

THE RIO NEWS.

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NUMBER 17

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RIO DE JANEIRO, APRIL 23rd, 1895.

The sanitary situation in Santos has again become a cause for serious alarm and earnest protest. The terrible lessons of the last three or four years seem to have been quite wasted upon the authorities who are responsible for the condition of that city, for they have allowed practices and abuses which could not fail to bring upon them fatal consequences. One of these abuses, as we are informed, is the connection of the sewer drains with the surface water drains constructed by the new port works company, and the result is that the sewage from a considerable part of the city is emptied into the river at a place where the ships are unloading and under the eyes of those who are landing or embarking as passengers. Common decency should have taught the Santos authorities better than this, even though they could not be made to see the perilous consequences which might result to the public health. But common decency, we fear, is one of the lost sentiments here in South America. There is an abundance of fine talk and well-made clothes, but when we come down to the homely subjects of cleanliness and good sanitation, no one seems to have any clear idea what it means. In Santos they are spending enormous sums on improving the river front of the city, and much good work has been done. And then, with that fatal blindness which characterizes the sanitary authorities all along this coast, they allow the sewers to be discharged into the new surface-water drains and then directly into the river where the ships are collected. The result is that Santos is again suffering from an epidemic of yellow fever. Nothing else could have been expected. And the pity of it is that the crews of foreign vessels moored alongside the new quays are compelled to bear the burden of suffering on account of this criminal blunder. It may not be untimely, perhaps, to ask whether the Brazilian sanitary authorities will ever learn the rudiments even of sanitary science!

As for the sanitary condition of our own city, the recent increase in yellow fever indicates that it is still far from good. The rains which fell during the months of January and February kept the temperature down and the streets comparatively clean. There were, consequently, very few cases of yellow fever reported, and we were led to believe that we should escape altogether. As soon as the rains ceased, however, and the late summer heat began to be felt, the fever cases began to steadily increase. In March there were 86 deaths from this disease, and the total will be much higher this month. In view of this unfavorable state of affairs, what are the sanitary au-

thorities doing? Practically nothing! They are running a few ambulances and disinfectant carts, and when a case is reported, if it is a poor man, they run him off to the hospital and disinfect his room. Beyond that they are doing nothing! As for inquiring for the causes of these fever outbreaks, and studying the best means of preventing them, it really never occurs to them! There is one cause, however, which ought not to be ignored any longer. We have spoken of it again and again, but the doctors do not like the suggestions of laymen and they refuse to consider it. The facts remain, however, and to these we invite attention. During the years we have resided in this city, we have noticed, in common with many others, that the fever epidemics in this port always begin among the vessels anchored in the Gambôa. This district of the city, also, generally suffers first and most, though perhaps some of the larger thickly-settled districts show the greater mortality. Now, what is the reason for this? Have the sanitary authorities ever investigated the question? It is no secret; everyone must know. Let them visit the water front of that part of the city at low tide, and let them note the foul-smelling mud banks, the rotting piers and old buildings, the crowded, dirty streets, and the many offensive things which contribute to disease—and then let them give an honest opinion. Until the Gambôa district has an entirely new water front, extending into deep water, and until the streets there are improved and new outlets are made for its congested traffic, the city of Rio de Janeiro will never be free from fever. The authorities may drench every house in the city with disinfectants, but still the slimy water front of the Gambôa will continue to breed contagion and create pestilence.

From *The Buenos Aires Herald*.

FEEDING THE WORLD.

The Argentine republic produced in 1894 more than two million tons of wheat. In 1878 it imported ten million dollars' worth of wheat and when the *Herald* pointed out that it must become a great wheat producing country a correspondence ensued from some of our oldest and most enterprising farmers undertaking to correct the error into which it was thought the *Herald* had fallen in its youthful enthusiasm. These two statements will show at what pace the country is being developed. A single railway that 15 years ago, did not carry a ton of wheat now transports 427,000 tons a year and others in proportion, and yet no one who knows anything of the country will deny that but a small fraction of land has been sown even in the wheat-belt; so that if all should be sown which is adapted especially to wheat the 1,000,000 tons would be 20,000,000; indeed, it will not be long before we shall reach 10,000,000 per annum. We are speaking now of the north western wheat belt, but we must not forget the far south where nothing has yet been done in the way of corn-growing but which is as fertile country as that which has been planted. Chubut has sown enough to demonstrate the superiority of these Southern lands for wheat growing. This vast area of fertile land when planted and well cultivated will produce amazing crops. Where the most wheat is grown the cultivation is the most superficial possible, but as time goes on this will all be changed and the land instead of being scratched will be ploughed and cultivated. All we have said of wheat would apply to barley, oats, rye and maize, and we may with confidence look forward to the time, and that not a distant one, when Argentina will export more cereals to Europe than are now sent from the United States.

The great wheat sections are none of them more than 150 miles from ships which will carry the produce abroad, while in the United States the wheat fields are a thousand miles from shipping. The cost of transport, handling and loading is here less than in the United States, so that the latter may well regard Argentina as its most formidable competitor in feeding the millions of Europe. There are many logical deductions to be derived from these facts which are most encouraging and which we will discuss at some future time.

From *N. Y. Journal of Commerce*, March 7.

JAVA COFFEE

The maintenance of an extreme price on the East India product in face of the drifting away of consumption toward other coffees is well understood to be due to the great falling off in production upon the island of Java, and in regard to the chances for recuperation of coffee culture, information of an interesting character has recently been received. It comes in the form of a translation of a letter from a gentleman connected with the Padang Trading Society, whose facilities for observation and general knowledge of affairs are excellent, and was written at the close of last year, when the proposition to do away with government coffee culture and impose a poll tax for revenue was first suggested. After denying that the proposed action was so far-reaching as publicly reported, the writer proceeds as follows:

"The idea of the government at present is really only to abolish the forced cultivation, or to make the cultivation perfectly free in those districts where, for years past, it has been as good as

unproductive; and to introduce in those parts a tax in money, so that the relative population there should contribute something to the general expenses of government. Whether, however, such a tax can be levied in the districts in question is a problem which deserves serious reflection. It is quite certain that there is no intention of abolishing the government culture in the really productive districts; and there appears also to be no plan for raising the price to be paid to the native cultivators, which latter I greatly regret, as without an enhanced payment the government production of coffee on Sumatra, west coast, can scarcely be brought up to beyond 50,000 to 60,000 peculs annually.

The writer then proceeds to develop a scheme embodying a governmental notification of the abolition of forced production at the end of eight or ten years, with subsequent cultivation to be absolutely free, and, commencing with 1895, to pay the native planter, instead of 15 florins per pecul, the fixed rate under existing law, 25 florins, increasing the amount 5 florins every two years up to the period fixed for the change from forced to free culture. As an equivalent to those payments, a money tax was proposed upon the entire population, and the prediction is made that the increased remuneration to the native planter would stimulate production to fully 150,000 peculs, the Malay being willing enough to work when he can see a fair return for his labor. It was further stated that, as a rule, the commercial community was unwilling to endorse so great an increase in payments, and that the officials also thought the prevailing rate, 15 florins, sufficient. But the greatest opposition was from European private planters, who were strongly of the opinion that the abandonment of government culture and opening the door for free cultivation by the natives would seriously impair advantages now enjoyed by the private estates engaged in coffee growing. Late information from Padang reports that the matter of proposed change in methods of coffee growing is still in abeyance.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—During the month of March 74,000 tons of coal arrived at Buenos Aires, La Plata and Argentine river ports.

—The Santa Fé radicals state that the frauds and violence used in the Buenos Aires elections of March 31st has decided them to appeal again to a revolutionary movement.

—The March receipts of the Montevideo custom-house were \$938,616.75, a small decrease from the receipts of March, 1894. Compared with last year the import duties for the first quarter show a falling off of \$327,117. How much of this is due to unwise sanitary restrictions, is worth considering.

—Those who doubt the efficiency of the federal system of government are referred to the Tucuman telegram in another column. The liberty enjoyed by the provincial people is fully set forth in the police threat to levy fines upon every individual who has the hardihood not to vote for the official candidates at the elections to be held this month. *Times*, Buenos Aires, April 2.

—Another system of highway robbery is being put in practice in the carriages of the Central Argentine railway in the province of Santa Fé. When the colonists return from Rosario with the proceeds of their sales of grain, a watch is being kept on them at the different stations en route. Should at any period of the journey any of the colonists happen to be alone in the carriage, a couple of highway robbers jump in, chloroform the victim and his pockets are immediately rifled. The victim is then left apparently asleep and the thieves get out at the next station with the booty. The system is becoming too general on the line and steps should be taken to catch the thieves. *Times*, Buenos Aires.

—An Indian girl, 15 years old, has escaped from July 577, where she was working, and the police authorities are supposed to be on her track. Indians are generally captured by the frontier forces, the men are often placed in the army and navy and the women and children are mostly distributed among native families as servants without stipend. Their wishes are never consulted and they are consequently treated much in the same way as slaves are disposed of. Slavery is not permissible by Argentine laws, but Indians are treated as slaves all the same and philanthropists or humanitarians should take up the matter of the disposal of Indians and the separation of Indian families in a wholesale manner. *Times*, Buenos Aires.

—The following absolutely true story throws a lurid light on the usual run of Argentine justice:—A native of the republic who has made a voyage or two to England was talking of the Balfour case and admiring the persistence of the British government in taking so much trouble, and going to so much expense in the cause of justice. Waxing eloquent regarding the quality of English justice, he said, "See this, I was in your England some time now, and I there saw the justice. Look now, when I was in this England I had a case in the court, and I, a stranger in the land, a gringo among the people, I gained my case. Well, you say that was nothing. Ah! but my friend, you do not comprehend, I was a stranger, a gringo, and I gained my case, and I did not even know the judge." *Times*, Buenos Aires.

—All doubt as to the advent of the much-spoken-of English dramatic company this season has been set at rest by the receipt of a telegram from Impresario Ciacchi who wires as follows: "Arranged Edwardes Gaiety Company," from which it would seem that negotiations have been successful and that the winter evenings will be brightened by "Little Don Juan," "A Gaiety Girl," "In Town," and all the latest successes in this line. Although the telegram says Edwardes Gaiety Company, it is not probable that the leading artists will be included in this tour, but the company will in all likelihood be a good provincial one, and in any case quite good enough to draw full houses, both from English and native sources. The dramatic season promises to be an exceptionally bright and entertaining one. *Times*, Buenos Aires.

—The Flores Island Lazaretto has yielded a clean profit of forty thousand gold dollars during the month of March.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 22nd announces the departure of Minister Abbott and Dr. Demetrio Ribeiro on the French packet *Orenoque*.

—It is said that the contractors have accepted the modifications proposed by the Uruguayan government, and that the contract for the Montevideo port works will soon be signed.

—Telegrams yesterday from Buenos Aires announce a revolution in Santiago del Estero, where the governor had been forced to resign. The national government, however, has interfered to reinstate him. Probably Gov. Lagar is one of Roca's henchmen.

—The Central Uruguay railway, as seen by the advertisement in another column, has now made arrangements for the embarkation of live stock at Bella Vista, at a very moderate tariff, also providing pens and water for the animals when it is not possible to embark them direct from the wagons. This enterprise is worthy the attention of estancia owners and exporters of live stock, and should afford a valuable stimulus to an industry that has assumed important proportions in Argentina, though hitherto, chiefly for want of embarking facilities, in its infancy here. We congratulate the railway company on its enterprise, which we hope will prove equally profitable to itself and to the country. *Montevideo Times*.

—The *Prensa*, in its telegraphic columns of Sunday and yesterday published the letter of Señor Barros Arana, the Chilean limit-commissioner, in reply to the articles published here signed by Senator Bernardo Irigoyen anent the burning boundary question. Only in South America would such a manifest diplomatic mode be pursued, that expressions from one of the arbitrators should be published in the press. Without commenting on the rights or wrongs of the opinions of Señor Arana, it must be certainly remarked that the tone of the letter is not only dictatorial, but very unconciliatory. Naturally a perusal of its terms has roused a very hostile spirit in both political and military circles here. The only redeeming feature of the affair is the letter of Minister Quirino Costa, stating that in his position as minister and limit-commissioner for Argentina, he does not think it consistent with his duties to argue or in any way compromise his situation by replying to Señor Arana. *Times*, Buenos Aires, April 2.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—A telegram of the 17th states that Col. Valladolid had dismissed all the municipal judges in Sergipe.

—In Sergipe the Valladao party has even gone so far as to place soldiers in a church, because the priest belongs to the opposition. There must be a fine exhibit of liberty at Sergipe.

—In S. Francisco, in the state of Santa Catharina, Benjamin Lopes, a prominent member of the federalist party, was severely beaten on the night of the 17th inst. by political enemies.

—On the 11th inst. there died at Lorena, S. Paulo, a man said to be 133 years old. Up to a short time before his death he was hale and hearty and even able to make long journeys on horseback.

—In Sergipe Col. Valladolid has, besides increasing the police force, organized a special corps of 212 men, which he calls *corpo de segurança*. The colonel seems to be preparing to defend himself and his allies.

—Antonio Felix de Araujo Costa, who resides in the vicinity of Valença, is said to be 95 years old and to have the following descendants: nine children, 84 grand-children, 144 great-grand-children and 7 great-great-grand-children.

—The government of the state of Rio de Janeiro will not be represented at the Cotton States exhibition at Atlanta. When it received the respective invitation, the state legislature had adjourned and consequently the necessary appropriation could not be voted.

—When the order for suppressing betting on animals was issued the people at Niteroy had just commenced getting thoroughly interested in it. Large crowds had begun to assemble every day at the ferry stations for the purpose of learning the result.

—Both of the two political parties in Bahia claim to have right and justice on their side; but the governor indisputably has the police force and state treasury, of which he is evidently not diffident in making use. We are, accordingly, not surprised to learn that he has given orders for paying deputies belonging to his own party for the preparatory sittings held in March.

—It is said that a steamer left Montevideo for Porto Alegre on the 21st without instructions to first call at Ilha Grande. The steamer is said to have fifty tons of gunpowder for Castilhos, which explains the exception. We may be permitted to observe, however, that if there is no danger in a steamer freighted by the government, then there is no danger in any others. Let us have the quarantine raised!

—In Maceió on the night of the 15th Senator Rego Mello was attacked by two unknown persons armed with police swords. He was slightly wounded, but was saved from further harm by persons who came to his rescue. The governor of the State of Alagoas telegraphs to friends in this city that the assault is unjustly attributed to his instigation and that he is endeavoring to discover the criminals.

—Col. Valladolid is continuing to play the dictator in Sergipe, just as though martial law were in force and his personal wish were supreme. His latest act is that of removing the judges who refuse to recognize his legal title to the governorship of that state. Six judges were removed on the 17th, and some municipal justices have also been dismissed. It is queer republican doctrine surely which justifies such arbitrary proceedings on the part of the executive.

—In Paraná the local political parties are quarrelling over the counting of the votes at the recent senatorial election.

—A specialist who has examined the kaolin in the vicinity of Tatuhy, S. Paulo, is said to have reported very favorably thereon.

—A telegram of the 16th from S. Paulo contradicts the report of Dr. Antonio Prado's being a candidate for the presidency of the State.

—At the election held on the 16th, in S. Paulo, the candidates whose names were mentioned in our issue of the 9th inst. were all elected without opposition.

—In Campos there are four liqueur factories, two factories of crockery, one steam boot and shoe factory, three soap factories, one hat factory, one cotton factory, 1 machine shop, 1 butter and cheese dairy, 10 cigarete factories, 1 sugar refinery, 2 furniture factories, 1 cabinet maker's shop, 1 gas plant, 3 tanneries, 18 barber shops, 9 drug stores, 3 billiard saloons, 3 coffin shops, 15 shops for the sale of lottery tickets, 6 leather shops and many other shops of various kinds.

—Facts hitherto unknown in relation to the arbitrary and barbarous treatment of adversaries of Marshal Floriano Peixoto's government continue to come to light. At Curitiba Francisco Freire de Mello, accused of having served the revolutionists, has been held without trial in a filthy prison at the barracks of the 6th regiment of artillery ever since last August. In Tijuca, Santa Catharina, Joaquim Vicente Lopes de Oliveira, who was arrested about a year ago, (33 days after his marriage) by order of Admiral Jeronymo Gonçalves, has disappeared and his wife and friends have not been able to obtain any information whatever from his jailors in regard to him.

—At Santos, on the 16th inst., at 11 o'clock p.m., an attack, said to have been planned at the police office, was made on the printing office of the *Tribuna do Povo*. The type was completely pried by the assailants and several of the printers were wounded. This outrage gave rise to a lively discussion on the following day in the S. Paulo legislature. On the 19th the office of that paper was again attacked, the editor and two type-setters succeeded in making their escape through the back of the building. Subsequently the editor was arrested by the police delegate, who is said to have displayed such utter lack of comprehension of the duties of his office as to strike the prisoner after the arrest had been effected.

—According to the report of the chief of police of S. Paulo there were 4,487 arrests in that city in the year 1894. Of these arrests 1,372 were for disorderly conduct, 897 for vagrancy, 793 for theft and robbery, 591 for drunkenness, 176 for assault and battery, 29 for murder, 17 for anarchy, 4 for conspiracy, and 608 for other causes. The 17 anarchists were sent to this city for the purpose of being deported, but were here released. Of the persons arrested 1,903 were Italians, 1,246 Brazilians, 550 Portuguese, 357 Spaniards, 109 Germans, 68 Frenchmen, 49 Russians, 32 Austrians, 27 Americans, 16 Arabs, 10 Swiss, 9 Englishmen, 8 Belgians, 2 Argentines and 1 Dutchman. Of these arrests 1,265 were made by detectives.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

A Montevideo telegram of the 16th states that on the 13th Telles with 2,000 infantry attacked Apparicio Saraiva at Passo Camargo. Apparicio resisted for an hour, but on the approach of a column under Menna Barreto retreated to D. Pedro, afterwards recrossing the Santa Maria river and effecting a junction with the troops under Azambuja. His loss is estimated at 10 killed and 30 wounded and that of Telles at over 30 killed and more than 100 wounded.

At the sitting of the Supreme Court on the 17th inst. it was decided to communicate to the Sectional Judge of Rio Grande do Sul that the court insisted on the execution of its order for Colonel Facundo Tavares to be presented to it and that judge was instructed to ask the Federal government to enforce the execution of the order, if Facundo's jailers should persist in refusing to present him to the court. Some of the judges of the Supreme Court were in favor of an order for the immediate release of the prisoner; but it was urged that this might endanger the latter's life and that it was consequently better for his personal security that he should be presented to this city. This is the view taken of the matter by his brother, Dr. Francisco Tavares, who is conducting the case before the Supreme Court.

We have already had occasion to refer to the vindictive and iniquitous cruelty with which this old man has been treated by the government of Julio de Castilhos. On Nov. 1, 1892, his house was attacked by 50 policemen, who, after killing his two sons and wounding him, his wife and his daughter, carried him to jail where he was kept without trial. On the 21st of last November the Supreme Court issued in his favor a writ of *habeas corpus* and ordered him to be presented to the court on the 15th of December. To evade compliance with this order his jailors caused him to be indicted by a State Court, but this indictment was afterwards quashed by the Superior Court of the State. The sectional solicitor then brought charges against him before the Sectional Court at Porto Alegre. Fearing, however, to let the case be tried by this court, Julio de Castilhos succeeded in inducing the superior court to reverse its decision and to declare that the State Courts had jurisdiction in the matter, thus reviving the indictment which had been quashed. A day was fixed for his trial, but two days before the date fixed the respective court suddenly adjourned and the jury was dissolved.

And now the president of the Superior Court at Porto Alegre telegraphs that Facundo cannot be presented to the Supreme Court because he is subject to the jurisdiction of the Courts of Rio Grande. Thus Julio de Castilhos, who avails himself of the interference of the general government to hold himself in office, resents such interference when it attempts to shield the people of the State from his tyranny. This system of "Heads I win, crowns you lose" may be very advantageous to those who profit by it; but, if it is legal, the sooner the laws are changed the better it will be

for the cause of justice and for the interests of the Brazilian people.

There has recently been some talk of a plot against the general government, in which the castilhistas, Moreira Cesar, the governor of Paraná, and certain politicians in S. Paulo are said to be involved. We presume, however, that what gives rise to this report is the fact, to which we alluded in a previous number, of Pinheiro Machado's having carried with him to Rio Grande written declarations of prominent men who promise to oppose any solution that deprives Julio de Castilhos of the governorship.

A recent telegram states that the defections in the ranks of his partisans in Rio Grande are constantly increasing.

The revolutionists appear to be deriving considerable benefit from their tax on cattle. In the vicinity of Pelotas alone this tax is said to have produced already over 70,000,000. It is added that very few cattle reach Porto Alegre from the Northern part of the State without having paid the tax.

A Montevideo telegram of the 19th inst. to the *Jornal do Commercio* of this city states that there are many sensational reports in circulation in the River Plate in regard to affairs in Rio Grande do Sul. One of these reports is that which, as we have already stated, has circulated here in regard to an alleged plot for overthrowing the government of President Prudente de Moraes. In Montevideo it was reported that the 3d, 11th, and 29th battalions of infantry had been induced to take part in the proposed movement by a promise of being permitted to sack the towns of Porto Alegre, Rio Grande, Pelotas and Jaguarão.

The conspirators counted, it was said, on the assistance of the torpedo boat *Silvado* and had promised the command of the naval force to Capt. Luciano Abreu. It was added that on the discovery of the plot many arrests were made.

It was also reported at Montevideo that Julio de Castilhos had refused to obey the order of the Supreme Court granting a writ of *habeas corpus* in favor of Col. Facundo Tavares and that President Prudente de Moraes had instructed Gen. Moura to take the prisoner by force, but that the troops at Porto Alegre, on receiving from Moura an order to that effect, had refused to obey.

The *Noticia*, in view of these reports sent to Itamaraty Palace a reporter, who was informed by the President's secretary that, as to the alleged plot, the government had received no information whatever on the subject, and that, as to the reported disobedience of the troops to Gen. Moura's order for taking Facundo by force from Castilhos, the story could not be true for the simple reason that no such order had been given.

The *Jornal* of the 20th says that on the previous day the President had received a communication from the Supreme Court in regard to Col. Facundo's case and had answered that he would act in the matter in conformity with the provisions of the constitution.

Gen. Moura in a dispatch to the war office says that in the engagement on the 13th 45 revolutionists were killed and that the force under Apparicio had been reduced to 800 men. Our readers will remember that some weeks ago the castilhistas claimed that it had been reduced to 200.

The loss of the castilhistas, according to Gen. Moura, was one corporal and one private killed and one colonel, one captain, two ensigns and nine privates wounded.

A telegram of the 19th states that the revolutionists under Reverbel have taken Cacequi, which is on the railway about half way between Urugayana and Porto Alegre. If this news is correct Reverbel will thus probably be able to place himself in communication with the revolutionists who have possession of the northern part of the State.

The *Jornal do Commercio* reports a conversation in which the President of the Republic is stated to have given informal expression to his views on the Rio Grande question, displaying an earnest desire for peace but alluding at the same time to the situation. He does not appear, however, to have recognized that those difficulties have been caused by the undue use of federal troops to hold Julio de Castilhos in office against the will of the people of the State and that, if this interference continues, it must eventually lead either to the complete subjugation of those people or to the separation of Rio Grande from the rest of Brazil. The longer the intervention of the general government in favor of Castilhos continues the more difficult it becomes to arrive at what seems to us the only satisfactory solution of the problem, which is to permit the people of Rio Grande to have a government of their own selection.

The daily papers of the 21st inst. publish the telegram of Gonçalves Ferreira, Minister of Justice, to Julio de Castilhos and the latter's answer.

The minister telegraphs as follows: "The Federal Supreme Court has just informed the President of the Republic that at its sitting of the 17th inst. it decided to instruct the sectional judge of your State to act in conformity with art. 17 of Law No. 221, of Nov. 20, 1894, for the execution of the writ of *habeas corpus* granted to Lient. Col. José Facundo da Silva Tavares.

"The court has also asked for the intervention of the federal government in conformity with art. 6 § 4 of the constitution for securing the execution of its decision.

"Apprising you of foregoing, the government is confident that your influence with the local authorities will, as far as possible, be patriotically employed in obtaining the execution of the decision of the federal judiciary, as is so expedient for the interests of the republic. Please answer without delay."

To this Julio de Castilhos answered: "I have just conferred with the judges of the superior court and with the primary judge on the subject of your telegram to-day received."

"They authorize me to assure you that they have never had the intention of disrespecting the order of the supreme court and to state to you the following:

"Facundo Tavares was indicted by a State court, whose competence is sustained in art. 83 of the Law of Nov. 20, 1894, as was decided by the Supreme Court, when last January it refused to grant a writ of *habeas corpus* on account of the indictment."

"Having received an order for information in regard to the new application for *habeas corpus*, the State court has sent an account of what has occurred with respectful observations on the false statements made by the prisoner. The judges have since awaited the decision of the Supreme Court with the intention of obeying the order without the slightest delay and they now add that the prisoner Facundo will be presented, without need of any further requisition, to the sectional judge."

"Thus answering your telegram, I salute you."

The report of a Castilhist plot against the general government, which appears to have been taken from the *Tribuna Popular* of Montevideo, has brought forth many contradictions, including one from Gen. Moura, commander of the military district. Yet a correspondent of the *Jornal do Brasil*, writing from the city of Rio Grande on the 14th inst., positively asserts that there is no doubt of the existence of the plot. The revolution, he says, was to commence on the 12th and printed bulletins had been prepared for distribution on that day. The plot, however, was discovered and the officers of the torpedo-boat *Silvado* were arrested and sent to Porto Alegre. The bulletins were destroyed when the conspirators learned that the plot had been discovered.

In the colony of Caxias there has been a fight between federalists and castilhistas, but the only particulars received here are that the latter lost a surgeon killed and a captain wounded.

The *Jornal do Brasil* publishes this morning telegrams from Montevideo stating that the Uruguayan government has promised that Brazil to issue orders for internating Saldanha da Gama and that Telles has defeated at Santa Maria Chico the revolutionary leader Apparicio Saraiva, who is reported to have been severely wounded, Torquato Severo, it is said, having been killed. The telegram adds, however, that these reports require confirmation.

The Brazilian minister Dr. Fernando Abbot took passage yesterday at Buenos Aires for Rio de Janeiro. A telegram from that city says that it is believed there that he will not return.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The Santa Anna branch of the Cataguazes railway was opened to traffic on the 15th inst.

—For facilitating traffic on the Central Railway a locomotive depot will be established at the station of João Gomes.

—A Porto Novo the hakeries have been obliged to close because the houses in this city of which they have ordered flour have been unable to ship it on the Central Railway.

—The *Jornal do Commercio* says that the examination of the books of the Central Railway have disclosed a shortage which amounts, perhaps, to four or five thousand contos.

—During the month of March the new chief of the locomotive department imposed no less than 200 fines on his subordinates, aggregating over 4,000\$. There must be something like complete anarchy among the employés of that road.

—A telegram received yesterday from Chapeu d'Uvas states that there are 3,720 head of cattle at that place awaiting shipment to Rio de Janeiro. Although application was made 30 days ago for cattle cars, they have not yet been furnished.

—It is said that a meeting of railway managers will be convoked in June for the purpose of discussing means for harmonizing public interests with those of the companies, securing more uniform tariffs, etc. If the State railways would set a better example, perhaps the problem might be saved without a meeting.

—According to the report of the director of the Porto Alegre—Uruguayana railway for the year 1892, which has just been published, the receipts of the road that year amounted to 1,364,612\$242 against 960,796\$011 in 1891. The length of the road at that time was 378,410 km. and its cost was 23,815,256\$581. The net revenue of the road was only 36,788\$410 or about 100\$000 per kilometre.

—The director of the Central railway is calling in the 500 free passes issued to spies by the government of Marshal Floriano Peixoto. The present government, shortly after its inauguration, dispensed with the services of those spies, who, however, have continued to make use of their free passes whenever they travelled on the Central railway, although no longer in the employ of the government.

—There may be some idea that the Central railway is suffering from a scarcity of employés, but the reverse is much nearer the truth. A correspondent writes us that it employs three times the number of men that an American or English road would find necessary. The stations are crowded with men who have nothing to do but smoke cigarettes and gossip. At Taubaté there are 50 men employed—and ten active men would probably be quite enough! And on the S. Paulo express (Cachoeira to S. Paulo) twenty men are employed—4 on the engine and 16 on the train! And what are they for? The road is carrying less than half of what it ought to carry, and it is financially a failure! Why should it employ such an army of useless men?

—The situation on the Central railway is truly anomalous. One hardly knows what to think of it. The greatest railway in Brazil, owned by the state, and with the resources of the national treasury behind it—and yet it is unable, or unwilling, to perform the most ordinary functions of a railway. On the 17th a resident of Taubaté, M. J. Oliveira Moura, wanted to ship his furniture to São Paulo, to which place he is moving, but was told that he could not do it. He telegraphed to the chief of traffic for permission, and the reply was "dispatch nothing." So he must leave his furniture behind him. There are four other families in the same fix, the railway refusing to dispatch their effects. Surely it is full time that the Central railway were placed under the control of men who know what a railway is for and how to run it.

—Merchandise shipped on the 28th ult. for Sa-pucaia, on the Central Railway, had not reached its destination up to the 15th inst.

—Some of the bondholders of the Grão Para section of the Leopoldina railway are protesting against the grant of any more favors to that company.

—Owners of carts complain that their vehicles have been kept waiting at the Central railway station for 24 and even 48 hours without being able to unload.

—It is expected that the extension of the Central Railway, on which at present 2,000 laborers are employed, will be in operation up to the end of the year as far as Sete Lagoas and that work will have been begun on the road as far as Curvello, which is 117 kilometres beyond.

—Holders of Grão Para division five per cent. first mortgage bonds of the Leopoldina railway will not be best pleased to learn that their interest which is due to-day will not be forthcoming. The president has cabled to Messrs. Morton, Rose and Co. that in consequence of the great falling off in the receipts of the road during the period of the cholera epidemic, and owing to heavy rains throughout the Leopoldina zone since the end of November last, he is compelled to ask for a delay of sixty days in the payment of the interest. We can only hope that the delay will not be longer.—*Financial News*, April 1.

LOCAL NOTES

—It was expected that quarantines would be raised to-day, both here and at Buenos Aires.

—It is stated that Dr. Lucio de Mendonça will take his seat in the Supreme Tribunal to-morrow.

—On the 19th inst. Admiral Jeronymo Gonçalves had a long interview with President Prudente de Moraes.

—The number of cadets to be admitted into the military school this year has been fixed at 500, of whom 100 may be officers.

—Dr. Antônio de Vasconcellos has revived the question of the astronomical blunder committed in the design of the southern cross on the Brazilian flag.

—Capt. Henrique Pinheiro Guedes has been appointed president of the commission for supervising the construction of Brazilian war vessels in Europe.

—The *Jornal do Brasil* complains that the packages of papers which it sends by post to S. Paulo always arrive there with several copies missing.

—There were 1,425 deaths in this city last month, which shows an annual mortality of 30½ per thousand, assuming the population to be 550,000.

—We are informed that the last trip of the *Nile* to this port was made in only a few minutes over 15 days, which is said to be the quickest trip ever made to this port.

—It is telegraphed from Paris that a million francs have been paid by the Brazilian minister to the families of the three Frenchmen assassinated in Santa Catharina.

—The *Jornal do Commercio* asks the government to publish the report of the police authorities who investigated the cause of the burning of the telegraph office at Porto Alegre.

—This week work will be commenced on four new telegraph lines connecting this city with S. Paulo, Petropolis, Entre Rios, Juiz de Fora, Sitio, Campanha, Christina and Bragança.

—It would seem that the special passes for the Central railway issued during the revolt for the secret police and spies of the dictator, are still in use. It is now proposed to recall them.

—It has recently been discovered that 15 foreigners belonging to the S. Paulo national guard, charged with mutiny, were summarily shot in Paraná. It is said that this will give rise to a diplomatic claim.

—The *Jornal do Brasil* of Monday contains a letter from its Montevideo correspondent which will afford interesting reading to ex-Minister Victorino Monteiro. Congress will do well to inquire into the charges made.

—On the 15th inst. Clydio Annes Pires went to Dr. Carijó, 1st assistant delegate of the Chief of Police, and complained that he had bought counterfeit notes to the amount of 23:00 \$000 of José Antonio da Silva Cardoso, who had failed to deliver the merchandise, although he had received from Clydio the stipulated sum of 5:000\$000. Dr. Carijó caused Cardoso and Clydio to be locked up, but the latter has since been released. Januario Soares, said to be an accomplice of Cardoso, was arrested on the 16th.

—At the request of the prefect of the city, the chief of police has issued an order prohibiting the gambling device adopted by the proprietor of the zoological garden of Villa Isabel, Baron Drummond, for the purpose of attracting visitors. This device consisted in the sale of pouls, or tickets, bearing the name of an animal, and in the deposit of the name of some particular animal in a closed box by the laron himself. Those whose tickets bore the name of the animal chosen received premiums. The visitors paid 1\$000 for each ticket, the list of animals contained 25 names and the premium was 20\$. The Baron, therefore, had a 20 per cent. reserve in his own favor, the choice of the "prize animal" for the day, and the profits. He claims that it has been done for the maintenance of the garden. Apparently he does not appreciate the fact that a zoological garden can be of very little use in a community utterly demoralized by practices such as these. Rio de Janeiro can better do without a zoological garden than with the vice which the Baron has created for its support.

-A defalcation of 10,000\$ in the redemption bureau has been discovered.

-There is said to be at the present time 45 cases undergoing trial by court martial.

-The police is trying to learn what has become of José Frederico Pires Camargo, a clerk in the Caixa da Amortização, who disappeared with treasury notes to the amount of 10,000\$000 that he had received for signing.

-We regret to note the death on the 20th inst. of Mr. Daniel Daly, at the age of 62 years. Mr. Daly had been a resident in Brazil for twenty-seven years, and was connected with the old British and American Club for a good part of that time.

Hurrah! Dr. Demosthenes da Silveira Lobo, for our sins director-general of the postoffice, yesterday tendered his resignation. And, it is said, the aforesaid resignation was accepted! We may now hope for better things, and expect very little in doing so.

-On the 25th inst. a mass is to be said at the S. Francisco de Paula church for the souls of the persons who, by order of the government of Marshal Floriano Peixoto, were barbarously murdered in Santa Catharina by the commander of the military district.

-During the second half of March there were 37 deaths from cholera reported in this city, and 45 in the Jurujuba hospital. For the whole month the totals were 82 in the city and 59 at Jurujuba. Of the former, 34 occurred in the lunatic asylum in Botafogo.

-The second sanitary conference between certain foreign ministers and representatives of the government occurs to-day. It is to be sincerely hoped that common sense will finally prevail and that the present abuses of quarantine will be forever abolished.

-Some days ago Admiral Wandenkolk telegraphed from this city to a friend at Lambury, asking him to take rooms for him at Hotel Mello. To make assurance doubly sure he again telegraphed from Soledade; but on his arrival at Lambury he found that neither of his telegrams had been received.

-On the 18th the Supreme Tribunal called upon the government to enforce its order for the presentation of Col. Fagundes Tavares by the state government of Rio Grande. It is said that the President has issued orders to the federal commandant in that state to compel obedience to the orders of the court.

-The government has made a contract with Mr. Richard J. Reidy for laying a subatlantic telegraph cable between Pará and Manáos, paying him a yearly subsidy of £17,125. The contractor agrees to make an abatement of 50% on official telegrams, and at the end of 30 years the plant will revert to the government.

-According to the statistics published by the board of health there were 123 marriages, 665 births and 798 deaths in this city in the second fortnight of March. Of the deaths 37 were caused by cholera and in the same fortnight 45 cholera patients were sent to the Jurujuba hospital. There were 52 deaths from yellow fever.

-On the 15th inst., at the residence of Visconde de Serro Frio, the curtain of the bed in which his grandson was sleeping took fire and the child was so severely burnt that the attending physician dispairs of his recovery. The Visconde, and his son, Dr. Ibrahim Machado, were also burnt in attempting to extinguish the flames.

-On the 16th inst. the prefect of the city wrote to the chief of police calling his attention to the betting on animals at the Zoological garden and expressing the hope that the police would put a stop to this "public scandal." The chief has addressed a circular to the police delegates urging them to take steps for the repression of gambling.

-There were 52 deaths from yellow fever in this city during the last half of March, the total for the month being 86. Notwithstanding the moderate temperature and other favorable conditions the number of fever cases has been steadily increasing, showing that there must be some very unfavorable sanitary conditions existing in the city.

-The minister of finance has advised the minister of foreign affairs that only the baggage of the diplomatic representatives (ambassadors, ministers and chargés) are exempt from inspection in the custom house. Furniture and other articles imported by them and the personal effects of consuls, although not subject to import duties, must be examined.

-The minister of finance has informed that of foreign affairs that the luggage of ambassadors, ministers resident and chargés d'affaires may be delivered to its owners without being opened, but that merchandise imported by diplomats for their own use and household furniture imported by consuls, though exempt from duty, are subject to examination at the custom-house.

-Dr. Silvio Romero published in the Noticia of the 15th a short communication asking the government or congress to annul Floriano's decree declaring Dr. Ruy Barbosa a traitor to the republic and to the country. Is there any necessity for annulling such a decree as that? And is it right to deprive Dr. Ruy Barbosa of the most honorable part of his political record?

-On the 18th inst. the chief of police notified the proprietor of the Zoological Garden of his intention to suppress betting on animals. On the following day he sent to the garden 42 policemen for executing his order to that effect. Baron de Drummond, proprietor of the garden, declared that, until his contract is legally annulled, he will continue to sell tickets, unless prevented by force from doing so. The police arrested his son-in-law and one of his employés, who persisted in selling tickets. It is stated that Barão de Drummond intends to bring a suit defending the rights to which he considers himself entitled in virtue of his contract.

-A telegram from Montevideo announces the arrival there of some cadets of the Escola Militar who had been ordered to the school in Ceará. These youths have a strange notion of geography, surely! Is it not known in the Escola Militar that Ceará is north of Rio?

-The preparatory sittings of congress will begin on the 28th inst. It is probable that the coming session will be very interesting, and the complications in the political situation are such that it is impossible to foresee what shape matters will take when they come up for discussion in congress.

-Yesterday Col. Demosthenes of the postoffice tendered his resignation, which, we learn, was at once accepted by the government. This is certainly good news, especially for the press, which will probably find some appropriate way of displaying its gratification at so felicitous an event.

-The Supreme Tribunal having called upon the President to enforce its order for the surrender of Col. Facundo Tavares, the whole country is now waiting to see what the result will be. The country, quite disinterestedly, of course, wishes to know which is the stronger, the President or the governor of Rio Grande.

-Admiral Marques Guimarães, in an article in the Jornal do Commercio a propos to the loss of the Reyna Regente, says that, if the builders of the two small ironclads in construction at the navy yard do not modify their plans so as to admit of a double helm, he will have no hesitation in accusing them of knowingly working against the interests of the navy and the lives and honor of their comrades.

-The Jornal do Commercio of the 19th relates that another tragedy has been unearthed in Paraná. Among the national guards sent there from São Paulo were 15 foreigners. Becoming tired of the service, they asked to be discharged. Under the pretext that a mutiny had occurred, the whole 15 were taken out and shot. One of them was a minor, and it is said that the minister of his country has asked for information in regard to the matter.

-In view of the complaints of broker Alfredo de Barros, an ex-political prisoner, whose papers, including bank stock, debentures, notes of hand, other valuable documents and even money, were seized by the police when he was arrested and never returned to him, the police authorities have appointed experts to investigate the matter. It is already known that before the prisoner was released several of the notes became due and were cashed by the Banco da Republica. Who received the money?

-A passenger of the steamer La Plata in a letter to the Jornal do Brasil complains very much of the fare at the quarantine station on Ilha Grande. The cookery and attendance, he says, are both very bad and there is very little variety in the dishes served at the meals. Coffee and dessert can not be obtained for love or money and eggs are only to be had when passengers take the precaution to carry them with them from on board. The passengers in quarantine have to pay 10\$000 a day for board without wine.

CRICKET MATCH.

The following cricket match was played on the Rua Paysandú grounds on Good Friday, the 12th inst., between the employés of the Carioca Mills on the one side and a combination of the Alliança, Corcovado and S. Christovão Mills on the other. The day was everything to be desired and the match was thoroughly enjoyed. It had been decided in advance that the match would be decided on the first innings in case there was insufficient time to finish before drawing the stumps at 4 o'clock, which proved to be the case. The match was therefore won by the Combination on the first innings by 36 runs, against 33 for Carioca. In the second innings the batting of W. Harrison was noteworthy, his unfinished score being 63 runs when the stumps were drawn. The score was as follows:

Table with columns for Innings, Player, and Score. Includes W. Harrison (63), J. Gibson (10), and J. T. Frost (9) in the 1st innings; and W. Harrison (63), C. Arbuthnot (6), and J. Walsh (5) in the 2nd innings.

CARIOCA.

Table listing players for Carioca (J. Bentley, c. Moore, b. Harrison, etc.) and their scores in the 1st and 2nd innings.

BUSINESS NOTES

-It is estimated by some parties that fully 3,000,000\$ have been lost to the revenue in Bahia through frauds committed in the collection of export duties.

-We are indebted to Mr. Luiz Bellezza, of this city, for a sample of the Wrexham Company's Pilsener beer. It is light, palatable and specially suitable for this climate, and merits a trial.

-The coffee controversy still continues, and always in the regions of selfish interests and lobby theories. The simple plan of paying the export duties when the shipments are made, is ignored completely. The Minas and Rio state governments are suspicious of each other, and each is trying to carry out some pet scheme by which the greatest annoyance can be given to the planter and exporter, and the largest number of tax-collectors can be maintained.

-The lace factory in this city on rua Francisco Eugenio manufactures from three to five thousand metres per diem and it is said that it will shortly be able to produce from ten to fifteen thousand.

-It is said that the government has decided to recall some of the expensive commissions now maintained in Europe. That is a sound resolution and will, we trust, be promptly executed.

-The Jornal of Friday last says that the treasurer of the Central railway has been given eight days in which to present his accounts. He has been removed from the office and the secretary of the road has been appointed to succeed him.

-The Banco da Republica has exhausted its 4th series of bonus, as the documents issued as loans to industrial enterprises are called. The bank has issued loans to 71 enterprises, varying from 3,500,000\$ to the Tecidos S. Lazaro company, down to 15,000\$ granted to an agriculturalist.

-The minister of interior has been studying the question of colonizing the Rio Araguaey, and will now consult the tribunal de contas about the 1,000,000\$ voted for that purpose. Better wait a little longer, Mr. Minister; and the country will be 1,000,000\$ the richer for it! These colonization schemes are generally complete failures!

-It is perhaps a waste of time and effort to protest against the abuses existing in the postoffice of this city, but it is essential that a record of them should be made so that the public may know how shamefully it is served. The latest complaint is in regard to a failure to forward foreign mails by the vessels they were intended to go on. Two cargoes of coffee—one to the Cape and one to New Orleans—have lately arrived at their destinations, but without the documents belonging to them. Telegrams have been received inquiring for them, and the postoffice will of course be asked for an explanation—but what good will it do? There is no sense of duty whatever in that department, and a plausible excuse will be found to cover what is nothing less than gross neglect. The letters enclosing invoices and other documents are generally posted just before the closing of the mails, and as the public servant now considers himself privileged to work or not, he neglects to send forward these letters if it suits his convenience to do so. If the abuse continues, the steamers will have to carry mails on their own account.

COFFEE NOTES

-Dr. Victor de Assis Silveira is going to apply to congress for a subsidy for establishing a permanent coffee exhibition at S. Petersburg.

-The state government of Espirito Santo has accepted the invitation of that of Minas Geraes for a meeting of representatives of the coffee producing states and has appointed as its representative Col. Augusto Calmon Nogueira da Gama, director of the state treasury.

COFFEE IN 1894.

The imports of coffee in 1894, as compiled by the bureau of statistics, Washington, D. C., compare with previous years as follows:

Table showing coffee imports in 1894, 1893, and 1892. Columns include quantity (pounds), value (dollars), and total imports. Includes data for free and dutiable coffee.

Messrs. James Cook & Co., London, report the deliveries for consumption in Europe as follows:

Table showing coffee deliveries for consumption in Europe for the years 1892, 1893, and 1894. Includes total and average per year.

FINANCIAL NOTES

-It is stated that congress at the coming session will be asked to vote new taxes. Thus we have to pay for the luxury of a dictatorship which we have enjoyed for several years and which is certainly not a cheap one.

-During the first quarter of the present year the customs receipts at Porto Alegre, Santa Catharina and Ceará were as follows: Porto Alegre, 3,159,710\$269; Santa Catharina, 529,060\$046; Ceará, 1,023,111\$486.

-In the estimates presented to the State legislature of S. Paulo by the president of the State the revenue for next year is calculated at 34,481,000\$000 and the expenditure at 40,121,000\$000, distributed among the departments as follows: Interior, 7,528,000\$000; Justice, 7,864,000\$000; Agriculture, 16,454,000\$000; Finance, 8,219,000\$000. This leaves a deficit of 5,639,000\$000.

COMMERCIAL

Table of exchange rates for Rio de Janeiro, April 22nd, 1895. Lists par value of Brazilian milreis and gold in U.S. dollars, and bank rate of exchange.

Table showing bank rate of exchange for London to-day and present value of Brazilian milreis in gold, paper, and U.S. dollars.

EXCHANGE.

April 16. -The banks opened at 9 3/4 and business was reported at this rate, and at 9 1/16 for other sterling, but a sharp, if limited, demand appeared, and the market flattened, until the London and Brazilian and Brazilian banks posted 9 1/4, and business was done in bank paper at 9 1/132 and in ready commercial sterling at 9 1/16. The demand was for commercial exchange, and during the day 9 1/16 was freely offered, when bank on head office was obtainable at the same rate. The business reported was in bank sterling at 9 1/132 - 9 1/4 and in other bills at 9 1/16 - 9 1/132, the market closing with money at 9 1/16 for ready commercial sterling. Sovereigns sold at the Bolsa at 25\$000 - 25\$100, and were quoted on the street at 25\$103, closing with buyers at 25\$140, sellers at 25\$180.

April 17. -The banks opened at 9 3/4 on London, and some small transactions were reported at 9 1/132, but the demand again appeared, which, although restricted to a few brokers caused the Banco Nacional to withdraw its table, and brought out money for commercial sterling at 9 1/132. Later there was a recovery, and before the close the foreign banks were generally drawing freely at 9 1/16, and there was not much money for other sterling at 9 3/4. There was a moderate business reported in bank sterling at the extremes of 9 1/2 - 9 1/16 and in other bills at 9 1/132 - 9 3/4 according to delivery date, with an official quotation of 9 3/4 also, but without particulars. Sovereigns sold at 25\$200, and closed with buyers at 25\$200, sellers at 25\$300.

April 18. -The market opened firm, with the banks drawing at 9 1/16, which was posted during the morning in all the banks, save the Brazilianische and Nacional which were unchanged at 9 3/4. Later the Nacional Bank commenced drawing at 9 3/4, but money came out both from the market and from the other banks, at this rate, and during the afternoon 9 1/16 again ruled for bank sterling, at which the market closed steady, but with money at 9 3/4 for other bills. The business done was only moderate at 9 1/16 - 9 3/4 for bank and 9 3/4 - 9 1/16 for other paper, and business was also reported for May at this last rate. Sovereigns sold at 25\$300 - 400 and 25\$450, and closed with buyers at 25\$450, sellers at 25\$500; on the street 25\$280 was quoted.

April 19. -The market opened rather uncertain, with the English banks all at 9 1/16 and the others at 9 3/4, and business was reported in other than bank sterling at 9 1/16. Before mid-day there was more firmness and 9 3/4 was not easy for commercial sterling, and during the afternoon the British Bank began drawing at 9 3/4, at which the others would probably have drawn for money. There was a fair movement, with a good deal of commercial sterling done at 9 3/4 - 9 1/132, the business comprising bank sterling at 9 3/4 - 9 5/8 and other paper at 9 1/16 - 9 1/132, with this last rate again reported for May. Sovereigns sold at 25\$360 - 380, and closed with buyers at 25\$350, sellers at 25\$400; on the street the quotation was 25\$375 and for Brazilian gold 280 %.

April 20. -The banks all posted 9 1/16 d, on London and the British Bank drew freely at 9 3/4, on bankers and on head office, the others refusing money over 9 1/132, but there was a rather flatter tone during the afternoon and at the close the banks were not drawing above the official rate. There was a fair business done, although commercial sterling was not offered very freely, the extremes being 9 1/16 - 9 3/4 for bank and 9 3/4 - 9 1/16 for other sterling, with business done for May also at 9 1/16, and money for ready bills at 9 3/4 when the day closed. A considerable business was supposed to have been done in Santos, but the rates did not transpire here, and there was a suspicion that perhaps coffee purchases there did not produce much new exchange. Sovereigns closed at the Bolsa, with buyers at 25\$300, sellers at 25\$400; nothing was reported on the street.

April 21. -The banks all opened at 9 1/16 on London, and business was reported in other sterling at 9 3/4, but there was a demand for commercial sterling, for prompt delivery, and the foreign banks later generally posted 9 3/4 and commercial paper found money at 9 1/16. During the afternoon the foreign banks showed very little inclination to entertain proposals for business, declining to draw over 9 3/4, or to take below 9 3/4, and the movement during the day was small, at 9 3/4 - 9 1/16 for bank and 9 1/16 - 9 3/4 for other bills, real commercial sterling finding takers more readily than repaid bank. At the close small sums could be obtained at one of the banks at 9 1/16, and there was still money for ready commercial sterling at 9 1/16. Sovereigns closed at the Bolsa with buyers at 25\$380, sellers at 25\$450; on the street 25\$325 was quoted.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

Table listing sales of stocks and shares for April 15, including Apolices, Commercial, Constructor, Depos, and Nacional, with prices and quantities.

Table listing sales of stocks and shares for April 16, including Apolices, Commercial, Constructor, Depos, and Nacional, with prices and quantities.

Table listing sales of stocks and shares for April 17, including Apolices, Commercial, Constructor, Depos, and Nacional, with prices and quantities.

Table listing sales of stocks and shares for April 18, including Apolices, Commercial, Constructor, Depos, and Nacional, with prices and quantities.

Table listing sales of stocks and shares for April 19, including Apolices, Commercial, Constructor, Depos, and Nacional, with prices and quantities.

Table with columns for Banks, Commercial, Cred. Movel., National, Rio M. Grosso, etc. Includes sub-sections for Banks, Apolices, and Miscellaneos.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 22nd April, 1895.

Exports.

Coffee. - The past week has been rather peculiar, for with the New York "futures" quoted almost always declining, our market has been animated, with sales reported of quite 90,000 bags, while in Santos business to the extent of over 50,000 bags is also reported.

The shipments during the week have been: 36,625 bags for the United States, 8,299 " " Europe, 1,779 " " Cape of Good Hope, 3,468 " " River Plate, 50,171 bags.

The vessels sailed with coffee were: Apr. 15 Baltimore Amer lug Josephine, 9,657 bags; 15 New Orleans Br str Dalton, 16,066 bags.

Official quotations, per 10 kilos, on the 20th inst. were: Regular 1st, nominal; Ordinary 1st, 13 9/32-14 9/80; Good 2nd, 13 2/7-15 6/60; Ordinary 2nd, 17 1/2-18 2/8; Triage, 4 0/85-6 8/9.

and brokers' quotations, according to New York types and per arroba, were the following: April 16, April 22; No. 6, nominal; 7, 22 3/4-23 1/2; 8, 20 0/0-20 3/4; 9, 18 5/8-19 5/8.

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Table with columns for Receipts, Shipments, and various coffee grades (No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10) for dates from April 15 to April 21.

Imports.

There is still no improvement to be noted in the articles we quote, save rather more firmness in flour and a slight advance in kerosene. A fair quantity of flour has come in from the River Plate, and as quarantine difficulties appear to be about settled, the probabilities are that, even with the low exchange ruling here, we will have an increase of imports from the River, where gold has advanced sharply.

Flour. - Receipts during the week have been 1,750 brls. from the United States. Two steamers with some 11,000 bags have also arrived from the River Plate; the weight of the packages is not yet known. The market appears to have been quiet, but brokers again report an advance in the prices of American flour, at which sellers are firm.

Trieste, nominal; Richmond 1st, 24 5/8-25 5/8; do 2nd, 24 0/0-24 5/8; Baltimore 1st, 24 0/0-24 5/8; do 2nd, 24 0/0-24 5/8; Western and Interior, 24 0/0-25 0/0; River Plate, 19 5/8-20 0/0; Local Mills, 21 5/8-23 5/8.

White Pine. - Brokers still quote at 200 rs. per foot nominal, and there have been no receipts.

Swedish Pine. - Nothing new.

Lard. - Receipts are 1,150 kegs per Mozart from New York. Retailers appear to maintain their quotations of 740-760 rs. per lb. for George's and 720-740 rs. for other marks.

Codfish. - The only receipts are 1,510 cases Norwegian per Belgrano and 815 cases per Campinas, via Hamburg.

Rice. - There are no receipts during the week, and holders would probably accept lower prices than our quotations of 13 3/4-13 5/8 per bag.

Pork. - Receipts have been 1,330 brls., 345 half brls and 775 cases per Mozart and Grecian Prince, from New York.

Kerosene. - The Mozart brought 130 cases, and dealers are now quoting at about 10 3/4-10 5/8 per case.

Turpentine. - Receipts nil. Retail quotations are still about 760-800 rs. per kilogramme.

Rosin. - There have been no receipts and we may continue retail quotations of 14 3/4-15 1/4, according to marks.

Cement. - Receipts nil, and dealers' quotations nominally unchanged, viz: British 9 3/4-10 1/4 per brl., German 10 3/4-12 3/4 and French nominal.

Indian Corn. - Receipts are 14,000 bags per Gordon Castle and 6,138 bags per Brooks de, from the River Plate.

Coal. - There are no receipts during the week.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

No foreign sailing vessels arrived during the week.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

APRIL 16. ST. JOHN - Br ship Equator, 1,228 tons; Robinson; ballast. TRINIDAD - Amer lug Thor. J. Stewart; 844 tons; Black; do. FRONTERA, Mexico - Nor bk Elmwood; 342 tons; Voss; do. ROSARIO - Swed bk Augusta; 398 tons; Westerberg; do. PARÁ - Br lug Persis; 578 tons; Malcolm; paving stones.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table with columns: DATE, NAME, FROM, CONSIGNED TO. Includes entries for Apr. 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table with columns: DATE, NAME, WHERE TO, CARGO. Includes entries for Apr. 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21.

VESSELS AFLOAT & CHARTERED FOR RIO.

Table listing various vessels (Adelina, Arifinn, Axel, August Smith, Beechley, Brazil, Bella Formigosa, Cathcart, Cadogan, Cyprigene, Cypriote, Century, Doris, Drumblair, Express, Edinburgh, Fortunate M., Frances, Fifeshire, Fjort, Giovanni, Hilda, Hounslow, Ivy, Ingleswood, Juitta Rollins, J. C. Julius, Lalla, Luna, Mary T. Kimball, Madura, Margaretha, Mersey) and their destinations.

Table listing foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, April 22nd, 1895. Includes columns for NAME, TONS, ARRIVED, WHERE FROM, CONSIGNEES.

Last Quotations of Stocks and Bonds - April 22nd.

Large table with multiple columns: Circulation, Public Funds, Capital, Banks, Railways, Tramways, Mills. Lists various financial instruments and their market values.

Hyland, Huggins, Hammond & Co.
ENGINEERS.
Railway Contractors,
Importers of all Kinds of Machinery
Railway Material,
Portable Railways,
Coffee Machinery.
31, RUA SÃO BENTO, 31
SÃO PAULO.
Caixa do Correio, 291.

STRANGERS' HOSPITAL,
110, Rua da Passagem
Now open for the reception of patients.

NON-SUBSCRIBERS will be admitted on presentation of an Order of Admittance signed by any subscriber. The payment of a sum equivalent to a fortnight's treatment, or a guarantee for all expenses from some resident in good standing, will be required.
Applicants for admission should present themselves between 10 and 11 a.m., if possible, or should first see the visiting physician (Dr. Bandeira) before going there, in order to secure prompt medical attendance.
Patients employing other physicians can go direct to the Hospital, but should carry with them the physician's instructions as to assignment—whether in the ordinary or fever wards, and whether in a general ward or private room—and the above mentioned "order of admittance."

Orders of admittance may be procured at this office.
The consulting office of the regular visiting physician is:
DR. BANDEIRA..... No. 75 Rua 1^o de Março.
The visiting hours are, for the present, 8 to 9 in the morning and 5 to 7 in the evening.

W. R. CASSELS & Co.
11 Rua Primeiro de Março, RIO DE JANEIRO,
32 Rua do Commercio, SÃO PAULO,
and
CASSELS, KING & Co.
858, Calle Cangallo, BUENOS AYRES.

Importers and Agents for Manufacturers.
Further Agencies, suitable to their lines of business—Hardware, Domestic good, Specialties, etc., etc.—are respectfully solicited.

Nobel's Explosives Co., L'd.
GLASGOW.

Manufacturers of
No. 1 DYNAMITE, GELIGNITE
and GELATINE DYNAMITE,
under Government inspection.

Packed in cases of 50 lbs. each, nett weight.
Works: ARDER, Ayrshire } Scotland
POLMOUT, Stirlingshire }
Stocks of above goods always on hand in Rio magazines, and also of Detonators and Safety fuses suitable for all workings.

All information concerning the above can be had on application to the Agents in Brazil
Watson Ritchie & Co.
25, Rua Theophilo Ottoni,
Rio de Janeiro.

TRY
NECTANDRA AMARA
Missing Friends.

Information wanted at the British Consulate General, No. 8, Travessa D. Manoel, as to death or whereabouts of the following:
COHEN, or RAPPOPORT, LRAH; when last heard of (August, 1894) was in Ribeirão Preto.
BONDIN, ANTONIO GABRIEL,
do. ANTONIO FRANCESCO,
do. THERESA; formerly residing at Rua Passo da Patria, Nictheroy, and S. Vicente de Paula, Estado de Rio de Janeiro.
SCULLY, JEREMIAH; who left Ballycough, Co. Cork, in 1846 or 1847.
LOW, JAMES; deserted from British ship *Whinlatter* October 1894.
TUCKERSON, or THORIKERSON, WILLIAM, formerly mate of the *Hettie May*, which left Rio in March, 1894.
MAJOR, JOHN STANLEY; of the Bahama islands; for adjustment of legacy.
Rio de Janeiro, 20th February 1895.
C. F. Ansell,
Acting British Consul General.

TO LET

With nice family suitable rooms for married Gentlemen or young men: good accommodation.
Fabrica, Tijuca and Muda da Tijuca tram-cars pass the street.
11 A, Rua dos Araujos

MARVELLOUS DISCOVERY.

ALL THE INHABITANTS OF THE UNITED STATES OF BRAZIL AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES CAN NOW VERY EASILY OBTAIN IT.

To all places where a postal-agency exists, the salutary NECTANDRA AMARA PILLS, which contain the exact doses of Nectandra, well packed in small and resistant tin boxes, can be forwarded with the greatest dispatch and thus serve instead of Wine, Elixir, or Tincture of Nectandra Amara, the Paulista remedy, as the latter, on account of being liquid, can not be sent by mail. The effect produced by the Nectandra Amara pills is exactly the same.

Here are some of the innumerable testimonials with regard to this wonderful medicine:

From a mother.

Mr. Joaquim. Bueno de Miranda.—Having been very ill, suffering from a dyspeptic complaint, I came very near dying and leaving my five children as orphans; my good luck, however, would that I read one of your Nectandra Amara pills advertisements in the journal *O Pais*; I bought some and the result was very prompt; after a few days I was completely re-established. I write you this letter purposely, so that you can make any use of it you desire. Yours gratefully ANNA EMILIA DE SOUZA MACHADO. Rio de Janeiro, 12th June 1894.

From a father.

The undersigned certifies herewith that his daughter suffered for a long time from an intestinal complaint, and after having been treated by very capable physicians without result, was completely re-established by the use of the Nectandra Amara pills. Rio de Janeiro, 18th September 1890. ANTONIO A. C. BARRADAS, Doctor in Sciences.

From a sufferer.

I, the undersigned, declare herewith, that having suffered a long time from dysentery, and having used your Nectandra Amara pills by the advice of a good friend, find myself happily re-established; one single box was sufficient to effect my cure. 241, Rua do Hospicio, Rio de Janeiro, 22nd April 1894. J. DO PAZO.

From a doctor.

I certify herewith that I have frequently employed in my practice the Pills, Elixir and Tincture of Nectandra Amara with admirable results in cases of diarrhea, dysentery and inflammation of the bowels. Which I affirm and swear upon the faith of my professional reputation. Capivary, 14th March 1890. DR. JOSÉ VIEIRA DA COSTA VALENTE.

A business man from the interior

writes us as follows; State of Minas Geraes, S. João Baptista da Terra Branca, 15th May 1891. Having obtained a very good result by the use of the box of Sr. Antero Leivas' Nectandra Amara pills, which you sent me by mail, I now enclose herewith 4\$700 and beg you will forward to my address two more boxes of your precious medicine for the cure of dyspeptic complaints. With many regards, yours, etc., ANTONIO THEOPHILO DOS REIS.

From a planter of the interior.

S. José do Bom Jardim, 8th February 1894.

Sr. Joaquim Bueno de Miranda—Enclosed find the sum of 4\$600 for which please send me by registered mail two more boxes of Nectandra Amara pills; the result obtained by our patient with the last box received has been highly satisfactory. Yours etc., MANOEL TEIXEIRA DE PAIVA ARAUJO.

THE ABOVE transcribed letters and testimonials show the great efficacy of the Nectandra Amara pills in cases of complaints of the stomach or disarrangement of the bowels and the great facility to obtain them wherever a postal agency exists. It is a remedy with which every family, father, or chief of establishment in distant parts of the country, where no prompt medical assistance can be obtained, should be provided, because this remedy is just for those complaints which occur most frequently, and from which, when neglected, ensue very often fatal consequences.

N. B. — In cases of impoverishment of the blood, weakness in the legs, swollen feet on getting up, convalescence after serious illness, the pills should be ground and diluted in a small glass of superior Port wine, and taken on rising from bed and at the meals.

For sea-sickness, three pills should be taken the evening before going on board. In case of sea-sickness on board, the pills should be ground and diluted in a small glass of water or good Port wine and taken until the disposition to vomit has passed. For children, half the dose is sufficient.

All persons, who have no correspondents here and desire to provide themselves with these most useful pills, should write direct to the proprietor who will remit them by registered mail to any part of Brazil or foreign country, by enclosing with the order the amount of Rs. 2\$300 for one box, 12\$600 for 6 boxes and 20\$800 for one dozen boxes; the fractions represent the amount paid to the Post Office for registering.

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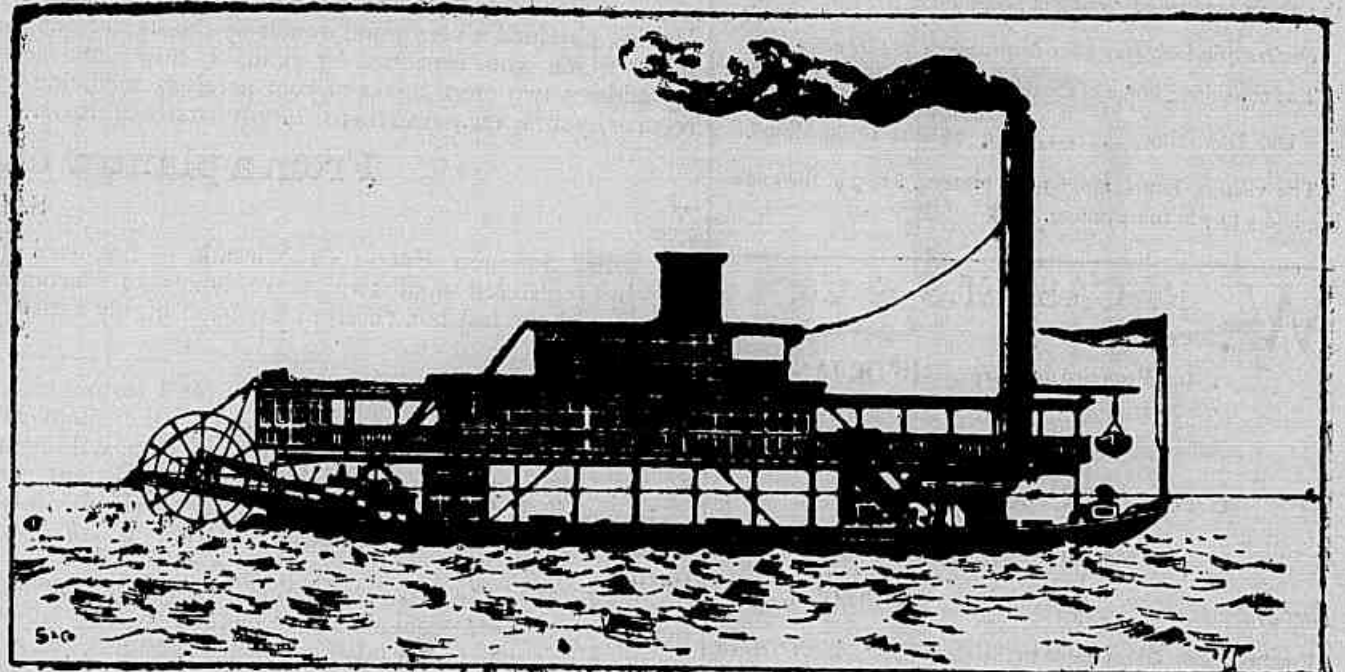
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