-house armazens in front of Rua Braz Cubas, Santos, to the state of São Paulo for the sum of 12,000\$ per annum.

-It will probably seem incredible, but according to official reports the cost of the buildings, etc., on Ilha Fiscal, or Rat Island as it is used to be called, from 1882 up to the end of 1897 has been 1,087,416\$709.

-The Bolivian Rubber Co., capital £5,000, was registered in London on March 5. Its object, in part, is to acquire, own and work any rubber-bearing or other lands on the bank of the river Amazon, or its territories.

FINANCIAL NOTES

-The revenue of the state of Amazonas for the six months from July to December inclusive is estimated at 8,979,100\$ and the expenditure 8,538,599\$990.

-It is expected that the export duties at Bahia will produce this month 2,000,000\$. Up to the 23rd inst. they had produced 1,900,000\$, including 450,000\$ collected on that day.

-Pará seems disposed to return to specie payments. The estimates sent to the state legislature by the governor for next year's budget are in gold. The revenue is estimated at 5,173,000\$, and the expenditure at 5,002,519\$300.

-It is now said that Governor Campos Salles intends to treat directly with the principal creditors of Brazil in regard to the financial state of the country. This is a capital idea, and we trust that plain, straightforward language will be used on both sides.

-We translate the following item from the *Hamburgische Correspondent* of March 29th: "The *Antwerp precursor* says that it is reported in well informed London financial circles that a project is being arranged for presentation to the Brazilian government as an aid to it in extracting itself from the financial difficulty caused by the fall of exchange. The project is not yet a certainty, but is to be in effect a suggestion to the government to pay its coupons half in gold and the balance in paper, to be redeemed as soon as more favorable conditions prevail. This plan," adds the *Correspondent*, "will however improve the state of affairs only momentarily, but cannot effect a lasting era of prosperity."

BAHIA FINANCES.

Em 1896 the revenue of the state of Bahia was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Category and Amount. Ordinary: 8,366,982\$725; Extraordinary: 3,504,504\$245; Total: 11,871,486\$970.

In 1897 it was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Category and Amount. Ordinary: 10,581,865\$913; Extraordinary: 3,248,166\$615; Total: 13,830,032\$528.

The increase was, consequently, 1,958,545\$588. The expenditure amounted in 1896 to 11,823,611\$762 and in 1897 to 13,774,432\$316, the increase being, consequently, 1,950,820\$554.

The principal source of revenue is the export duties on tobacco, coffee, cacao, hides and skins and piassava, which in 1897 produced the following sums:

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Amount. Tobacco: 3,604,598\$985; Coffee: 1,628,800\$890; Cacao: 1,358,557\$897; Hides and skins: 273,659\$434; Piassava: 234,407\$149; Total: 7,094,932\$345.

The state treasury estimates the revenue for 1899 at 14,130,820\$712 and the expenditure at 14,328,772\$832.

The war against the fanatics cost the state 1,486,119\$451, not including the cost of the transportation service, which is not stated. The sanitary measures required in consequence of the small-pox epidemic cost 306,836\$324.

The foreign debt of the st e amounted at the end of the year to 17,830,000 francs, against 18,120,000 francs at the end of 1896. In payments made during the year on account of principal and interest of this debt the item of difference of exchange amounted to 1,403,721\$392.

The funded internal debt, bearing 5% interest, amounted, at the end of the year to 3,881,100\$000.

The floating debt was as follows:— to the Bahia Gas Company £ 70,000; to the orphans' fund 510,204\$875; to state savings bank (Caixa Economica) 956,388\$245; to the general government 20,000\$000.

The general government is indebted to the state for the amount, not specified, of taxes collected in the period which elapsed between the promulgation of the federal constitution and the definite organization of the state. Tax-payers owe arrears to the amount of 1,099,852\$532 and the city of Bahia the sum of £ 100,000 for the gas plant which was transferred to it after being taken by the state government.

COMMERCIAL.

Rio de Janeiro, April 25th, 1898

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Par value of the Brazilian milreis (1000): gold 27 d; do of the Brazilian milreis (1600) in U. S. coin at \$1.36,65 per £ 1 stg. 54 7/8; do of \$100 (U. S. coin) in Brazilian gold... 8 9/16; do of £ 1 stg. in Brazilian gold... 8 9/16.

Table with 2 columns: Category and Price. Bank rate of exchange, official, on London today: 5 3/4 d; Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (gold): 4570; Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (paper): 208 1/2 gold; Present value of the Brazilian mil reis in U. S. coin at \$1.80 per £ 1 stg.: 11 7/8 c; Value of \$100 (\$4.80 per £ 1 str. in Brazilian currency (paper)): 95 1/4; Value of £ 1 sterling in gold: 415 5/8.

EXCHANGE.

April 18.—The banks opened with the official rate at 5 3/4 on London, but as business was done, and before mid-day the London and Brazilian Bank posted the rate at 5 1/2, which rate was shortly afterwards adopted by all the foreign banks.

During the morning the holders of private bills refused offers at 5 1/2, and the first transactions in private paper were effected at 5 1/2, the banks buying in small amounts, following the fall in the bank rate, business became brisker and private paper for large sums changed hands at 5 3/4, and transactions with the banks were reported at 5 1/2. The market became calm during the afternoon, but still the banks did not draw with full confidence at 5 1/2, bills at such a rate were refused, and the market used with private paper quoted at 5 3/4. The official rate of the paper mil reis varied from 2150 to 2118 1/2.

April 19.—The bank rate opened firm at 5 1/2, but in the course of the day the Brazilian and London and River Plate B. raised it to 5 3/4, at which figure business was done. In the morning there were buyers for private paper at 5 1/2, and some small transactions were effected at 5 1/2, but at this latter rate the banks soon drew out bills were freely offered, business was done at 5 1/2, and at 5 1/2 in private paper, and up to 5 1/2 in bank paper, following a moment when the banks refused to sell bills at 5 1/2, or to buy private paper at which price there were sellers. Before closing the market became firm and closed with bank paper at 5 3/4, and private paper quoted from 5 1/2 to 5 1/2.

An average day's business was done, the extremes being from 5 1/2 to 5 3/4, for bank paper and from 5 1/2 to 5 1/2, for private paper.

The official rates, compared with the corresponding date of last year, were as follows:

Table with 3 columns: City, 1898, 1897. London, per milreis: 5 1/2 to 5 3/4 d, 7 1/2 to 7 3/4 d; Paris, per franc: 180 1/2 to 180 1/2, 181 1/2 to 181 1/2; Hamburg, per mark: 25 1/2 to 25 1/2, 25 1/2 to 25 1/2; Italy, per lira: 15 1/2 to 15 1/2, 15 1/2 to 15 1/2; New York, per dollar: 85 1/2 to 85 1/2, 85 1/2 to 85 1/2.

April 20.—The London & River Plate Bank kept up the official rate at 5 3/4 throughout the day. The Banque Francaise opened at 5 1/2 and the other foreign banks fixed theirs at 5 1/2, but as business was considered the rate for business in bank paper when the market closed. There were bills at several banks during the morning at 5 1/2, but at 5 1/2 in private paper was placed without difficulty, but in the course of the afternoon which produced a somewhat effect on the market, business being effected in private paper at 6 1/4 for which the London and River Plate Bank issued bills until close of an o'clock. In the afternoon the market became somewhat calm, the last quotations being at 5 1/2 for bank paper and 5 3/4 for private paper, with buyers at the latter rate.

A conference of bankers took place during the morning to discuss the situation of the market, which every one recognises as being critical, but the result of their deliberations has not transpired.

The business of the day was restricted. Bank paper ranged from 5 1/2 to 5 3/4 and private paper from 5 1/2 to 5 1/2.

April 21.—Owing to the political holiday, no business was done.

April 22.—The bank rate opened at 5 1/2, and later on dropped to 5 1/4, the English banks in the course of the day posting their rate at 5 1/2. Bank paper was tight at 5 1/2, still some transactions were done at that quotation. On the fall of the bank rate, accompanied as it was by a corresponding fall in private paper, business was done in bank paper during the afternoon at 5 1/2 and in private paper from 5 1/2 to 5 3/4. There was an average amount of movement during the day, but the supply of bank paper did not suffice to supply the demand, and it was reported that the banks were not eager to accept offers. Business in bank paper ranged from 5 1/2 to 5 1/2, and in private paper from 5 1/2 to 5 1/2. The milreis was quoted from 211 to 213 rs. gold.

April 23.—The London & River Plate Bank opened with a rate of 5 1/2, which it lowered shortly afterwards to 5 1/4, the rate of the other banks. At 2 p. m., however, it resumed its opening rate. The market was weak during the morning. Bank paper was available at 5 1/2, the London and River Plate Bank was drawing at 5 1/2, and private paper was quoted at 5 1/2 and 5 1/4. An average business was done during the day. The official rate of the mil reis fell to 208 and 211 rs. gold.

April 24.—The London & River Plate Bank opened with an official rate of 5 1/2, and the other foreign banks with 5 3/4, but all adopted the higher rate in the course of the day. The London and River Plate Bank and other banks issued bills, but without freedom. The first operations in private paper were effected at 5 1/2, but the price went steadily up to 5 1/2, and there were some negotiations in private paper at 5 1/2. Towards 2 o'clock the supply of repassed paper which had formed the chief profitable business of the morning became exhausted, and some late buyers then entered the market and did business in private paper at 5 1/2, while the banks weakened and refused to draw at a better rate than 5 1/2, at which rate they refused to buy the latest quotations for private paper being at 5 1/2 and 5 1/2.

The business of the day was fairly good. The official value of the mil reis was from 208 to 214 rs. gold.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 25th April, 1898

Exports.

Coffee.—The market opened quiet at the opening of the past week, the exporters showing little inclination to buy on the terms offered by the factors.

White Pine.—No arrivals advised, and prices remain at 24 reis per foot. Spruce Pine.—The old nominal prices still rule in the market, and no fresh arrivals have reached port.

Shipments since our last report have been: 67,251 bags for the United States, 17,408 for Europe, 1,749 for Good Hope, 1,918 for River Plate, etc.

The vessels sailed with coffee are: United States, New York Hr str Woodworth, 26,380; New Orleans str Carolina, 27,583.

Europe: Lisbon Port str Malaga, 225; Marselles Ital str Colombo, 2,321; Genoa Ital str Avila, 10,000.

Elsewhere: River Plate Hr str Danube, 555; Coastwise sundry steamers, 4,731.

Receipts for the past week were 47,124 bags, against 55,500 bags for the preceding week and 55,905 bags for the week before.

Brokers' quotations, according to New-York types and per arroba, were the following: April 25, No. 6, 14,000; No. 7, 13,800; No. 8, 13,000; No. 9, 12,700.

The stock in all hands was estimated this morning at 88,300 bags, against 104,400 a week ago. At Santos the stock is reported at 469,500 bags.

Daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro

Table with columns for Stock at Santos, Receipts at Santos, Shipments at Santos, and various coffee grades (No. 6, 7, 8, 9) with their respective prices.

Table showing arrivals of foreign vessels in April 22, including ship names, origins, and agents.

Table showing departures of foreign vessels in April 20, including ship names, destinations, and agents.

Table listing vessels afloat and chartered for Rio, including ship names, origins, and destinations.

Table showing imports of various goods, including coffee, sugar, and other commodities, with their respective values.

Table showing exports of various goods, including coffee, sugar, and other commodities, with their respective values.

Table showing the status of various banks and financial institutions, including their capital and assets.

Table showing the status of various companies and businesses, including their names and locations.

Cudfish.—No receipts are reported during the past week. The market continues firm, and the quotations we have obtained are the same as those given in our last issue.

Lard.—No fresh consignments have been received, and the market is firm, prices ruling from 1450—1500 per quintal for American, and from 1400—1500 for Rio for native.

Rice.—Receipts nil during the week. The market is weak owing to being still heavily stocked. The quotations we have obtained give 22500 to 23500 for long-grain rice per bag, and from 12500 to 25000 for the old crop per bag.

Pitch Pine.—No consignments have been received this week. The market is firm at last week's prices, viz. 82500 to 85000 per dozen.

White Pine.—No arrivals advised, and prices remain at 24 reis per foot.

Spruce Pine.—The old nominal prices still rule in the market, and no fresh arrivals have reached port.

Swedish Pine.—There has been no movement whatever in this item since our last report.

Kerosene.—The market remains firm in this department, prices varying from 10500 to 11500. No receipts this week.

Turpentine.—Although no fresh cargoes have arrived, the prices show a slight increase, from 2500 to 2600 per kilogramme, with market firm.

Rosin.—Receipts were nil. Market firm with slight upward tendency for the week, the light grades selling from 3500 to 35500 per barrel and the dark from 27500 to 28500.

Cement.—There has been no change in this item. No new consignments have come to hand. Prices are at Santos 10500 to 11500, and French 15000 to 24000 per barrel.

Indian Corn.—In consequence of no addition having been received to the stock, prices show an advance. River Plate per bag commands 10500 and native from 10500 to 11500. The market still continues firm.

Hair.—No addition has been made to stock. The market is firm, and prices remained as in the previous week. The quotation for local mills runs 5500 to 5800 per bag, and for River Plate 5500 to 6500 per bag.

Hay.—During the week there has only been one consignment, 12,224 bales having arrived per Santa Fe. Prices have risen very slightly, as they now vary from 220 to 230 reis per kilo.

Coal.—The following cargoes have been received during the week: 2,272 tons per Lucina from Cardiff, 2,388 tons per Leny do, 4,172 tons per Wensow do, 2,387 tons per Pallas do, 4,057 tons per Baltasar from Liverpool.

Rum.—The native ports have sent in an average supply, and prices show a slight increase. We give the latest quotations: Pernambuco and Macae, 225000—230000; Bahia and Aracaju, 220000—235000.

Arrivals of foreign vessels in April 22, including ship names, origins, and agents.

Departures of foreign vessels in April 20, including ship names, destinations, and agents.

Vessels afloat and chartered for Rio, including ship names, origins, and destinations.

Imports of various goods, including coffee, sugar, and other commodities, with their respective values.

Exports of various goods, including coffee, sugar, and other commodities, with their respective values.

Status of various banks and financial institutions, including their capital and assets.

Status of various companies and businesses, including their names and locations.

Status of various companies and businesses, including their names and locations.

Status of various companies and businesses, including their names and locations.

Table listing arrivals of foreign steamers, including ship names, origins, and destinations.

Arrivals of foreign steamers.

Table listing arrivals of foreign steamers, including ship names, origins, and destinations.

Departures of foreign steamers.

Table listing departures of foreign steamers, including ship names, destinations, and cargo.

Foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, April 25th, 1898.

Table listing foreign sailing vessels in the port, including ship names, origins, and destinations.

Shipping News.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. APRIL 22. HOPEWELL CAPE.—Br sch New City, 1337 tons; Robinson stone ballast.

SHIP ISLAND.—Br bk R. S. Bernard, 120 tons; Andrew; sundries and stone ballast.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS. APRIL 20. PENSACOLA.—Br bk Artizan, M. S. Purdy; ballast.

Vessels Afloat & Chartered for Rio

Arrivals of foreign vessels in April 22, including ship names, origins, and agents.

Departures of foreign vessels in April 20, including ship names, destinations, and agents.

Vessels afloat and chartered for Rio, including ship names, origins, and destinations.

Imports of various goods, including coffee, sugar, and other commodities, with their respective values.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

Sales of Stocks and Shares.

Table showing sales of stocks and shares, including bank names and their respective values.

Banks.

Table showing bank sales, including bank names and their respective values.

Miscellaneous.

Table showing miscellaneous sales, including bank names and their respective values.

APRIL 19.

Table showing sales for April 19, including bank names and their respective values.

Banks.

Table showing bank sales for April 19, including bank names and their respective values.

Miscellaneous.

Table showing miscellaneous sales for April 19, including bank names and their respective values.

APRIL 22.

Table showing sales for April 22, including bank names and their respective values.

Banks.

Table showing bank sales for April 22, including bank names and their respective values.

Miscellaneous.

Table showing miscellaneous sales for April 22, including bank names and their respective values.

SATURDAY'S QUOTATIONS—S. PAULO.

Table showing Saturday's quotations in S. Paulo, including bank names and their respective values.

Table showing Saturday's quotations in S. Paulo, including bank names and their respective values.

Table showing Saturday's quotations in S. Paulo, including bank names and their respective values.

Table showing Saturday's quotations in S. Paulo, including bank names and their respective values.

Table showing Saturday's quotations in S. Paulo, including bank names and their respective values.

Last Quotations of Stocks and Bonds --- April 26th

Circulation		Public Funds	
262,135,000\$	Stock 5% currency (apólice).....	820,000—	825,000
122,818,000	Bonds of 1892.....	770,000—	275,000
124,855,000	Stock 4% (gold), converted.....	940,000—	944,000
11,584,500	Gold Loan, 1888, 6%.....	—	—2,230,000
24,670,000	Do do 1879, 4 1/2%.....	—	—2,800,000
18,350,000	Do do 1880, 4 1/2%.....	—	—1,520,000
17,520,000	State of Espirito Santo.....	—	—700,000
10,030,000	" of Minas Geraes, 5%.....	950,000—	—
65,000,000	" do 5%.....	145,000—	150,000
4,000,000	" of Rio de Janeiro, 6%.....	—	—
24,327,000	Emprestimo Municipal.....	—	—

Capital	Banks	Pur	Last div.
20,000,000\$	Commercial.....	200\$	8,000— Jan. 65
20,000,000	Comercio.....	200	8,000— Jan. 98
21,000,000	do 2nd series.....	80	3,200— Jan. 98
16,000,000	Construct.....	200	— 7,000
20,000,000	Credito Movel.....	200	2,000— Jan. 96
3,500,000	Lavoura e Comercio.....	200	5,000— Jan. 98
117,012,000	do 2nd series.....	100	3,000— Jan. 98
20,000,000	Nacional Brasileiro.....	200	8,000— Jan. 97
	Republica do Brazil.....	200	6,000— Jan. 98
	Rural e Hypothecaria.....	200	9,000— Jan. 98
	do 2nd series.....	100	4,500— Jan. 98

Capital	Railways	Pur	Last div.
3,600,000\$	Caravellas a Aymores.....	180\$	—
110,000,000	Leopoldina.....	200	—
16,000,000	Muzantinio.....	100	—
62,000,000	Oeste de Minas.....	200	—
	do 2nd series.....	75	—
24,000,000	S. Paulo-Rio Grande.....	200	—
70,000,000	Uniao Sorocabana-Iatiba.....	200	—
	do 2nd series.....	40	—
42,000,000	Viação Ferrea Supucaby.....	200	—

Capital	Tramways	Pur	Last div.
14,000,000\$	Jardim Botânico.....	200\$	— Jan. 98
12,000,000	S. Christovao.....	200	— Jan. 98

Capital	Mills	Pur	Last div.
10,000,000\$	Alliança.....	200\$	— Sept. 97
6,000,000	Brazil Industrial.....	200	— Feb. 98
5,000,000	Carica.....	200	10,000— Jan. 96
6,000,000	Confiança Industrial.....	200	10,000— Aug. 96
500,000	D. Tschel.....	200	20,000— Jan. 98
1,200,000	Industrial Mineira.....	200	10,000— Feb. 96
1,500,000	Manufatura Plumineuse.....	200	9,000— Feb. 95
1,000,000	Petropolitana.....	200	3,000— Mar. 96
1,000,000	S. Pedro de Alcantara.....	200	— Jan. 98
360,000	Santa Luiza.....	200	— Jan. 98

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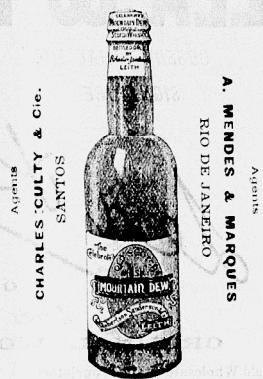
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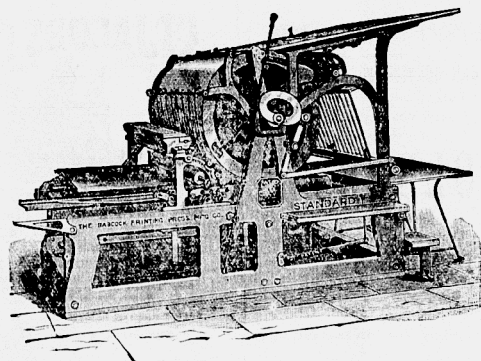
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1898

Date	Steamer	Destination
1898		
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May 2	Clyde	Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.
" 4	Danube	Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, Cherbourg and Southampton.

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