

Queer Features of Life and Business in the Capital of
Brazil.

city the Jacareí, built, March 15, 1808, by Dom Joazeiro de, next to Joazeiro Ayres, the largest city of South America. It has 390,000 inhabitants and Rio de Janeiro claims about 390,000 more. Joazeiro Ayres is by far the largest Brazilian speaking city of the world. In the Jacareí valley live the largest city in which everybody speaks Portuguese. It is more people than all the cities of Portugal combined, and the country it occupies contains three times as many Portuguese as there are in Portugal itself. It is the capital of Brazil, the metropolis of half the land and half the people of the South American continent. It is the financial and industrial city of what is now the great undeveloped industrial centre of the world.

[illegible]

"There is no danger. We are in place of the and I don't care because I am still sitting."

"How can you tell," asked I. "Where is the building?" "Down the Brazilian flag flag from it as it does from our Capitol when the house are sitting."

"Oh, no," replied Minister Pires. "You can't see the house from here. I'm here. It's not that a doorway in another part of the city, but I know that congress has just yet entered because there are no fire with him on the Oval Office. Every senator and deputy wears a tall hat and they all rush for the Oval Office as soon as

There are a few other things on the Overhill which are far more interesting than the porcupines. The streets are filled with all sorts of strange characters. At times you might imagine yourself in San Francisco, for instance, and again in London, as you walk the narrow streets of the Mikado. It is indeed a narrow street, for he has no animal or wheeled vehicle is allowed to enter it. It is lined with one, two and three-story houses, the roofs of which are made of bamboo, and between, pink, yellow and air-ashes, iridescent, the roofs are. The roofs are so irregular that they cut the sky like, looking like the rugged edge of an old sea. The houses on the opposite side of the street lean toward each other, and

THE GUARDIANS ARE PATRIOTIC.
Each house has a flag pole extending out from the walls, and those on the two sides of the street almost touch in the center, forming a very thicket of flag poles, and making a canopy over the road below. Between the poles from building to building are arches of thin gas pipes running from one side of the street to the other. These are used in Alabama for the Occident on feast days. For the Americans are great flag and fireworks men, and they celebrate "Independence."

It is true, a canopy like this that we move through the Oxbridge, peddled by a crowd of all nations. There are Italians, Portuguese, Spaniards, French, Brazilians and English. There are sweet, smiling girls with hats and bling and a few boys with a black leather jacket with studs on their hands. There are mothers peddling on every street corner. They smile you there and thrust their chests into your face. The Brazilians are the most beautiful. The English is inner-combined with attitudes and everyone has an something or other.

THE BREAD MEN AND 'CHUCKEN PEDDLERS

Among the queer sights in the Quiver are the hatchets. There were two men, each with a hatchet on his head. The crib is lined with a blanket, and as we look we listen for the sough of the infant within. As the men come closer we see that the cribs are the broad, flat, for babies. Each is filled with small leaves, and the man carries his across from black to black, taking a traffic with him, upon which he places the baby while he waits for his customer.

the same way. A score of female men pull in a wicker crate and the huckster walks with this crate on his head from house to house, the chickens squawking, fighting and crowing as he passes through the streets.

But let us look at the shops. The Khivis have good shops, windows and walking through it is like walking through the aisles of a museum. Here is a jewelry establishment. What a lot of diamonds and precious stones are displayed in the windows. Brazil is one of the best diamond countries of the world, and the people, it is said, care more for their dress than their stomachs.

You can see this better by looking at the tailor shops and millinery stores.

The hyacinth comes from Puerto Rico and the goods are marked with such prices that a cold chill runs down your spine as you read them. Think of paying \$3.00 and \$2.00 a yard for silk! And over there, the finest dry goods you may see run from dresses marked \$200. Ties and \$300 per yard. What can these figures mean? If they mean what they tell, making us, I can't be alarmed. They are not cents nor dollars. They are imaginary sets, and it takes less coin to be worth 10 cents of my money, so that next week I can save for a holiday.

[illegible]

IN THE MARKET OF RIO.
The markets of Rio are not far from the harbor. They are tight on the bay, so that the fish are brought to land and laid out on the same wharves and there sold in bulk. Here the fishermen come with their baskets and peddle them about from house to house, and from here they are also taken to the restaurants in the markets.

[illegible]

all has no good climate for fruit and vegetable raising as can be found anywhere, but the people make their money off coffee and pay big prices to the farmers of El Salvador.

AMERICAN APPLES IN RIO.

Grapes were brought to the ship here from Portugal. They bring from 20 cents to \$1 a pound, according to quality and the state of the market. There are many fine apples from Spain. They are shipped wrapped in paper and bring from 60 to 80 cents a dozen. There is not so much any quantity of apples should not be sent here from New England, for I am told that the captain

of an American sailing vessel comes down with a cargo of ice and apples here once a year. He sells his ice at high prices and his apples, kept by a few men as they cross the equator, more than pay the cost of the trip.

Meat is sold for the kilogram. It is cheap, steak bringing about 5 cents a pound. It is a queer thing that dried meat brings more than fresh meat. There is the food of the common people and is much liked by all classes. It is brought in the shiploads to Rio Janeiro from the Argentine and Uruguay, being corded up in the stores as we run our hides. The meat is sold in flat steaks, each about one or two inches thick. It has a strong smoky odor and is salty. When sold it is cut up in slices

Another high-priced meat is fat pork. This is stripped from the hogs, with and rolled up in coils of about a foot in diameter and two feet in length. A slice from the roll is cut off for each customer and then weighed. The fat is used for cooking with beans, and together with the earlier pieces of pork meat, it forms a part of almost every Brazilian meal.

[illegible]

IN THE CAPES.
There are restaurants and cafes on the market. There are, indeed, cafes everywhere in Rio. The people drink coffee for like the Germans drink beer. The drink so much that it gets into the compositions, and every other man's mouth is coffee colored. Some are so black, some are brown and some are white, but all are darker than the London man's. The usual price for a cup of coffee is about 100 milreis for a cup.

[illegible]

ALL HAVE THE SHAKES.
Drinking such coffee has a tendency to
keep you the shakes, and so the shakes.

Another thing which is conducive

menhaden is smoking. Next to every cafe is a cigarette shop. Nearly every one you meet has a cigarette in his mouth. The people smoke them between the course of their meals and the majority of the men, women and children are saturated with nicotine.

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