

THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 14TH, 1899.

NUMBER 11

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São Paulo:

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Juiz de Fora, Barbacena, Ouro Preto, etc.

Through express trains leave Central station daily at 5 a. m. and 7 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 pier at 6.30 and 8.50 a. m. (Sundays and holidays 7.00 a. m.) for Mauá pier to connect with railway to Petropolis and beyond; also at 4 p. m. for Petropolis, Sundays and holidays excepted. By all land route passengers leave Central Railway station by suburban trains at 4.30 p. m. for S. Francisco Xavier station (fare 400 reis) and there transfer to adjoining station of Leonoldina Railway whence trains leave daily, Sundays and holidays included, at 4.55 p. m. for Petropolis.

Returning from Petropolis, the all land route trains leave at 6 a. m. Sundays and holidays, included, for S. Francisco Xavier station, where transfer is made to suburban train on Central Railway (additional fare 400 reis.) The 'barca' trains leave Petropolis at 6 and 7.30 a. m. (except on Sundays and holidays) and 4.30 p. m. for Mauá pier and thence for Prainha. On Sundays and holidays the 'barca' train leaves Petropolis at 4.05 p. m.

Nova Friburgo:

Barca leaves the Praça das Marinhãs at 5.30 a. m. daily and at 7.30 p. m. on Saturdays, to connect with the Leopoldina Railway at Sant' Anna de Maruhy. Returning trains leave Nova Friburgo at 2.37 p. m. daily, and at 6.00 a. m. on Mondays. Excursion train leaves Maruhy on Saturdays at 1.15 p. m. (barca leaves Rio at 2.30 p. m.) and returning leaves Friburgo at 6.40 a. m.

Corcovado:

Regular train, week days, leave 51, Rua Cosme Velho, Laranjeiras, at 9 a. m. and 5.30 p. m. returning leave the summit at 7.30 and 9.30 a. m. and 1.40 and 7 p. m. On Sundays and holidays, the hours are: ascending 6.30, 8, 9.30 and 11 a. m.; 12.30, 2, 3.30, 5.15 and 8 p. m. descending 8.30, 10.05, 11.35 a. m.; 1.05, 2.35, 4.05, 6, 7 and 9 p. m. Each train gives the excursionist half an hour on the summit.

Official Directory

U. S. LEGATION.—Petropolis. CHARLES PAGE BRYAN, Minister.

BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Ita borahy (opposite Custom House). Petropolis. EDMUND 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 Itaborahy (opposite Custom House). WILLIAM C. 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 at 11 o'clock in the morning in the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association 11 a. m. da Quitanda. Baptisms and Marriages at times, to be arranged with the Chaplain. IRVINE CRAWSHAW, M. A., British Chaplain, 74, Rua Mendô de Sá, Icarahy.

IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Largo de S. Joaquin, No. 179.—Divine services 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 1/2 p. m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study and preaching at 7 p. m. JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Catete. 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 p. m. Wednesdays.—E. A. TILLY, Pastor. Sunday School 11 a. m. at Fabrica Cartões, Sundays, 11 a. m. and 4 p. m. Rev. FRANK WIEDREHEKER.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15, Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., and 7 P. M. Thursdays. ALVARO E. DOS REIS, Pastor.

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. W. B. BAGBY, D. D., Pastor.

Caixa 352. IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIACHELHO.—No. 234, Rua D. Anna Nery, Estação do Riachuelo. Services, Sundays 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., Wednesdays 7 p. m. FRANKLIN H. NASCIMENTO, Pastor. Primary school in the church building.

Professional Directory

J. Dias Ribeiro, M. D., Ex-assistant to Professors Bartholow and Da Costa of Philadelphia, and Dr. Rew of New-York. Residence: Rua Senador Dantas 44 A.

Dr. William Frede-ick Eisenlohr, German Physician. Office: 78, Rua General Camara, Consulting hours from 12 to 3 p. m.

Dr. Brissey, Surgeon, graduate of the Faculty of Paris. Specialist in diseases of sinuses, 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.

Enéas M. Ferras, lawyer, specialist in commercial and civil cases, after long stay in London, is pleading in S. Paulo. Office: Rua de Santa Theresza n. 20 A—S. Paulo.

Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 20 Rua D. Anna.—H. C. TUCKER, 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 8 p. m.—Forms apply to Librarian.

RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION.—Rest and Reading Room, 1, Rua Camerino (formerly Imperatriz), 3rd floor; W. J. Luvier, Missioner. Gifts of books, magazines, papers, etc., also of letters and notices, gratefully received at the Mission, or at No. 27, Candelaria.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—No. 39, Rua da Quitanda, 2nd floor.—Open from 8 a. m. to 10 o'clock p. m. Secretary's office hours from noon to 1 o'clock p. m. Nicolau A. Rodrigues, President; Myron A. Clark, General Secretary, R. A. W. Sloan, Hon. Treasurer.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—All the political prisoners in Uruguay have been released by President Cuestas.

—Owing to the fall in Brazilian exchange the slaughter-houses at the River Plate, it is said, will suspend killings.

—By virtue of a recent amnesty decree the principal Uruguayan revolutionary officers are returning to Montevideo. To cap this foolishness, President Cuestas should restore all of them to their military commands.

—A destructive storm (temporal) visited Argentina on 7th inst., causing great damages in various parts of the country. Ten colonies in the province of Santa Fé were inundated, and several railway lines were broken.

—The Argentine and Chilean boundary commission at Buenos Aires has agreed to disagree. Their findings will now be referred to their respective foreign offices, and will ultimately go to Minister Buchanan for his decision.

—Amongst the concessions declared cancelled of lands in the Chaco are 40,000 hectares to Mr. William A. Nicholson, and 50,000 to Mr. A. W. Brown. The speculator can get slices of 800 hectares on easy terms, whilst the mere immigrant cannot get enough to plant a radish in!—B. A. Herald.

—The many friends in Rio of Mr. R. G. Shearer, submanager of the London and Brazilian Bank in Buenos Aires, will be pleased to learn of his marriage on February 21st to Miss Catherine Borerster. A thousand good wishes for their wedded happiness will be sent to "Dick," in which we heartily join.

—The Phoenix Hotel, in the Bon Marché building, Calle San Martin 780, has come in for a lion's share of popularity, and very deservedly so. It is the only English hotel we have got, and it is a great credit to its proprietors. The rooms are neat, clean, nice and well furnished. The ventilation is perfect. Mrs. Oyer is a charming hostess, which adds much to the comfort of the place. There is not a single room vacant.—B. A. Standard.

—The works of the South Dock have already been begun under the direction of Messrs. Walker & Co., who constructed the Madero Port. The Southern railway has also begun the first thousand metres of the dock, which it is obliged to do by the terms of the contract. The Buenos Aires Southern Dock Company, Limited, has acquired a large piece of land around the dock, which has of course increased the value of land there. It is a pity that Barracas al Sud is not amalgamated with the city.—B. A. Herald.

—Whatever may be the difficulty between Dr. Sanarelli and his wife, the Brazilian government seems to place much credence in his cure for yellow fever for the telegrams from Rio yesterday announced that the Brazilian government intends making a series of experiments with the serum in yellow fever cases. It is also said that some of the steamers plying between Brazilian ports and Europe will carry supplies of this serum to be used in case of an outbreak of the dreaded disease during the voyage.—Times, Buenos Aires.

—Bishop Warren arrived on Wednesday night and has put up at the Royal Hotel. Bishop Warren came from the United States down the west coast and over the Andes. He has been visiting the missions and schools in Peru and Chili and preached last Sunday in Montevideo. He will preside over the annual meeting of the pastors on this side of the mountains, commencing next Wednesday night and continuing day and night over the Sunday following. Some sixty congregations, English and Spanish, will be represented in this annual conference, which will meet in the American Church.—B. A. Herald, March 3.

—Our esteemed contemporary in Buenos Aires, the 'River Plate Sport and Pastime' with its issue of the 1st inst. passed into a new era in a new garb under the sole control of that all-round sportsman, Mr. J. O. Anderson, as editor and proprietor. We heartily hope it will have better success in its new dress even than in its old one. We see from the latest copy to hand that Mr. R. A. Brooking, who made so good a record as a cricketer in Rio, is making a still better record in Buenos Aires. The players are more numerous, the season longer, and the competition naturally greater. In the week ending March 1st, Mr. Brooking came out second in the batting averages, the first being Lees, the professional who was specially engaged from England. In bowling, Brooking came out fifth.

—Oranges are of prolific growth in Paraguay, being found everywhere, many growing wild. These are cultivated, however, on farms. The orange flourishes all the year except in January, February, and March. A seven-year-old tree bears about 1,000 oranges. The orange is one of the most generally used articles of food in Paraguay, forming a staple for the poor, particularly in the country. Hogs are fattened on them. The exportation of oranges commences about the end of May and lasts till November. The boats are loaded all along the river, women with flat baskets on their heads carrying them on board. Most of the oranges are sent to Buenos Aires and Montevideo. In addition to the regular Paraguayan orange, a small, pungent mandarin orange is grown. Another class, known as the sour or bitter orange, is also produced, the skin being used for making marmalade and the blossom for making extract.—U. S. Consul's Report.

—There were 603 births, 79 marriages and 434 deaths in Montevideo in January. The population of the city was estimated at 249,128.

—We are pleased to note that the President of the republic is fulfilling his promises with regard to the Chubut colony and the territory in general. He has issued instructions to the minister of education to open a school at Rawson City on a modern scale at a cost of sixty thousand paper dollars. Another school is also to be built at Trelew, the terminus of the Central Chubut railway, whilst another is to be opened at Gallegos, the questions of masters and details being left to the minister. The President has also drawn up a programme for reorganizing the judicial administration of the territory and a building suitable for a law court and its offices is to be erected at Santa Cruz and is to be constructed of timber and galvanized iron at the cost of about twenty thousand dollars. President Roca is interesting himself in the ex-termination of a series of plans for the erection of a suitable building in Chubut in which to install a suitable agricultural school. The school will have for its main object education in agriculture and is to be formed on the lines adopted by the British government. The cost of the work will be a quarter of a million dollars.—Times, Buenos Aires.

—The police have just unearthed a gang of counterfeiters who had certainly been doing a wholesale business in forging and placing in circulation notes of \$ 100, \$ 20, \$ 5 and 50 centavos well calculated to deceive the sharpest eyes, and it is said that in one single operation of the counterfeiters, they placed in circulation in Corrientes notes with a face value of \$ 30,000. Naturally the police authorities have been much disturbed because of the large and steadily increasing number of counterfeit notes in circulation and the lack of success that had attended their efforts to find the forgers. The counterfeiters were finally located at 2458 Calle O'Higgins and a descent was made on the place, the police being richly rewarded for they not only captured every person on the premises connected with the gang but secured a very large amount of counterfeit money all ready to place in circulation and all the presses, lithographic stones, inks, etc. used by them. There were three presses, and box after box of notes, Argentine and Brazilian. There were Argentine notes of \$ 5, \$ 20, \$ 100 to the value of over \$ 200,000 and over 5,000 Brazilian notes of 50,000 reis, 100,000 reis, etc., having a value of over 25,000,000 reis. There were also stones for printing the shares of the Brazilian Colonizadora Company and thousands of unfinished Argentine and Brazilian notes. It would seem to be high time that counterfeiters were dealt with here with a firm hand and some heavy sentences inflicted on them.—B. A. Standard.

—Only a few short weeks ago, we had to record the death of Mr. E. T. Mullah, the well known senior editor of the Buenos Aires Standard, and now we have to announce the death of Mr. Frank H. Mullah, the youngest of the three brothers who have made the name of Mullah a household word to all in the Argentine republic, and to all interested in its affairs. Mr. Frank Mullah died in Buenos Aires on the 28th ult., at the comparatively early age of 53. He possessed the journalistic instinct which has characterized the whole family, though not in as high a degree as his elder brothers, and his contributions to the Buenos Aires Herald bore the signature of 'F. H. M.' were generally interesting and always readable. In Buenos Aires he was an apostle of charity, and though many differed from his methods, none questioned the sincerity of his motives. In private life he was a genial companion, with a frank open manner, generous to a fault, and a good type of the quick-witted, impetuous Irishman. As an after-dinner speaker he was seen and heard at his best, and the absence of his dashing, cheery personality will be keenly felt at the next St. Patrick's Day dinner, of which last year he was one of the prominent figures. Mr. F. H. Mullah has been in bad health for some months back, and his life was despaired of on more than one occasion, but he seemed to have recovered. The news of his death must have come as a shock to his many friends, with whom we join in sympathy to his bereaved family.

An action has been commenced in the Austrian courts by the Stubel family, with the object of securing a share of the estate of the grand duchess of Tuscany, who died at an advanced age in the castle of Orth, on the shores of the Gmunden lake, the other day, says a correspondent. It may be remembered that the grand duchess left a large share of her fortune in trust for her long missing son, the Arch Duke John, who vanished on the way from La Plata to Valparaiso while on a voyage round Cape Horn. The Stubel family base their claim to a share in the estate bequeathed to him by his mother on the fact that a bona fide and perfectly legal marriage took place between himself and Marguerite Stubel, sister of the popular actress, Lori Stubel, in London, before the registrar of the metropolitan district of Islington, the register being countersigned in due form by the Austrian consul general in London. Inasmuch as the arch duke had ceased to be a member of the imperial family, and had with the sanction of the emperor laid aside his royal rank and prerogatives to become an ordinary Austrian citizen under the name of Johann Orth, he had no need of imperial authority to wed the girl Stubel, since he had become her equal in rank.

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, BURNOS AYRES, ROSARIO DE SANTA FE, AND NEW YORK.

Also on:
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 Messrs. Mallet Frères & Co., PARIS.
 Messrs. Schroder & Co., J. H. Schroder & Co., nachf. HAMBURG.
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Established in Hamburg on 16th December, 1887 by the «Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft» in Berlin and the «Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg» Hamburg.

Capital . . . 10,000,000 Marks.

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

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos
 (Caixa 520.) (Caixa 185)

Draws on:

Germany . . . Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Berlin and Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg M. A. von Rothschild Sohn, 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. De Neufville & Co., Paris.

Portugal . . . Banco Lisboa & Açores and correspondents and any other countries.

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Petersen-Theil, Directors.

THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.

LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 21, Rua da Alfandega.

Authorized by Decree No. 595, of 17th October, 1891.

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

BRANCHES:

Paris, 16, rue Halévy, Pernambuco, Pará, Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Rosario, Mendoza and Paysandú.

DRAGS ON:—

London and County Banking Co., Ltd.—LONDON.

Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.—PARIS.

Banco de Portugal and agencies.—PORTUGAL.

And on all the chief cities of Europe.

Also on:

Brown Brothers & Co.—NEW YORK.

First National Bank of Chicago.—CHICAGO.

THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.

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

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

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

31 A, Rua 1° de Março

Branches at:

S. PAULO, SANTOS, BAHIA, PARA, MONTEVIDEO BUENOS AIRES AND ROSARIO.

Agencies at Pernambuco, Ceará, Maranhão and Rio Grande do Sul.

Draws on its Head Office in London:

The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited, LONDON.

Messrs. Heine & Co., PARIS.

Messrs. J. Berenberg Gossler & Co., HAMBURG.

and correspondents in Germany.

Messrs. Roesti & Co.,

and correspondents in ITALY.

The Bank of New York, N. B. A., NEW YORK.

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

BANQUE FRANÇAISE DU BRÉSIL, AUTHORIZED BY

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

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

HEAD OFFICE:

9, RUE LAFFITTE, Paris.

Branch Office in Rio de Janeiro:

78, Rua da Quitanda

P. O. B. 58.

Branches at S. Paulo and Santos.

Draws on:

PARIS AND FRANCE { Head Office. Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, and agencies. Société Générale pour favoriser le développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France, and agencies Heine & Co., Paris. Lazard Frères & Co., Paris. Périer Mercet & Co., Paris.

LONDON { Union Bank of London, Limited. London Joint Stock Bank, Limited. Parr's Bank, Limited. Lazard Brothers & Co. J. Henry Schroder & Co. Kleinwort Sons & Co. A. Suffer & Sons.

GERMANY { Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Deutsche Bank, Berlin, and branches Dresdner Bank, Dresden, and branches Schroeder Gebrüder & Co. Hamburg. Courad Hinrich Donner, Hamburg. Norddeutsche Bank, Hamburg. L. Behrens & Solme, Hamburg. Correspondents in all chief-cities.

PORTUGAL { J. M. Fernandes Guimarães & Co. Banco Commercial de Lisboa, Lisbon.

ITALY { Banca Commerciale Italiana, Genova Milan, Turin.

AND ANY OTHER COUNTRY

Opens accounts-current. Pays interest for a certain time; executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares etc. and transacts every description of banking business.

Henri Joly,

Manager.

Nectandra Amara Pills.

These wonderful pills, so useful and beneficial in all affections of the stomach and intestines, are obtainable in all places where a post-office exists; the manufacturer will forward by registered mail and to any given address, if accompanied by money: 1 box for 2\$300, 1/2 dozen boxes for 1\$2500 and One dozen boxes for 2\$0500. Address: JOAQUIM BUENO DE MIRANDA, No. 74, Rua de S. Pedro, 1st floor Rio de Janeiro.

BANCO DA REPUBLICA DO BRAZIL.

Realized Capital. . Rs. 110,150,200\$000

N. B. This capital to be reduced to Rs. 100,000,000\$ in accordance with the Government's Decree of 8th May 1897.

Reserve Fund. Rs. 19,537,044\$811

Profits in suspense . Rs. 9,075,823\$568

on 30th June 1898.

OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

9, Rua da Alfandega.

Agencies at Pará, Maranhão, Ceará, Pernambuco Bahia, Victoria, Santos, S. Paulo, Desterro Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, Pelotas.

Draws on:

Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons. London & County Banking Co. Ltd. Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co Ltd. LONDON.

Messrs. Hottinguer & Co. Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris. PARIS.

Commerz und Diskonto Bank in HAMBURG.

Banco de Portugal LISBON.

Opens accounts current:

Pays Interest on Deposits for fixed periods. Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every description of banking business.

A CHALLENGE.

Drop your dainty heads a while,
 Flowers rich and rare,
 Ere you meet my lady's smile—
 And find you are not fair.

Fly away, you little birds,
 Tuneful throats of Spring,
 Lest you hear my lady's words—
 And learn you can not sing.

Call the clouds to cover you,
 Far-off Summer skies,
 Or you'll see a deeper blue
 Within my lady's eyes.

Things below, and things above,
 All things ev'rywhere,
 Challenge not my lady love,
 Or perish in despair.

J. A. FLYNN, in St. Paul's.

UNCLE ABNER'S RECOLLECTIONS.

FIRST IMPRESSIONS OF RIO.

To criticise the habits and customs of a people in whose country you are temporarily residing, is to take risk of giving offence. Of that I am perfectly aware. But when there is no animus, nothing but the innocent comment of a stranger on customs and manners novel to him, there ought to be no offence. When you go into a strange city, you can't help noticing the contrasts, and peculiarities, and novelties. If the people were exactly like those you left at home, and their edifices were similar in design and material, you would take very little notice of the place. But should it happen that the men wear rings in their noses, and the women short skirts and tinkling bells attached to their slippers, you would be full of comment and criticism. You would doubtless call it barbaric and ludicrous for a man to wear a ring in his nose, and yet you see nothing out of the way in wearing a ring on your own finger, nor for your wife to wear rings in her ears.

We must criticise, you see, what appears to us different from what we are accustomed to, and there is really no harm in it. The compliment is always returned in kind. Did you ever take note of the English tourist who goes about the world in a cork helmet, Norfolk jacket and sometimes in «knickers»? He is very apt to sport a monocle, and if he is going into the tropics he is sure to have a lot of white stuff wound about his helmet. Well, he generally belongs to the unsophisticated class and is making his first voyage abroad, after having visited a «well-known London outfitter», or he belongs to the British flintheads, who change not, and neither see nor know that their preconceived ideas are not in harmony with those of other

people. Well, I have no doubt these extraordinary travellers find Rio a very curious place, and I am sure the people of Rio find them very curious and amusing visitors. The honors of compliment are certainly easy in this case!

When I first rode out toward the Largo do Machado on the tram cars, I was intensely interested and amused with what I saw—and possibly the entertainment was not altogether on my side. I was shocked and disgusted at some of the customs of the men, which I need not describe, and I was amused at others. The naked little black pickaninnies in the Rua da Lapa, the queer signs, the clattering tamancos, the vociferous disputes between the black hucksters and their customers—it was all like a pantomime to me. There was nothing like this in the cold north, but it was nearer the heart of Mother Nature perhaps.

Then there were the educated people—those who wore silks and ribbons, broad-cloth and silk hats. The conventional civility and the unconventional rudeness of some struck me with amazement, for Fletcher and others had made me believe that politeness was so general that a man never even entered a public vehicle without lifting his hat to its occupants. Perhaps this may have been the case at an earlier period, but I saw very little of it at the time of my arrival. I saw that the men did not hesitate to stare the ladies out of countenance, and I found that they smoked everywhere, and even puffed smoke into the ladies' faces in the tram cars. In New York, where the men are supposed to think of nothing but the acquisition of money, smoking in a tram car is prohibited, and on the ferry boats, one side is set apart for ladies and no smoking is allowed there. Here, however, I found that a big perspiring black in front of me was industriously puffing the smoke from a villainous black Bahia cigar not only into my face, but also into that of a delicate-looking white woman seated beside him. Two-thirds of the male passengers seemed to be smoking, and everyone appeared to accept the infliction without the sign of a protest.

And then, I noticed that the boys and more active men managed somehow to secure the shady ends of the seats, and when a lady, or an aged person, wished to get in, they rarely ever offered to move along or to get out. To see a lady, or a nurse with a child in her arms, struggling to climb into a tram and by the knees of a well-dressed young man, certainly did not confirm the impression I had received about the politeness of the people. Of course, the language is full of complimentary words, and it takes a deal of compliment, both in gesture and word, to accomplish anything, even to the begging of a light for your cigar, but these are all superficial. The true gentleman is considerate, and he will never make a lady climb over his knees in a tram car. But this is part of a wider subject which I should very much like to discuss when the weather gets cooler.

As for the custom of turning the public street into an impromptu reception room, I hardly know what can be said. It was a decided novelty to me to see well-dressed ladies leaning out of the windows by the hour, simply to look at the people passing by. They were dressed for the evening, and later on the appearance of the wooden toothpick on the scene showed that they had dined. I can't say that I found much fault with the custom, for it gave me opportunity to look at the pretty girls and to take stock of the ancestral portraits on the drawing-room wall, but at the same time I could not help wondering how they could give so much time to mere idle curiosity. In some houses a narrow balcony gave them an opportunity to stand outside, and out in the suburbs a

pleasant custom is that of coming out to the gate to sit for an hour or so in the early evening. I like that, but I can't say as much of those who rest their elbows on cushions and lean out of the window by the hour. I believe that books and magazines will rarely be

found in such drawing-rooms, and possibly that may partly account for the idle custom. If the men would take an interest in something else than politics and intrigues, if they would build up a wholesome literature, the women would surely not fail to appreciate the effort. But when we think how little is done in that direction, we can not feel surprised that mothers and daughters should devote so much time to open window receptions.

(To be continued.)

AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES IN MINAS GERAES.

The following telegrams from the mining and commercial centers of the state of Minas Geraes give a summary of the visit of the diplomatic and consular representatives of the United States of America to those most populous sections of the interior of Brazil.

Bello Horizonte, 8th.—Messrs. Col. Page Bryan, Eugene Seeger and James Shipton, minister, consul-general and military attaché of the United States, arrived here yesterday, being received at the station by Captain Christo, aid-de-camp of the president of the state, Dr. Salles, mayor of the capital, and other gentlemen.

They proceeded in the president's carriage to the Grande Hotel where apartments had already been taken. At 8 o'clock in the evening the American diplomat and his companions were received at the palace with the customary formalities, and conversed cordially with Dr. Silviano Brandão, president of the state, for about half an hour in regard to the good relations between the two great American republics, in regard to the future of Brazil and of the state of Minas.

On March 9th they visited the quartel of the 9th battalion, being received by the entire general staff. On their arrival a brass band played the American and national hymns. They left to-day for Ouro Preto, taking with them the best impression of Bello Horizonte and promising to return soon.

Ouro Preto, 10th.—The North-American minister and his estimable travelling companions, who arrived here recently, accompanied by the very enterprising Dr. Alcides Medrado, editor of the *Journal Mineiro*, visited yesterday the most noteworthy churches of this city, police headquarters, treasury agency, municipal hall, school of mines, the museum of Dr. Magalhães, the Passagem mine, the city of Mariana, and the episcopal palace, where they were delicately received by the most excellent prelate D. Silverio, they expressing the liveliest satisfaction with all they had seen and appreciated.

Miguel Burnier, 10th.—The minister plenipotentiary of the United States of North America, Col. Page Bryan, with the consul-general, Mr. Seeger, the military attaché, Lieut. Shipton, and Sr. Alcides Medrado, visited the manganese mines of the important works of Mr. Wigg, who has furnished a great quantity of this mineral to the United States. The party was cordially received by the engineers, being visibly impressed by the development of this new-born industry and the excellent direction of the works. The American minister and his party took away from this place a most agreeable impression.

Bello Horizonte, 11th March.—The North American minister returned yesterday from Ouro Preto to Honório Bicalho, for the purpose of specially examining the workings of the Companhia Aurifera de Minas Geraes, where are to be found in operation American machinery (of Fraser & Chalmers, of Chicago) for the extraction of gold. He was received by Dr. Marcondes, president of the company, and went through the mines and dependencies, where he saw the stamps in operation. Everything gave him an excellent impression. The minister, consul-general and Lieut. Shipton afterwards returned to Juiz de Fora, expressing themselves under the greatest obligations for the courtesies they had received.

At Juiz de Fora the minister and party visited the cotton manufactory of Mr. Magalhães, which is operated by American machinery. A visit to the Commercial and American Colleges followed. At the latter, a banquet was given, attended by all the students, who were most enthusiastic in their appreciation of the patriotic speeches of their guests.

At Entre Rios the American visitors inspected the engine houses where they were gratified to find none but Baldwin locomotives. The special car which was placed at the disposal of the diplomatic party for this interesting journey was of Harlan & Hollingsworth's construction.

From N. Y. Commercial, Jan. 30.
RUBBER PLANT FARM.

An advertisement which appeared among the "Buyers' Wants" in this paper recently, attracted much attention because of its unusual nature. It called for 100,000 rubber seeds, and 25,000 living rubber plants, free on board at any port in the Leeward Islands. It was signed by Francis C. Nicholas, and a reporter for the *Commercial*, who sought an interview with Mr. Nicholas, discovered some interesting facts.

Mr. Nicholas is an honorary fellow of the American Museum of Natural History in this city, who has formed a company for the establishment of an immense rubber plantation in

the northern part of Colombia, in South America. He is now in that country, superintending the planting of rubber seed and young rubber trees on a big tract of land secured from the Colombian government.

Now, the cultivation of rubber trees is by no means a new idea. It has been tried in various parts of the world, with more or less success. Some of the difficulties to be counted on are: The tree must attain an age of from 5 to 7 years before it can be tapped for its juice, without harming it; keeping the ground cleared of weeds and undergrowth for all that time in a tropical climate is a matter of considerable expense; cultivated trees are subject to disease, and it is by no means certain that the sap from trees that are artificially irrigated is as good for manufacturing purposes as sap from trees that grow naturally.

All these drawbacks have made cultivators hesitate before going into rubber farming for profit. Another plan is to plant rubber seed broadcast in prepared ground and after the young shoots have sprung up cut them down at the end of a year and squeeze the sap out of them by machinery. This is still in an experimental stage.

Mr. Nicholas' method differs from both of these. He believes that husbandry of rubber will always be a commercial failure, but that forested rubber can be made a thing of success. His plan is to plant the seed and young trees right out in the tropical forests, in great quantities, and then let nature take her course with them. To this end he has selected a fine tract of land, near the coast, on which he discovered rubber trees growing wild in the forest.

Here he is planting and pruning, too, for he does not intend to leave nature entirely alone with his rubber trees. He will give them such attention as the German foresters give their charges; but that is marvelously little compared to the amount of attention which the cultivated trees demand. By thus reducing expenses to a minimum, Mr. Nicholas hopes to gather rubber in close proximity to rail and steamship lines in paying quantities for many years to come.

ROOMS TO LET

Convenient to the Boa Viagem beach in S. Domingos Inquire at this office.

SEA SICKNESS

ADMIRABLE RESULTS.

We are constantly receiving communications and testimonials similar to those given below, which prove the extraordinary efficacy of the Paulista remedy Nectandra Amara against the distressing sea-sickness, the other nauas and complaints of the stomach and intestines so frequent during voyages at sea or on land. So well known are the results vouch for this new and wonderful remedy for all the ills so common in this life, that no traveller aware of its properties, should start on a voyage without providing himself with it as a preventive measure.

On the 6th ult., a merchant in S. Paulo wrote us as follows: "My late partner W. to whom I recommended the *Nectandra* for sea sickness, informed me that his sister has written to him from London saying that she was astonished at the results she obtained from it on board ship."

On the 14th May last, the distinguished physician Dr. Ernani Pinto wrote us as follows of the applications and observations he had made on board the mail steamer *Osiris*: "Cases of sea sickness treated with the Tincture of Nectandra Amara, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22 of the cases the result was complete and in the 2 others there was a decided relief." "Case of gastro-intestinal catarrh treated with the same remedy, 8. Amongst these may be mentioned the case of the Federal Senator A. A., attacked with exceedingly violent colic, pain in the stomach, and vomiting, and the case of Sr. B., also a first class passenger from Pernambuco to Pará, suffering intolerable agony from intestinal pains, from which he had been subject for several days. These cases as well as the other five the effect obtained was complete and rapid."

In view of these results we have still another proof of the fact that for sea sickness and gastro-intestinal catarrh the preparations of Nectandra Amara can be easily employed with sure effect.

On the 17th October, 1895, the surgeon of the Army Medical Corps, Dr. Henrique Mangeon, wrote us as follows: "I certify that when on board ships of war, I have occasion to use the Tincture of Nectandra Amara of Antero Leivas against cases of sickness, and always with excellent results. The foregoing is true on board with my rank." "Capital Federal, Oct. 9th, 1895.—Dr. Henrique Mangeon."

On the 17th August, 1895, Sr. Laeand wrote as follows:

Rio de Janeiro, 17th August, 1895, Mr. J. B. de Miranda.—According to my promise, I have the pleasure to send you to-day the enclosed letter from Miss Richardson, the lady of whom I have spoken, who was so enchanted with the efficacy of the Nectandra Amara against sea sickness, a remedy which she tried on the recommendation of well-known persons without any hope of obtaining a good result, because she had never been relieved by any of the remedies she had employed against that malady, from which she had suffered every time she set foot on shipboard. I have the honor to be your devoted servant,—R. Amelien Laeand."

Miss Richardson's letter runs: "I have much pleasure in testifying to the merit of Nectandra Amara as a remedy for sea-sickness. I used it recently on a voyage and found it most efficacious."—E. Richardson.

On the 15th October, 1895, Dr. Paes Leme wrote to us as follows:

Rio de Janeiro, 15th October, 1895.—My good friend Miranda.—For many years I have used your preparations of Nectandra Amara on the members of my family, and with the greatest advantage. I have used them on the employes of our estate, who did not know the efficacy of the Tincture for the nausea arising from the brusque and shia shaking movements which passengers have to suffer on our railways. I tried its powers on a gentleman travelling from Serraria station to Juiz de Fora; and later on, travelling to Itabora do Campo, I had occasion to observe the same effects on some friends of mine. The Nectandra Amara is already well recommended, but I have pleasure in confirming its utility by facts that I have seen with my own eyes, which prove without doubt that it has relieved many. Ever yours.—Pedro G. Paes Leme.

N. B.—The proprietors of the Paulista remedy NECTANDRA AMARA issue a prospectus in three languages (Portuguese, English and French)—to facilitate its use amongst natives and foreigners.

Sold by all chemists and druggists, and at the Depot in Rua de S. Pedro, No 74, (1st floor) Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

PRICE'S ENGLISH PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE.

This old established house has comfortable accommodation for families and single gentlemen on moderate terms. Excellent baths. The position is a healthy one and is situated in attractive gardens. Rua Livramento, No. 143.

CLOS ST. CHARLES

This mark of Messrs. Hanappier & Co's. Bordeaux wine which is the best table claret on the market, can be obtained at moderate prices at Messrs. CRASHLEY & Co., 36 Rua do Ouvidor, and Mr. C. N. Letrebre 73 Rua da Candelaria.

TWO GAS ENGINES

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

Inquire at this office.

Collegio Americano Fluminense.

Persons desiring to matriculate their children with please communicate with the Directress, Miss LAVONA GLENN, No. 118, Praia de Botafogo, Botafogo.

HAND BOOK OF RIO DE JANEIRO

A SECOND EDITION of this useful guide book is now in course of revision and will be published at the earliest date possible. It will be considerably improved and enlarged. A few good advertisements will be received. For terms and other information apply to the Editor of *The Rio News*.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY.

At a committee meeting held 27th ult. it was resolved to request the attendance of Shareholders of the Institution on Friday 10th inst at 5 p. m. at the Library in order to submit to them a proposal for the weeding out and then re-issuing both of those works of which there are duplicate copies as well as of which the committee consider it desirable to replace by others. As no reliable list of Shareholders exists it is impossible to intimate them individually and the Committee therefore take this means of informing them of the above resolution.

Rio de Janeiro, 1st March 1899.

J. T. MAURV.

Hon. Sec.

Hotels.

VILLA HUMAYTÁ.

(FORMERLY ALLEN'S HOTEL.)

No. 8, RUA HUMAYTÁ

Furnished or unfurnished apartments with or without board, in this well known establishment, which has been thoroughly improved under new management. Shower and swimming baths; good attendance and cooking; wines of the best quality; price moderate.

Grande Hotel Metropole

181, RUA DAS LARANJEIRAS, 181

This popular Hotel has been completely and thoroughly restored and has been provided with sanitary improvements of every description, including a hygienic system of sewerage, flushing tanks, and ventilating pipes. The apartments have been repainted and repaired throughout and are luxuriously furnished. The electric dining-room has also been refitted, and no expense has been spared to make this

The most comfortable Hotel

in the city. The baths have likewise been improved. As before, particular pains will be taken to provide the guests of this Hotel with a first-class table, and with the best of service and attention. The electric tram passes the door every few minutes, making it the most convenient as well as the pleasantest Hotel in Rio de Janeiro.

THE RESOPOLIS GRANDE HOTEL THERESOPOLIS

SITUATED AT THE ALTO DO THERESOPOLIS

CLIMATE VERY HEALTHY

GEORGES SCHEINBER has the honor of advising his friends and patrons that he has taken charge of the management of the Hotel Theresopolis, where he expects to merit the continuation of the kind patronage heretofore extended to him, and offering all possible comforts to convalescents and Summer guests.

The Hotel furnishes transportation to the foot of the *serra* and vice-versa.

References may be obtained at: Messrs. Netto, Bastos & C., No. 12, Rua de S. Bento. "Monteiro Jr. & C., " 38, " Vise. Luthádra. "Souares & Niemeyer, " 6, " da Alfandega. Mr. Bernardino da S. Carvalho, No. 1, Rua Fresca. Telegraph Address:—Georges, Theresopolis.

FREITAS HOTEL 120, Rua do Riachuelo

Mr. J. F. FREITAS, proprietor of the old and well known Freitas Hotel, desires to advise his friends and former customers that he has reopened that hotel at No. 120 RUA DO RIACHUELO in a large and most attractive edifice acquired for a special purpose. The new establishment is situated in one of the most attractive and healthy localities in the city, on a broad and quiet street, with ample space for all the views of the city passing the door. It has a large and beautifully laid out pleasure garden, particularly suitable for ladies and children, and well-appointed bath-rooms provided with hot and cold water. The Hotel is specially adapted for families, for whose comfort and convenience nothing will be found lacking. It contains a large drawing-room, and its dining-room opens on verandahs overlooking the garden. Special attention will be given to orders by mail and telegraph.

Hotel dos Estrangeiros

PRAGA FERREIRA VIANNA

(Cottete)

Telephone No. 8,008

This hotel, which has been completely restored, is situated in the best part of the city, receiving air and light from all four sides, close to the cleanest beach of the city, surrounded by a large garden; has large, comfortable rooms newly and well furnished, good shower and warm baths, disinfectants in the water-closets, drinking water filtered by the Pasteur system, good table-service, and is, therefore, to be considered the first hotel of this capital. Possesses also a sumptuous saloon and splendid table-service for banquets. Its restaurant and service cannot be excelled.

ALPINE HOUSE HOTEL

RUA DO AQUEDUCTO, 65

On the line of Sylvestre tramway, Santa Theresa, to be reached in 15 minutes from the city. This house is highly recommended for its excellent position and most beautiful view of the far ocean, city and islands, being situated on the very summit of Santa Theresa hill, and entirely out of reach of fever and malaria. It is therefore, a most safe place for foreigners, tourists and new arrivals. The hotel is surrounded by beautiful parks, walks, and a large forest. The restaurant and kitchen are first class.

THE PROPRIETOR,

VIUVA SUZANA MENTGES

Grande Hotel Internacional

SITUATED ON THE PICTURESQUE

SANTA THERESA HILL,

Rua do Aqueducto No. 108,

Telephone 8018

Is served every 15 minutes by the electric tram-cars line from the town (leaving the Largo de Carioca) close to the doors of this hotel, and Sylvestre. This establishment, the first in Brazil for its elegance, comfort and situation amidst forests and enjoying the most magnificent scenery, views of the mountains, town, the harbor and high seas, is most suitable for families and gentlemen of distinction.

Excellent restaurant, always ready. Finest wines and liquors. Numerous shower warm baths. Purest air, temperature bracing and invigorating. No health resort in the world is so good. For further information apply to

FERDINAND MENTGES, ASSEMBLEA 82, Telephone 206.

IF YOU DO NOT KNOW SPECIAL TROPICAL

DUNLOP TYRES

full particulars will be sent to you on application.

Their chief claim to universal adoption in hot countries is their successful resistance of heat and moisture.

QUALITY is made first consideration, and tyres carrying on outer cover and inner tube trademark can be relied upon to give the most satisfactory results, and to provide both ladies and gentlemen cycling in tropical regions with comfortable, safe, speedy and economical wheeling.

Dunlop Tropical Tyres alone have solved the problem of giving perfect cycling under the above conditions.

Trade-mark

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED

Write for full particulars to—

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRES CO., LTD.,

Alma Street, Coventry, England.

TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

United States

MAR. 6.—A terrible storm broke out over Tennessee last evening, killing three persons and causing a considerable amount of material damage.

Rudyard Kipling is rapidly recovering from his recent serious illness.

The Tagalos made an attempt last night to capture the water supply of Manila, but were driven off with heavy loss by the Americans.

General Otis telegraphs that he has now completed his arrangements for a forward march against the Tagalos.

MAR. 7.—The Washington government has officially declared that it will not be responsible for the bonds that have been issued by the Cuban Assembly.

An official telegram from Manila states that the Tagalo inhabitants of the Negros island cordially received the American troops that came to take possession of the island.

The troops of the United States, France, and Russia, which were landed in Pelin for the protection of the several legations have now been retired as the popular agitation has completely ceased.

MAR. 8.—Telegrams received from Manila say that the Tagalos are beginning to march with their artillery on San Pedro, were driven off with heavy losses by the Americans.

Another party of large party were defeated by General Hale in the bay of Laguna, and 250 men were left on the field.

The recent hot weather in the Philippines has told greatly on the health of the American troops, many of whom are in hospital suffering from complaints incidental to the climate.

Fortunately a violent tempest swept over the island of Luxon to-day, which left the atmosphere in a more tolerable condition.

Next week General Otis intends to attack the Tagalo stronghold at Malolos, the seat of the revolutionary government where the principal munitions of war are stored.

The United States government has decided to take no part in the dismemberment of China.

MAR. 9.—The news arriving from Manila continues to cause anxiety throughout the States as it is known that General Hale has evacuated the position he took from the Tagalos.

The weather has again set in extremely hot, and a great number of American soldiers are down with the prevalent fevers.

The sailors belonging to the squadron are also suffering from fever, and amongst those that are stricken is Admiral Dewey.

Rudyard Kipling is now said to have become completely convalescent.

Telegrams from Kingston, Jamaica, say that great preparations are being made there to give a hearty reception to Admiral Sampson's squadron.

It is reported that a tugboat from Norfolk to Philadelphia has sunk at sea, and 12 of the crew were drowned.

Spain.

MAR. 6.—The composition of the cabinet of Sr. Silveira has been almost generally approved throughout the whole of Spain, and it is confidently said that it will have a long term of existence. In the republican ranks, great dissatisfaction has been displayed.

Great disorders have taken place in Valencia where the chief rioters were repatriated soldiers from Cuba, who shouted for bread and clothes as all are without resources, many of them are ill, and the whole in rags.

«El Nacional» announces that it is about to bring a series of grave charges against some person or persons in high circles which will be proved up to the hilt.

Sr. Silveira has taken office and has dissolved the Cortes. The dissolution was read amidst an indescribable tumult by the outgoing representatives.

General Polavieja, the new minister of war, has submitted a proposal to his colleagues to pay up all arrears of pay to the repatriated soldiers.

MAR. 7.—The republican journal «El Pais» has been suspended by order of the government.

The republican party held a meeting immediately after the dissolution of the Cortes and solemnly bound themselves to use all the means in their power to oppose the new cabinet and to upset the present form of government.

Aguinaldo still persists in demanding seven millions of dollars for the ransom of the Spanish prisoners in his power, but Spain does not wish to pay more than the two millions already offered.

General Polavieja, the new minister of war, intends to propose to the cabinet council a scheme for the thorough reorganisation of the Spanish army, and for its immediate increase.

A storm of indignation has broken out in the press against the action of the government in seizing the printing presses of «El Pais» and all the copies of the journal that were for sale in the streets.

Sr. Sagasta on taking leave of his colleagues and partisans in the late Cortes earnestly implored them to oppose by all means in their power the Carlist agitation that threatens Spain at the present moment.

MAR. 9.—The government has commenced the payment of the arrears due to the repatriated soldiers from Cuba.

Several of the Spanish papers say that a disagreement has already taken place between Sr. Silveira, the new prime minister, and General Polavieja, the new minister of war.

Great Britain

MAR. 6.—The government has presented a bill to the house of commons to authorise the construction of a network of telephones on a new system all over the city of London, the cost of which will amount to £2,000,000 sterling.

Telegrams from Brussels say that the condition of the Queen of the Belgians is very critical, as she has suffered a relapse. Owing to her 63 years, the worst is expected.

The «Daily News» severely censures the Prince of Wales for having instituted a new order with which to decorate the subscribers to his Hospital Fund. (We are strongly of opinion that this telegram covers a great misconception. The Prince of Wales has no authority to create a new order, and to decorate for money given would be to legalise in Great Britain what was condemned in France at the time of the Wilson frauds. National honors should never be given or be made purchasable by mere money, even in «Charity's sacred cause.» The Prince's idea, in February 1897, was to organise an additional fund by which the many hospitals might secure an extra £100,000 to £150,000 per annum, and in eleven months of that year only £74,171 were raised in spite of a big boom, and in 1898 not half of that amount was received. To promote charity is an admirable object, but it does not warrant the prostitution of national honors).

The «Daily Telegraph» says that the physical and moral condition of Dreyfus is exceedingly low.

Mr. Thomas Cook, the originator of the famous personally conducted trips, died to-day.

The Italians have landed a detachment of troops in Samnam in spite of the prohibition of the Chinese government.

MAR. 7.—In the house of commons to-day, Mr. St. John Brodrieck upheld on the part of the government the action taken by the British representative in Muscat, in protesting against the granting of a consoling station to the French by the Sultan of Oman. The subsequent agreement of the British government to the grant had nothing to do with the first steps taken by the British representative.

The «Ball Mail Gazette» correspondent in Madrid asserts that the Carlists are only waiting to find out whether the new Cortes will agree to sanction the terms of peace with the United States or not, to decide on an outbreak. According to the same correspondent, the Carlists have a large quantity of arms and ammunition, and can count on the support of a numerous army.

The London papers attribute the explosion of the powder magazine at Lagouban to the anarchists.

An American syndicate intends shortly to open a system of electric tramways between the principal parts of the city of London.

The Italian government has telegraphed to the British government that if necessary the British troops destined to reinforce the garrison at Kassala can utilise the better roads and shorter distance by going from Massauan and passing through the Italian Erythraean colony.

MAR. 8.—Telegrams from Toulon say that the whole population is seized with panic as the anarchists made an attempt to blow up another powder magazine near there but were discovered in time. In spite of the most diligent enquiries of the police, no arrests have yet been made.

Lord Salisbury is slightly indisposed.

From Hong Kong it is reported that Aguilado has been robbed by the agents he commissioned to buy munitions of war for his party. They have completely disappeared and their whereabouts is unknown.

Great Britain has asked the Chinese government for an extension of territory at Kowloon, the site of the British dock yard at Hong Kong.

The «Westminster Gazette» is attacking the «Times» for continuing to censure France for her attitude on the Upper Nile, when for the question has been satisfactorily settled by both countries.

MAR. 9.—The 18th May has been fixed for the first sitting of the disarmament conference at La Haye.

Sr. William Harcourt has addressed a letter to the «Times», in which he characterises the recent manifesto of the ritualists as a declaration of rebellion against the established church, and says that a state of absolute religious anarchy exists in England at the present time.

Mr. Goschen, the first lord of the admiralty, presented the navy estimates to the house of commons to-day, and asked that the navy should be increased by 4,250 men and 9 warships. The total amount of the navy estimates this year is £26,591,000 (or double what it was in 1889). In the course of his speech, Mr. Goschen said that the increase now asked for was made necessary by the increases being made in all the foreign navies: In case the other nations agree to disarm at the disarmament conference, the proposed expenditure will not be necessary, but should no such determination be arrived at, then Great Britain will use the whole vote.

Lord Charles Beresford has arrived in London, and in the course of an interview with a press correspondent he stated that any one province in China is worth the whole of Africa.

In an important speech in Hull, Sir H. Campbell Bannerman, declared that Home Rule still held a foremost position in the liberal programme, and protested against the British occupation of the Sudan.

China still refuses to cede the port of Sunmum to Italy, and two Italian warships have

arrived at Che-Foo to be prepared for any emergency.

France.

MAR. 6.—The bubonic pest having completely disappeared from Tamatave in Madagascar, the quarantine against vessels from that island has been raised.

Already over 50 bodies have been recovered from the ruins of the village of Lagouban, after the explosion the other day.

The court of cassation has held its first session with all the chambers united to open up the Dreyfus enquiry, under the presidency of M. Mazeau. The first public examinations will probably be held on the 4th proximo.

The Prince of Wales and the Emperor of Germany were amongst the first to send their condolences on the Lagouban disaster.

A slight improvement in the condition of the Queen of the Belgians was reported from Brussels.

MAR. 7.—Up to the present 54 bodies have been found amongst the debris of the powder magazine and village of Lagouban. M. Lockroy, the minister of marine, attended by 100 high officials of the army and navy, visited the scene of the disaster, and afterwards visited the sufferers in the hospitals. The bodies of those killed were buried to-day amidst general grief. Twelve large hearses conveyed the coffins to the cemetery, through streets densely packed with spectators. Amongst those who formed the funeral cortege were M. Lockroy and his staff, and the principal civic and military authorities of Toulon.

On the occasion of taking his seat as president of the senate, M. Fallieres made an eloquent speech in the course of which he accepted every confidence that the army would have in the decision of the court of cassation on the Dreyfus case, whatever the verdict might be that was given. The speech was heard throughout with the greatest attention, and was frequently interrupted by bursts of applause.

The French government has informed the government of Italy that it will be pleased to see the latter country taking a position in the Celestial empire in common with the rest of the other European nations.

MAR. 8.—At 11 o'clock on the night of the 7th inst. an attempt was made to blow up the marine arsenal at Toulon by anarchists. The sentry on duty, through the darkness of the night saw a man trying to sneak past him. Finding himself discovered, the man fired three shots at the sentry, none of which took effect. The sentry gave the alarm and chased the anarchist as far as his post would allow him. He, however, saw that there were six men concerned in the attempt. Next morning 12 dynamite cartridges were found near the arsenal walls. All attempts to trace the dynamitards have failed up to the present.

The trial of MM. Paul Deroulede and Marcel Habert for inciting the soldiers of the Reutilly barracks to attack the Elysees is expected to be disposed of before the 15th inst.

M. de Freycinet, the minister of war, said in defence of his army estimates that it was necessary to increase the number of the French army, although he had no intention to try and bring it up to the numerical strength of the German army. He added that the French artillery was without a rival.

M. Lockroy is of opinion that the explosion at Lagouban was probably due to the anarchists.

MAR. 9.—In spite of the abundant rains that have fallen, the mid-Lent festivities throughout France this year were very animated.

The Papal nuncio to France, Monsignor Clari, archbishop of Viterbo, died to-day from an attack of cerebral hemorrhage.

The Queen of the Belgians has suffered a relapse, and all the members of her family have been summoned to Brussels.

The «Gaulois» says that the attempt to blow up the marine arsenal at Toulon was really nothing more than a piece of practical foolery on the part of some jokers who wanted to keep alive the excitement occasioned by the explosion at Lagouban. (Jokes of that kind should be capped by the joke of penal servitude for a term of years).

The exchanges at the New York Clearing House on Thursday, January 5th, aggregated \$315,236,182.70, which would appear to be a fairly good day's business.

The latest profession conceived by a woman is that of a dinner taster. She is a product of Parisian refinement, and spends a portion of each day visiting houses and tasting dishes intended for dinner. She suggests improvements and shows the cook new ways of preparing dishes. That the business is lucrative may be judged from the fact that she has the highest sum procurable on the items pledged and receives a commission or a percentage on the amount obtained. Another woman earns a living by «breaking in» boots for members of the upper circles. She simply wears them for a few days till they become comfortable for their owners. She only wears a pair two hours a day. Half a crown a pair is an average fee.

CORRESPONDENCE.

CHURCH MATTERS.

To the Editor.

Sir,—Permit me to claim a little of your space to correct one or two misleading statements in the last issue of *The Church Echo*.

It is there said that for some years past there has been an average attendance at the Sunday morning services of about 70—out of a possible, say, 1200. Is there not something wrong somewhere?—*Most assuredly*. One would like to know what authority the Chaplain (for the «Editorial» bears the most unmistakable internal evidence of not being from the usual pen) has for such a statement.

Possibly, if those 1200 are eliminated we shall get a little nearer the «possible attendances». There always has been, and there always will be, a great difficulty in getting the people to come to Church. It is a difficultly not unknown even in England, I believe; and, if a true sense of religious duty is lacking, they will be as little attracted by ritualistic services as by average pulpit oratory. It is not given to every cleric to be a St. Chrysostom, but to venture to think that the earnest preaching of the Gospel of Christ appeals more to a congregation than, for instance, preaching that recalls the familiar

*Some talk of Alexander,
And some of Hercules;
Of Conan and Lysander,
And Alcibiades.....*

Nor do we look to the Chaplain as the one man in Rio who ought to have the fullest knowledge of ecclesiastical affairs. I think the writer of the «Editorial» has let the wish be father to the thought, probably; but I waive the point, and think the more. As to his «being the bond of union between all churchmen»,—who, may I ask, had the unpardonable levity to stir up dissensions among us by actively introducing the «burning question» of ritualism?

Nor is it correct to say that the Trustees claim to control the character of the services. No one knows better than Mr. Crawshaw, that the action of the Trustees was limited to requesting him to continue the services of the Church according to the Prayer Book,—just as he found them on taking charge,—and not to introduce innovations that were distasteful to many members of the congregation. As the Church is entirely supported by voluntary contributions, and Mr. Crawshaw's chaplaincy may at any time be cancelled by formal notice, the very unconciliatory attitude he has thought fit to assume is all the more to be regretted. We should have expected something different from our Chaplain.

Yours truly,

A LAYMAN.

Rio, 10th March, 1899.

To the Editor of *The Rio News*.

Sir,—I have read the «Editorial» in the last number of the *Church Echo*, the manly tone of which has given me the greatest pleasure, and I thoroughly agree with all that Mr. Crawshaw says there.

By all means let us have an ornate service at our Church, and let those whose gloomy Puritanical natures do not permit them to enjoy it, either stay away or start a place of worship of their own. I agree with Mr. Crawshaw that «greater variety of services to suit people of different views» would have the effect of drawing large congregations, and that the absence of this «variety» is the cause why young men are so rarely seen at our Church services. Instead of some people making all this fuss now, how much better if when Mr. Crawshaw assumed the editorship of the *Church Echo* in the middle of last year they had responded to his invitation to discuss the «burning question» of Ritualism in the columns of the *Church Echo*! We should by this time have been prepared to re-open our Church with an ornate service and fitting ceremonial, instead of having to look forward to a continuance of the cold and tame services of former years.

I have the honour to sign myself,

Your obedient servant,

A RITUALIST.

12th March, 1899.

The astronomer Falb prophesies the collision of a Biela's comet with the earth on November 13th next. This will not much affect the Bolsa. Another French astronomer in his meteorological almanac for this year writes:—Nov. 13th: Collision with Biela's comet, end of the world.—Nov. 14th: Fine weather! This latter prophet evidently sees into the next world as well as this. It is satisfactory for most of us that there will be fine weather the day after the smash, but we have no doubt there are some who would prefer rain, including those subscribers of ours who have not yet paid up. These fortunately are few, but they would be wise to have a duly receipted account in their pockets on the 13th November to thoroughly enjoy the fine weather of the 14th.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOREUX, Editor and Proprietor

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RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 14th, 1899.

THE principal subject of discussion last week was that of the attitude of foreign bankers toward the burning of currency on account of the funding loan. So far as we are informed, there was no occasion whatever for criticism, for the banks here are not principals in the transaction, and can only act under instruction from home. When the subject was brought before the principals in London, instructions were promptly sent out for the bank managers here to not only give their support to the proposal, but to urge its prompt realization. From this it will be seen that there was absolutely no foundation for that outburst of chauvinism which has characterized the comments of certain journals during the past week. In the first place, there was a very serious indiscretion at the Treasury, from which we presume the news had been given out that the foreign bank managers were refusing to attend the incineration of bank notes. If the minister thinks he can force a hesitating hand by employing a few noisy newspapers to denounce his opponents, he is making a serious mistake. The foreign capitalist and merchant are as deeply interested in the development and prosperity of this country as any Brazilian, and much more so than the political parasites and adventurers who are making so much noise. If objections are made to any measure, it is because injury to the country is anticipated. The foreigner may err, or he may be blinded by purely personal interest, but on the whole his own fortune depends on public prosperity. It is worse than foolish, therefore, to accuse him of systematic hostility to Brazil.

THE so-called leading journal here in Rio should really study geography and contemporary history before presuming to expose its ignorance to the people of Brazil. On the 10th inst. it published a fine specimen of its ignorance in a telegram from Buenos Aires, of which we give a literal translation. "Telegrams received from Caracas announce the defeat of the Bolivian revolutionists by the troops of President Alonso. Calabozo was occupied by the legalists." We would like to know how long Caracas has been a centre for transmitting early news of what is taking place in Bolivia, and what business had President Alonso's legalists to occupy the important city of Calabozo in Venezuela? These are not questions that every schoolboy can answer.

THE appointment, which is announced, of Dr. Joaquim Nabuco to represent Brazil in negotiations for the settlement of the British Guiana boundary dispute, will meet with general approval. There are but few Brazilians who are as well equipped for such a commission. His diplomatic experience under the empire, his subsequent career as a legislator, his professional ability, his scholarly attainments, especially in English history and literature,—all these will be of advantage to him in such a mission. He speaks English perfectly, and is sure to be a *persona grata* at Whitehall. We take pleasure in congratulating the government on his choice, and we heartily congratulate Dr. Joaquim Nabuco on an appointment which gives him an opportunity to re-enter his country's service.

THE appointments thus far made of representatives to the forthcoming international juridical congress to be held in this city, do not inspire us with much hope for good results. The appointments thus far made by the governors of states, so far as we have been advised, are principally by lawyers who are better known as politicians, and with the exception of the law school representatives we have not seen the name of a single leading jurist among the appointments. Perhaps we have overlooked the names of some of these men, but should the congress meet without Brazil being represented by such eminent lawyers and jurists as Ruy Barbosa, Silva Pinto, Lafayette, Ouro Preto, Ferreira Vianna, José Hygino and others whose names will readily occur to our readers, a very serious mistake will be made. We do not recall what the congress proposes to do, but if it is worth anything at all, it deserves the services of men who are already eminent in their profession. If its objects are purely political, then its title is a misnomer, and the deputies and politicians composing it will not be out of place. But if it is designed to harmonize and consolidate the laws of various states and countries in matters of mutual interest, then the services of jurists of sound learning and extended experience are required.

LAST week the *Jornal do Commercio* gave us a very curious calculation to show how disinterested and honest the government is in the conversion of the 1889 gold bonds, and to make the figures came out satisfactorily it worked out the average interest in currency yielded by these gold bonds during the last nine years. Such pleading is tricky, for it juggles with values and picks out only what suits a special line of argument. It must be borne in mind that the 1889 bonds were paid for with gold, and that 4 per cent. gold interest on *apólices* bought with gold is not exorbitant. After stating that the exchange of 1,000 of the 1889 loan (gold) will be for 1,800 of the 1897 loan (currency), the *Jornal* states that the latter will yield 10.50 per cent., while the former yielded an average of only 8 1/2 per cent. during the last nine years. But why go back nine years? Why not compare the present yield of the two investments? According to our calculations, 1,000 of the 1889 per cent. loan will yield 408 gold per annum, which at 6 3/4 d. per milreis is equivalent to 1608 currency. The 1,800 of the 1897 6 per cent. currency loan, which it is proposed to substitute for 1,000 of the 1889 loan, will yield 108 currency per annum. From this it will be seen that the holders of the 1889 loan will lose just 52 interest, currency, at present exchange, on every *apólice* they are compelled to exchange. This is a very considerable loss. And if we consider the foreign holders of these bonds, who have no use for our currency, the calculation shows that the 1,800 will yield only 278 gold, or 138 less than the yield of an *apólice* of the 1889 loan. The London holder of an 1889 *apólice* is therefore asked to submit to a loss of £1.93 a year in interest, and to exchange his bond worth 1,000 in gold, for bonds worth 1,800 in currency, when the equivalent at 6 3/4 d. is actually 4,000! This is what the *Jornal* calls honesty, and proves it by taking a nine years average of currency equivalents! The *Jornal* is playing a very interesting rôle just now!

AND then, before we accept the dictum of the *Jornal do Commercio* about the honesty of the government, we want to know how the foreign holders of these bonds are to be treated. It will be remembered that this loan was issued in London, Paris and other foreign markets, as well as here in Rio de Janeiro. It is therefore in part a foreign loan, as called by subscriptions were published in all those markets. And still further the bonds themselves state what the interest is to be in the circulating mediums of those countries. How, now, will the minister deal with this complication? In justice, the foreign bondholder and the national bondholder should be treated alike, and the holders of the several foreign loans should also be treated alike. But the minister proposes to pay the foreigner 5 per cent. gold in funding bonds, guaranteed by the customs receipts, and the national 6 per cent. currency on 1,800 which shows a loss of 52 a year on each bond. To avoid this inequality he is compelled to convert the foreign holdings of 1889 bonds as well, with the result that he offers the foreign bondholder 1,800 in currency bonds, equivalent to 450 gold, for 1,000 gold nominal, or about 600 gold market value. The holders of other Brazilian issues are to retain their investments and profit by the improvement in the financial situation which the government promises, but the holders of the 1889 issue are required to submit to an arbitrary reduction of 550 in the face value of each 1,000 bond, or of about 150 in the current value. Is this honest? Is it good policy?

COFFEE NOTES

—A telegram of the 11th inst. says that reports received from various localities in the state of S. Paulo indicate that the coffee crop will exceed previous estimates.

—The important industry of coffee-growing has been for some years carried on in Queensland, where there are considerable areas of tropical coast lands suitable for the cultivation of the coffee plant. A quantity of unshelled coffee berries has just arrived from the colony for introduction in Mincing Lane. Half a dozen leading firms of brokers have reported

upon this Queensland coffee, which they state to be well cured and dried, and to compare well with the Central American article in general quality. They advise that the industry should be briskly followed up in Queensland.

—London Grocer.

—From a report to the British Foreign Office we learn that the cultivation of coffee in Hawaii is extending, but up to the present no large estates have been opened, the area planted being made up of a number of small holdings. It is difficult to obtain exact information as to the area under cultivation, but the following figures are approximately correct:

	Number of acres.
Trees over three years old.....	650
Trees from one to three years old.....	1,050
Trees under one year old.....	400
Total.....	2,000

In addition, there is a fair area of what is known as wild coffee—that is, coffee which has not been scientifically planted or subjected to the more approved methods of pruning, etc., but which has been allowed to grow almost entirely wild. The export of coffee in 1897 was 337,158 pounds, or nearly double that of 1896.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—There are said to be several cases of yellow fever a Maucoco and at Parahyba do Sul.

—It is asserted that the officers and soldiers at Chapim have received no pay since September.

—Afonso Coelho arrived in S. Paulo on the 10th inst. and was lodged in the casa de detenção.

—The governor of Pará has appointed Deputy Augusto Montenegro to represent that state at the juridical congress.

—The burglars who had robbed the house of Francisco Brito, succeeded in making their escape from the Campos jail on the 10th inst.

—We see by some of our S. Paulo exchanges that the congress of agriculturists is called to meet at Campinas, in that state, on the 25th inst.

—Yellow-fever has again broken out on the 15th, São Paulo, and a sanitary commission has been sent there from the state capital to take charge.

—Minister Bryan, Consul-general Seeger and Lieut. Shipton returned to Petropolis on Sunday after a very pleasant week's trip in Minas-Geraes.

—The governor of Minas Geraes has appointed Dr. Americo Lobo Leite Pereira to represent that state in the approaching juridical congress.

—The São Paulo law school will be represented at the approaching juridical congress by Barão de Ramalho, Conselheiro Leoncio de Carvalho and Dr. João Monteiro.

—On the 3rd inst. Senator Porcinuella addressed a letter to the executive committee of the partido republicano fluminense resigning the presidency of that committee.

—It is said that the 33rd battalion, stationed at Maceió, has received no shoes nor clothes since July last, and the men are now compelled to go barefooted, or in *lambocas*.

—In February there were registered at Petropolis 77 deaths, of which 54 were of children. It would appear from this that the healthfulness of Petropolis has been over-estimated.

—A letter from Araxá, Minas Geraes, gives an account of a hail storm that killed fowls, pigs and calves and caused other damage. Some of the hailstones are reported to have weighed over a kilo!

—Vicente Machado, the "boss" of Paraná, feels aggrieved over the report of Secretary Beaumont on the Brazilian financial situation. He has been protesting ever since the *Jornal* published a translation of it.

—The governor of the state of Rio de Janeiro has decided to interfere in the Campos middle. Some time ago, it will be remembered, he vetoed a bill voted by the state legislature for regulating the question.

—On the 8th inst. various foreign medical practitioners in São Paulo, who hold diplomas from foreign schools, applied to the *juiz de direito*, Dr. Hypolito Camargo, through their lawyers, for recognition of their right to practice medicine freely.

—A Natal telegram of the 8th says that friends of Senator Pedro Velho have been giving Dr. Olyvino Meira, father of the vice-governor of Rio Grande do Norte, a beating. We are coming to a fine pass if the fathers must suffer for the ambitions of their sons.

—It is stated that there were disturbances at the election held on the 1st inst. at Corumbá in the state of Mato Grosso. Although the electoral board had made no application for troops, a detachment of 40 soldiers of the 2nd artillery made its appearance at the voting place. Several persons were wounded.

—Although the superior tribunal of Alagoas recommended Desembargador Rodrigues de Araújo Jorge to represent that state at the approaching juridical congress, the governor has appointed Deputy Aroxelas Galvão. It will be an interesting congress of jurists, if not really able jurists are appointed to attend it.

—On the night of the 4th inst. burglars broke into the office of Messrs. Rose & Knowles, at Santos, and while trying to break open the safe were detected by the private watchman of the house. Shots were exchanged, and while the watchman went for help the thieves escaped. There were no policemen in the vicinity.

—It is reported that Councilor Lutz Vianna, governor of the state of Bahia, intends visiting ex-President Prudente de Moraes at Piracicaba, S. Paulo. This visit and the present attitude of Senator Porcinuella are, perhaps, signs of greater activity in the party organized in 1897 for the defence of the policy of President Prudente de Moraes.

—A Bello Horizonte telegram of the 8th inst. announced the arrival there on the 7th of Minister Bryan, Consul-General Seeger and Lieut. Shipton, who were formally received by the authorities and escorted to their hotel. They then called on the governor, who promptly sent his aide-de-camp to return the call. They were cordially and hospitably entertained and expressed themselves as greatly pleased with the city and its various attractions.

—The controversy between the merchants and municipality of São Paulo over increased taxes, is becoming interesting. An advocate of the former, Dr. Rolofo Faria, is publishing a series of letters in the *Diário Popular*, in which he states that the prefect declared some time ago that he would pay no attention to collective reclamations, and that the municipal authorities have shown favoritism in the imposition of the new taxes. As an illustration he says that the tax imposed on Mr. Herman Burchard, merchant, who is a member of the municipal council, has been increased only 25 per cent., while on Messrs. Salomão & Monteiro it has been increased by 120 per cent., on Messrs. João Didier & Co., 180 per cent., and on Messrs. Gaspar & Co., 160 per cent. The essence of good government is justice, and there is no justice in favoritism, producing unequal taxation.

THE VACANT PULPIT IN S. PAULO.

To the Editor of the "Rio News."

Dar Sir.—It is reported here on good authority that the Rev. George Craven has announced his intention of returning from England to S. Paulo to resume the duties of British chaplain in this city, if his medical adviser can be induced to sanction his doing so.

Before this happens I think it only fair to Mr. Craven that his mind should be disabused of certain false impressions under which it is evident he labours regarding his place in the estimation of the congregation here. When Mr. Craven left S. Paulo it was understood that he had done so for good and all; that for certain private reasons of his own he had abandoned definitively his post of chaplain; and the question for the church committee was that of finding another to fill his place. So far as I am aware, however, no move was made in this direction; it being left to the South American Missionary Society, which pays £200 out of the annual stipend of £450 attached to the post, to nominate his successor.

After an interval, however, statements became current regarding a change of "intentions" on the part of Mr. Craven. People were sent to learn that since his return to England Mr. Craven had suffered greatly with his eyes; and it was exceedingly doubtful whether his medical adviser would allow him to risk the effect on them of the climate of S. Paulo. What Mr. Craven's medical adviser knows about the climate of S. Paulo is uncertain. It is at least possible, however, that he has formed his opinions on that subject from information supplied him by Mr. Craven. We did not hear that there was anything wrong with Mr. Craven's eyes while he was living in S. Paulo; yet if there had been it would have been passing strange if everybody had not known it!

According to this it would appear that all decision as to what was to be done regarding the vacant pulpit in S. Paulo depended on Mr. Craven and his medical adviser. These two worthy gentlemen had in their hands the patronage of the S. Paulo living, such as it is.

But if the doctor forms his opinions as to the climate of S. Paulo on that entertained, or professed, by Mr. Craven, then such decision practically rests with Mr. Craven alone, and the S. Paulo pulpit is his, to do what he likes with.

It is true, I believe, that a few weeks ago, the church committee passed a resolution to the effect—I have not seen the text of it—that Mr. Craven should be allowed to return if he wished to do so. But we had heard much of the fluctuations of Mr. Craven's intentions long before this happened; and it seems certain he never dreamt that any such permission was necessary. I am further informed that Mr. Craven intends to make his return conditional on certain rather expensive alterations to be made in the parsonage, and so on.

Were this an instance of a beloved pastor returning to a flock which disconsolately mourned his absence, one might find Mr. Craven's conduct less provocative of comment; but it is necessary that Mr. Craven should be made aware of that which a somewhat too favourable estimate of his own merits—a sort of moral eye affection—apparently prevents his perceiving for himself; namely, that he is, to say the least of it, not personally popular in S. Paulo. I make this statement advisedly, as the result of enquiries in various directions among the members of his late congregation.

Let me premise that there is not the shadow of an intention to state or insinuate that Mr. Craven's personal life and conduct were not irreproachable; no one denies or questions the fact.

But there are other considerations. Mr. Craven is, rightly or wrongly, regarded as a man who in view of the cordial support extended to him by the congregation during the whole of his stay in S. Paulo, has behaved in an ungrateful manner, and shown himself chronically discontented and exigent. Gifted

it must be said, with abilities of the most moderate order, he has indiscreetly assumed airs of educational and other superiority, complaining of the difficulty of meeting with clergymen, or of men with whom he could converse on terms of intellectual equality.

Having in a parabolical sermon on the subject of "the labourer and his hire" delivered a year, or so, after his assumption of the chaplaincy expressed himself as dissatisfied with his salary, the latter was increased. A rent free personage was promptly subscribed for, built, and handed over for his use; and that in such a way that his residence with its ample grounds and the church, were all contained within a ring fence.

Craven decided that he would like a six months holiday trip to England, at the expense of the congregation. The committee is considering the matter, he was heard to remark on the occasion in question and if they say No, I shall know what to do.

The committee came to the conclusion that the request could not be granted. It is perhaps unnecessary to connect the remark with the event, but we now know what Mr. Craven's "lib" is.

By the way, our Church Committee's number is incomplete, two of its members having long since taken their final departure from S. Paulo; the one for Rio, the other to settle down in England.

It was, therefore, only a fragmentary Committee—a sort of Rump Parliament—which voted for Mr. Craven's re-appointment. But would it have been within the limits of even a complete and perfect Committee's powers to select and appoint a new chaplain without consulting the congregation?

Still, as a matter of principle, let us be careful not to commit our way to committees, nor put our trust in trustees. Otherwise we may wake up some day, with our hands being hooked at by an amateur bishop in a tweed jumper; some Tom, Dick, or Harry who claimed to have paid for the church out of his own pockets—some overweening prig with a twist for applying commercial trickery to church affairs, who will contract our parson out of his responsibility to his bishop, and teach him to kiss the toe of a Twopenny-Halfpenny Methodist lay Pope with a Banker's Back Parlour for a Vatican.

Outro ponto. People who cast their bread upon the waters in the form of subscriptions to foreign missionary societies usually picture the objects of their Christian charity as in-need black, brown, or red fellow-creatures drooping about in a state of nature, with strings of beads round their waists and little else to wear but an engaging smile, not as prosperous coffee exporters, exchange brokers and dry goods merchants.

Decline to believe that the English-speaking colonies of S. Paulo and Santos, for whose benefit the church exists, and at whose call its services are always ready, will allow the institution to be snuffed-out for want of £ 200 a year.

The fact that we have to ask the South American Missionary Society for £ 200 per annum towards our church funds is discredit-able no doubt; but the discredit lies at the door of Santos, and not of S. Paulo. The English speaking firms of Santos, being chiefly exporters of coffee, do not suffer from the hard times as do the importing houses of S. Paulo.

the whole twelve months! What is £ 200 among so many? Let Santistas 'stump up' that sum yearly, and free the English Church from its beggarly position as regards the Missionary Society.

São Paulo has done her part; let Santos do as much, or half as much. I place the Santistas in this dilemma; that if they are all sheathens they ought to pay to have the gospel preached to them; and if they are not heathens, then they ought to pay to support the church. Fix it how you like, they must pay; and the sun required won't break them!

Meantime, if Mr. Craven really means to return to S. Paulo he would do well to enquire whether the remarks herein contained fairly represent existing feeling; and in the affirmative case, turn his attention a little more to caring for the needs of his congregation, and a little less to advertising his own.

I enclose my card, and remain, Dear Sir, Yours truly, GARGOYLE.

S. Paulo, 5th March, 1899.

RAILROAD NOTES

It is stated that the prefect of Bello Horizonte has decided to make a contract with Engineers Hermillo Alves and Francisco Feio for a tramway in that town.

The traffic receipts of the Leopoldina railway for the week ending 4th March were 306,285,580 as against 421,185,597 for the corresponding week of last year.

Traffic has again been suspended on the Sapucahy railway. This has naturally caused much inconvenience and serious loss to persons living along the route, some of whom, it is said, are so enraged that they threaten to tear up the track.

We cannot learn whether there is any truth in the report that ex-Vice-President Manoel Victorino has been authorized to negotiate for the sale or lease of the Central railway. It is possible that he may be endeavoring on his own account to organize a syndicate for making an offer to the government for that road.

Some days ago Mr. Gunning, superintendent of the Minas and Rio Railway, sent a telegram to the minister of finance remonstrating against the retention of money collected for his road in January by the Central railway. The minister, it seems, took offence at Mr. Gunning's remonstrance and returned the telegram. On account of the extreme difficulty in obtaining money from the national treasury Mr. Gunning very properly objects to its being deposited in that establishment.

SHIPPING NOTES

We are advised that the Lamport & Holt steamers for New York will hereafter sail on Wednesdays, instead of Saturdays. This change is made to accommodate River Plate passengers who do not like to stop over on Tuesday or Wednesday to Saturday. It is a mystery to us why the change was not made before, for the fears of the passengers of the south have often led them to return home via Europe rather than spend three or four days in Rio.

The Italian cruiser «Ettore Fieramosca» flagship of the South Atlantic squadron arrived here on Friday with Vice Admiral Alfredo di Brocchietti on board. She came direct from Bahia and on her way down had a fatal case of yellow fever on board, the victim, a mariner, being buried at sea. On this account she has remained in quarantine at Flores Island, where disinfection is being carried on. So far no further case is reported from on board. —Montevideo Times, Feb. 26.

Trade with the Brazilian coast has been active with regard to fixtures, one steamer has been taken up on 6 months' time charter to trade between the River Plate and Pará, five sailing vessels have been chartered to convey corn, hay and jerked beef by different ports up the coast, while the regular traders find no difficulty in filling up at full current rates. Flour shipments to Santos are very small, but wheat parcels are beginning to go forward more freely, owing to the protection now being afforded to Brazilian millers by the customs laws. —Times, Buenos Aires.

Men of war come and go to this port like swallows and among fresh arrivals expected in the River Plate in the course of a few days is the United States cruiser «Bulwer» which will remain here for about a week on her way round to San Francisco and thence most probably she will cross over to the Philippines, if Aguinaldo and his coloured subjects do not find it convenient to accept the dictum of the Stars and Stripes before then. The United States cruiser «Wilmington» is also due early this month at Montevideo, having been commissioned to the South American station. —Times, Buenos Aires.

There is always one «official» who is prominently before the public in connection with shipping matters. Until the present Brazilian consul took charge of that consulate, his predecessor was the «ble-noire» in shipping circles. The clearing of a steamer for a Brazilian port was a herculean task. The ex-consul was so «filled» with consular dignity that it was impossible to present a document at that office that would meet with the approval of the retrograde and uncivil official. His petty objections were annoying in the extreme as they frequently led to the detention of steamers. Fortunately, his place was lately filled by a gentleman and announcements have disappeared. —Times, Buenos Aires.

The passengers who left Rio on the 11th inst. by the Lamport & Holt steamer Wordsworth for New York, were the following: Mr. Benjamin da S. Dias, Mrs. Kealman, nurse and child, 11 third class passengers, and 3 in transit from the River Plate.

The passengers who arrived in Rio on the 8th inst. by the Royal Mail steamer Clyde, were the following: From Buenos Aires: Mr. and Mrs. Millar and child, Mr. A. Isella, wife and 2 children, Victor Armas and Mr. Guillermo Zanti. — From Montevideo: Mr. and Mrs. Francisco Barros, Mr. Silvino d'Amaral, Mr. Joaquim S. Couto, wife and 4 children and Mr. S. M. de Carvalho.

The Royal Mail steamer Clyde, left Rio on the 8th inst. with the following passengers: For Southampton: Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Bean, Mrs. Helen MacCarthy and child, Miss Annie Melville, Messrs. W. Arnold, H. Beaumont and G. B. Stevens. — For Cherbourg: Mrs. S. Pinho, Miss Baley Pinho, Mr. Walter Pinho and Mrs. Hedwig Gloger. For Lisbon: Mrs. Anna Maria da Conceição, Mr. Francisco F. Dantas, wife, 3 children and 2 servants, Mr. Joaquim P. de Freitas and wife, Messrs. Joaquim José A. de Moura, Vittorio Monzini, Antonio J. Costa e Silva, José Joaquim da Costa, Guilherme V. Noronha Alencarez, wife and child, Miguel R. da Cruz, M. Carlos Amorim, Antonio G. da Silva and Mrs. Clara Mendonça. — For Pernambuco: Mr. A. G. Fontes. — For Bahia: Messrs. Fred. Berno, Bento de Castro José Godoy e Vasconcellos, F. Müller, Clemente Mendes and José da Costa, Mrs. Josephina Cerqueira Pinto, Colonel Gustavo de C. Brito, Dr. Arthur Rios and Dr. Pedro Caminha.

LOCAL NOTES

It is stated that Gen. Rodrigues Salles has been appointed to succeed Gen. Carlos Telles in the command of the garrison of Bagé.

Unless the local press is again mistaken, Gen. Carlos Telles has at last really obtained permission to go to Rio Grande do Sul. It is stated that he will leave to-day.

Santa Cruz on Friday a girl of 12 years of age heroically undertook to rescue her little brother from the flames of a burning house. Unfortunately her clothes took fire and she was burned to death.

The printers attached to the Jornal do Commercio intend to organize an exposition next year to celebrate the 4th centenary of the discovery of Brazil, by which they hope to show what progress printing has made in Brazil.

In the midst of the misfortunes that now overwhelm the country it is gratifying to learn that President Campos Salles has been able to explain in a satisfactory manner why he failed to see ex-Congressman Zama after keeping him waiting for over four hours.

Among recent departures we note that of Mr. A. H. Thompson, who left for Santos yesterday by the «Rei de Portugal» to open the new branch of the London and River Plate Bank in that city. On the same day Messrs. J. N. Applin and C. A. Webb of the British Bank of South America, arrived here from Bahia, and were transferred to the «Rei de Portugal» for Santos.

We have been unable to ascertain the object of the recent attack on Rothschild and on foreign banks in this city, which seems to us to be as senseless as the attack made in 1896 on The Rio News and on the Times correspondent. Experience ought to have taught the government that the encouragement of Jacobin sentiments is contrary to the best interests of the country.

The many friends of Mr. C. F. M. Taylor were startled on Friday last by rumors of that gentleman having been taken seriously ill. We have made no enquiries and are glad to say that Mr. Taylor had a slight attack of faintness owing to the excessive heat of the day which proved so trying to many of us. We learn that he is now quite his old self again and expects to be at business soon.

According to the Paiz ex-President Prudente de Moraes, and not Dr. Bernardino de Campos, as had been previously stated, will succeed Dr. Rodrigues Alves in the senate, when the latter is elected governor of S. Paulo. Dr. Bernardino de Campos, it seems, will be elected deputy, and it is expected that he will preside over the chamber and that ex-President Prudente de Moraes will be elected president pro tem. of the senate.

The Gazeta de Noticias says that Vicente Baptista, the merchant who was arrested some time ago when leaving Friburgo palace, was re-arrested last Tuesday and, although ill at the time, was taken to prison and held in close custody, not even being permitted to communicate with his friends and relatives, who are very uneasy about him. The Gazeta asserts that the prisoner's only crime is his resemblance to an Italian who has been engaged in passing counterfeit money.

The Paiz thinks that the affairs of the war department are going to the demitition bow-wows. At the barracks of the 7th battalion of infantry Moreira Cesar's portrait has been taken down so that the wall may be painted (green, we presume) and at the military school Gen. Teixeira Junior has caused the arrest of an ensign for conduct that is described as dishonest and unworthy of an officer and gentleman. And what increases the Paiz's indignation is that the general is said to add in his order for the arrest that unfortunately there are too many such officers in the army.

The local press seems to have decided to take a humorous view of everything connected with the police. The arrival of Afonso Coelho is described in this comic and sensational vein that characterized the accounts of the action of the police in regard to the robbery of Luiz de Rezende's jewellery shop.

The two great sensations of last week were the arrival of the celebrated convict Afonso Coelho on the cruiser Parahyba and the incendiary language of local journalists who, inflamed with a sudden desire to burn the funding scheme currency deposits, worked themselves up into a red hot fury over the assumption that Rothschild and the foreign banks in this city were endeavoring to throw cold water on the idea. We trust our fiery confederates will pardon us for saying that, while we admire the ardent patriotism that induces them to wish to reduce to ashes what has certainly been the root of considerable evil, we are compelled by candor to add that to attempt to make this a pretext for an attack on Rothschild and the foreign banks, who it seems to us, enter into the question like Pilate into the creed, is, in our opinion, a burning shame.

It is not generally known that the American minister to Brazil, Mr. Charles Page Bryan, is a poet. Col. John Hay, Bret Harte, J. J. Platt and a host of others who have held diplomatic and consular positions representing the United States have attained fame as poets, but we did not know, until we saw it in a native paper recently that Mr. Bryan had the gift of song. The Noticia of last week had a mutilated version of two verses of a poem entitled, «There is no death!» The first verse was printed fairly correctly, but the beautiful and close Spanish translation that follows, made by Sr. Luis Barros Mendes of Santiago de Chile. We do not reproduce the fine Spanish lines as few of our readers read Spanish poetry and our space is limited, but we hope Mr. Bryan will enable us to give a correct copy of his original verses in our next issue.

With sincere regret we have to chronicle the death of another well-known member of our English speaking community in the person of Mr. Thomas M. Campbell. Mr. Campbell had been in indifferent health since his return from Scotland a couple of years ago, but no one of his friends expected him to die so quickly. On Monday week he was at his post in the office of the Leopoldina railway, and complained of feeling unwell. He went to bed on reaching home, but attached so little importance to his ailment that he refused to see a doctor until Wednesday evening, when Dr. Leal pronounced his case to be a slight attack of gastric fever. It was well nursed and no one had fears of a fatal result. He was perfectly sensible at 6 p.m. on Friday and was speaking of his future plans to a friend, but at 7 p.m. he became delirious, his temperature rose rapidly, he lost consciousness and died quietly at 10 p.m. During his last hours messengers were rushing in all directions for doctors, but the first to arrive came too late. The Leopoldina Company generously defrayed the cost of his funeral, which took place at the Gamba cemetery the following day, the Rev. Irvine Crawshaw reading the funeral service. Mr. Campbell had a diversified experience in the course of his life as driver, tea-taster, Cape mounted rifleman, railway book-keeper, coffee broker and exchange broker. It was, however, as a railway book-keeper he was at his best and we were glad to hear that he had been appointed to that position on the Leopoldina railway some six months ago. He was of a genial nature, hearty and true in his friendships, with manners characteristic of himself alone. We could have better spared a better man.

DEATH.

CAMPBELL.—On the 10th inst. at his residence in Rio, THOMAS MILNES CAMPBELL of gastric fever. The deceased was 45 years of age and a native of Arbroath, Scotland.

DIED.

SMYTHE.—In this city on February 27th, at the home of her daughter Mrs. Carlos A. d'Armadá, Mrs. EMMA J. SMYTHE, of Lynn, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

BUSINESS NOTES

What need is there for a 400-reis nickel piece?

The indications are that exchange will not go up a penny on that Buenos Aires quest.

On the 10th inst., according to a telegram of that date, there were 120,000 bags of sugar at the warehouses in Macaé.

The Gazeta de Noticias reports that the sum of 5,500,000 liras has been raised in Italy for establishing a new bank in this city.

It is said that preparations for the supply of Jundiá, São Paulo, with potable water are so well advanced that work will soon be initiated.

The Paiz thinks the foreign banks to blame for the enormous accumulations of currency in their coffers. Does the Paiz think that the Banks compel depositors to leave their cash with them?

A rubber goods combination has been effected in the United States by Mr. Charles R. Flint, with a capital of \$25,000,000 of 7 per cent. preferred cumulative stock and \$25,000,000 of common stock. The organization, or «trust», will include many of the principal rubber manufacturing companies in the United States.

A telegram of the 11th inst. says that the crops of food-stuffs in the state of S. Paulo, especially that of beans, have been very much injured by unfavorable weather.

According to a statistical abstract of the 'Junta Commercial' of Ceará the official value of the exports from that state last year was 11,695,866,666, on which export duties were paid to an aggregate of 1,203,600,000.

Conde de Santa Marina has offered to sell the government a house in Bello Horizonte for 400,000 and Vianna Romano & Co., have offered it four houses for 450,000. The government has very properly declined both offers.

The department of marine is said to be preparing the call for tenders for the purchase of the Bahia and Pernambuco navy-yards. It is to be hoped that sufficient time will be given to enable all possible bidders to make the requisite investigations.

A telegram of the 8th inst. says that at Pará importers have organized an association called Liga do Commercio Paraense, whose object is to defend the rights of its members. The example should be followed by business men in other Brazilian cities.

Some days ago farinha de mandioca became very scarce in Parana and the price went up to 50¢ an alqueire. A telegram of the 9th says that the 'Indendente' took vigorous measures to meet the crisis, and with such good results that the price at once fell to 20¢. What were the measures employed? We should like to try it on the tax collector!

The municipal government of Bahia has imposed a tax of 1,000 on the pier of the Companhia Lloyd Brazileiro. That of Canavieiras has imposed a tax of 15¢, which, it is said, will be raised to 60¢ on each of the company's steamers arriving at that port. Other municipal governments are also taxing the company in various ways. Against all this taxation the company has protested.

A telegram from Buenos Aires on the 8th inst. says that a meeting of four merchants was held in that city on the previous day to protest against the adulteration of flour which is constantly taking place in the Brazilian markets to the great prejudice of the Argentine shippers. It was decided to represent the case to the Brazilian government and ask for measures to be taken to suppress the malpractice.

The private subscribers for electric light at Casa Branca, São Paulo, propose to initiate legal proceedings against the Companhia Agua e Luz for the suppression of the electric light in that city. They claim that they have paid large sums for this service, and that the company has made a very costly installation with their money, and that it even received a large sum just before closing the works. It would be a good thing to hold the company strictly responsible for its waste of funds supplied for a definite purpose.

We are indebted to M. C. N. Lefebvre, agent here for the celebrated D. C. L., who gives for a sample of that engaging and enticing fluid. If we could have had with it a cold storm howling outside the house and a big blazing fire inside, a small kettle of boiling water, two glasses and spoons on the table and a friend just opposite, I think we could have forgotten exchange, and bad debts, and defaulted loans, and even church dissensions, in the enjoyment of so much good cheer. But the luck of these is not the fault of the whiskey, for which we are under many sincere obligations.

On the 6th inst. the municipal prefect of São Paulo, Conselheiro Antonio Prado, responded to the petition of the merchants' commission for a suspension of the new schedule of taxes on industries and professions with a decided refusal. He says that he has no power to suspend the law, but he offered to modify it by allowing an abatement of 15 per cent on all taxes paid promptly within the stipulated period. This is a bait, of course, to weaken the opposition. It being anticipated that many will pay at once to save the offered 15 per cent, it should be settled beforehand, however, if the prefect has the power to offer this abatement. If he has no power to suspend, then it may be presumed that he has no power to modify.

FINANCIAL NOTES

By executive decree there has been made a deficiency appropriation of 574,906,842 for expenses of the war department in 1893.

The bills of exchange corresponding to the 10 per cent gold received by the Santos custom-house last month, aggregated £ 22,016-0-17.

Prefect Cesario Alvim has vetoed the resolution of the municipal council annulling his reduction of 10 per cent. in the pay of municipal employes.

Last year the national mint furnished the treasury with nickel coins of a nominal value of 1,242,000, and with bronze coins of a nominal value of 10,350.

At Bahia the receipts of the state revenue office amounted to 795,162,250 in February, against 1,155,799,365 in the corresponding month of 1898 and 1,095,600,014 in February, 1897.

It is asserted that the tax payers of Ceará pay to the governor of that state and his relatives salaries amounting to 183,444 per annum. There seems to be a little nepotism in Ceará!

The prefect has ordered the payment to the Baúco da Republica of 2,000,000 for the redemption of 1866 apolices of the municipal debt and the payment of bills falling due to the amount of 1,500,000.

The customs receipts at Pará amounted last month to 2,010,680,405, against 1,764,758,928 in February, 1898.

A telegram of the 10th inst. to the 'Gazeta de Noticias' says that the amount of the loan contracted by the state government of S. Paulo is £ 2,105,000. This money, it is stated, is to be employed in funding the floating debt.

Rothschild, in his telegram to the minister of finance, far from opposing the idea of burning the funding scheme currency deposits, seems to display some impatience at the delay in the execution of this part of the respective agreement.

The loan of £ 1,000,000 now contracted by the state government of S. Paulo added to the previous foreign debt of the state makes £ 2,105,000. It was evidently this which led the S. Paulo correspondent of the 'Gazeta de Noticias' to suppose that the new loan amounted to the latter sum.

The director of the mint presented designs for the new nickel coins to the minister of finance on the 9th inst. There are three coins, a 400 reis piece, a trifle larger than the present 200 reis piece, a 200 reis piece a trifle larger than the present 100 reis, and a 100 reis piece one half the size of the latter.

We cannot learn that the notes that were burned on Saturday had been deposited in the foreign banks. They were apparently furnished either by the treasury, or by the caixa de amortização. And, by the way, has the government up to the present made any currency deposits in the foreign banks?

A telegram of the 8th inst. to the 'Imprensa' says that the bonds of the new loan of £ 1,000,000 of the state of S. Paulo will be issued at 75%. The same telegram says that last year there was an offer of the same sum to the state government on more favorable terms, but that the secretary of finance suddenly broke off the negotiations, asserting that the state did not need money.

Some of the local journals not only accuse the foreign banks of opposing the burning of the funding scheme currency deposits, but even assert that the manager of one of these banks offered the government 2 1/2 per cent for the use of the money. These charges are causing a very bad impression, and, if they are, as we suppose, entirely unfounded, they should certainly be contradicted.

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, Mar. 14th 1899.

Par value of the Brazilian milreis (1000), 27 d. do of the Brazilian milreis (1000) in U. S. coin at \$48.65 per £ 54 75 do of \$100 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold, 1837 cts do of £ 1 stg. in Brazilian gold, 8 80

Bank rate of exchange, official, on London to-day 7 d. Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (paper) 3587 Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (gold) 253 rs. gold 1 84 1/2 Value of \$100 per £ 1 stg. in Brazilian currency (paper) 7512 Value of £ 1 sterling 3488

EXCHANGE.

March 6.—The London & Brazilian Bank opened with an official rate of 6 1/2 3/4 d. on London, but quickly withdrew it and substituted 6 1/16 d. The rate in the other banks. In the course of the afternoon that bank and the Brasilianische bank put out 6 1/2 d. for a time, but the London & Brazilian bank closed with the same rate as that which it opened. The market was very undecided throughout the day. The first business done was in bank bills at 6 1/2 3/4 d. against private paper at 6 1/2 d. Soon the banks weakened and private paper and bank bills were both quoted at 6 1/16 d. After a few small fluctuations of very great importance, at 2 o'clock were all drawing freely at 6 1/2 d. for a short while against private paper at 6 1/16 d. but these rates were not maintained, and the closing rate of the day were bank bills at 6 1/2 3/4 d. and private paper at 6 1/2 d. The official value of the paper milreis was 250 and 251 reis gold during the day.

March 7.—The Banco Nacional opened with and maintained 6 1/2 d. all day. The Brasilianische, British and Française banks opened with 6 1/2 d. but the British bank subsequently changed to 6 1/2 d. The London & Brazilian and London & River Plate banks maintained 6 1/2 d. throughout. The market was more or less firm throughout the day within the extremes of 6 1/2 3/4 d. and 6 1/2 d. for bank bills and 6 1/2 3/4 d. and 6 1/2 d. for private paper. The closing business was at the higher rates but shortly afterwards negotiations were realizable on the lower. This condition of the market continued for some hours, but towards evening there was a slight stir within the limits mentioned and the closing prices were bank bills at 6 1/2 d. and private paper quoted at 6 1/2 3/4 d. and finding buyers at 6 1/2 3/4 d. The movement during the day was rather below the average. The value of the paper milreis was from 247 to 250 reis gold.

March 8.—The official rate on London of 6 1/2 d. was general in all the banks at opening time, and was preserved by all, with one exception, throughout the day. The exception was the British bank that put out 6 25 3/4 d. for a short time during the morning, only to adopt the general rate soon afterwards. The market opened firm, the banks drawing freely at 6 25 3/4 d. Private paper was offered at 6 1/16 d. but the banks refused to buy under 27 1/2 d. The rate became firmer still, they drew freely at 6 1/16 d. against private paper at 6 1/2 d. These rates inducing a large demand for bank bills, the banks weakened for a time and only drew at 6 1/2 d. against private paper at 6 1/16 d. There was a slight stir again a little before closing time and the last quotations of the day were prompt bills at 6 1/2 3/4 d. and private paper for time at the same rate. The value of the paper milreis was 250 and 251 reis gold during the day.

March 9.—The general official rate in all the banks throughout the day was 6 1/2 d. on London. The market opened firm with the banks drawing freely at 6 1/2 d. Private paper was offered at 6 1/16 d. but only found buyers amongst the banks at 6 1/2 d. with a limited demand. Bank bills being in good supply the market was quiet. The closing rate was 6 1/2 d. with business done at once in private paper at 6 1/2 3/4 d. and 6 1/2 d. The most of the business of the day was done at these rates which continued to rule for the major part of the business hours. Close on towards the end of the business hours, the banks began to draw cautiously at the first drawing rates of the morning. The closing prices were bank bills at 6 1/2 d. freely and at 6 25 3/4 d. with conditions. Private paper was freely offered at 6 1/16 d. and found buyers at 6 1/2 d. The official value of the paper milreis was 250 reis gold.

March 10.—Again to-day the ruling rate put out and maintained unaltered by all the banks was 6 1/2 d. on London. The business done in the market during the day was of a limited nature. In the morning and part of the afternoon the banks were all drawing freely at the official rate of the day, and with reserve at 6 1/2 3/4 d. at times. Prompt private paper found buyers amongst the banks at 6 1/16 d. and outside of the banks at 6 1/2 3/4 d. About 2 o'clock the banks became firmer, and the Brasilianische and prompt private paper offered at that rate could only find purchasers at 6 1/2 3/4 d. At the last hour the market appeared to be well sustained with bank bills at 6 25 3/4 d. and 6 1/2 3/4 d. against private paper at 6 1/2 3/4 d. and 6 1/2 d. The milreis paper was worth 250 reis gold all day.

March 11.—The Brasilianische Bank opened with 6 1/2 3/4 d. as its official rate on London. The British, Française and Nacional banks put out 6 1/2 3/4 d. and the London & Brazilian and London & River Plate banks adopted 6 1/2 d. In the course of the morning the Brasilianische and British banks also adopted 6 1/2 d. as their official rate. In the first part of the day the banks drew freely at 6 1/2 d. Holders of private paper asked 6 25 3/4 d. but found it difficult to find buyers at 6 1/2 d., at which price the market for private paper after a while, and the banks lowered their drawing rate to 6 1/16 d. when private paper readily found purchasers outside of the banks at 6 1/2 d. As soon as the demand fell off, the Brasilianische and British banks drew at 6 1/2 3/4 d. and 6 1/2 d. respectively. The official value of the paper milreis ran from 250 to 255 reis gold during the day. The official rates of the day as compared with those of the corresponding rates of the same day last year were as follows:—

Table comparing exchange rates for London, Paris, Hamburg, Italy, and New York in 1898 and 1899.

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.

Established in 1862. Capital, £ 1,500,000. Idem realized, 900,000. Reserve fund, 1,000,000.

BALANCE SHEET OF THE RIO BRANCH, 28TH FEBRUARY, 1899.

Balance sheet table with Assets and Liabilities sections, including bills discounted, sundry accounts, and declared capital.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 14th March, 1899.

Exports.

Coffee.—The declared sales of the week before last amounted in all to 88,000 bags against entries of 75,000 bags and shipments of 45,750 bags. The sales in the foreign markets were 91,000 in New York, 65,000 in Havre, 109,000 in Hamburg, and 50,000 in London, making a total of 325,000 bags as against 250,000 sold in the same time last year. On Monday the Rio market opened firm with business done freely between packers and factors on bases of 12800 and 12825 per arroba for No. 7. The shippers held out for a reduction of price but notwithstanding that they could buy from 100 to 200 reis less than on the previous day, the known sales at the end of the day did not exceed 10,000 bags. In Santos, prices were also less than on Monday, good average fetching 7800 per to kilos. All the foreign markets reported small falls. On Wednesday the Rio market was very dull with only a few bills offered for sale. The business between packers and factors was arranged on bases of 12800 and 12825. The American shippers held out for the most part as they could not come to terms with the packers, and all of the 10,000 bags sold during the day the European shippers were the principal buyers. The Americans continued their small transactions to choice lots and the general base of the day was 12800 per arroba for No. 7 type. Good average in Santos had dropped to 7850 per to kilos. There was no news of interest from foreign markets. There was more animation in the local market on Thursday, but no change in the rates of the previous day as far as business between packers and factors was concerned. The demand on the part of the shippers was chiefly confined to the selected types and the market was quiet. The American exporters the packers were firm and the 9,000 bags sold were bought on bases of 12800 and 12825 to which they added 1000 to 1200 per to kilos. The foreign markets were unchanged during the day. Friday was a dull day and the market was quiet. In Santos good average on a base of 12800 per arroba for No. 7, but the purchases made by the latter were mostly of choice coffees which was bought on a base of 12900. Santos remained unchanged from the previous day. New York reported a fall of 10 points and Hamburg a small drop but Havre and London were practically unchanged. On Saturday the local market was again dull and the few transactions realized between packers and factors were on bases of 12800 per arroba No. 7. The shippers again continued to hold out, sales were 13,000 and 7,000 bags were sold for 12800 per arroba. There was no change of interest in Santos or abroad.

Imports.

The shipments since our last report have been: 57,446 bags for the United States, 10,286 " " Europe, 3,202 " " Cape of Good Hope, 2,105 " " River Plate, etc., 3,518 " " Coastwise, 83,349 bags.

The following ships sailed with coffee last week

Table of ship departures with columns for ship name, destination, and date.

Brokers' quotations, according to New-York types were the following

Table of broker quotations for various goods like No. 6, No. 7, No. 8, No. 9, No. 10.

The stock in all hands was estimated this morning at 254,672 bags, against 266,622 bags a week ago. The Santos stock is reported at 521,660 bags.

Daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro

Table showing daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro for various dates.

SANTOS.

According to the monthly report of the Associação Commercial de Santos, the February receipts of coffee at that port aggregated 322,843 bags, against 304,773 last year, and 290,000 in 1897. Since 1st July last the receipts aggregate 4,588,348 bags, against 5,139,822 the preceding year and 4,172,000 in 1897-98.

The shipments in February last were 390,603 bags, with the following destinations:

Table of coffee shipment destinations from Santos, including New York, Havre, Trieste, Rotterdam, Antwerp, London, Copenhagen, Alexandria, Marseilles, Fimée, Constantinople, New Orleans, Bremen, Santos, Buenos Aires, Vigo, and Coastwise.

And by the following exporters:

Table of coffee exporters from Santos, including Goetz Hays & Co., Naumay, Gepp & Co., Theodor Wille & Co., Arckell Brothers, Karl Valms & Co., Auguste Leubk & Co., J. W. Doane & Co., Hard, Rand & Co., Ed. Johnston & Co., Arzel & Co., Rose & Knowles, Henry Woeltje & Co., A. Trommel & Co., Nussack & Co., Krusch & Co., F. W. McLaughlin & Co., Terretier, Bulow & Co., Prado Chaves & Co., Zeretner, Ellis & Co., Borges & Irmao, Van Leckwyck & Co., and Sundry.

PERNAMBUCO.

Cotton.—The receipts in the month of January last were 20,975 bales against 27,775 bales in the corresponding month of 1898. The market in spite of the low rate at the rate of 17500 per 15 kilos for first quality, 16800 for average, and 15800 for second quality. The

March 14th, 1899.]

market closed quiet. The shipments from the 8th to the 24th ulto. were to:

Table with columns for destination (Bahia, Liverpool, Porto Alegre, Rio de Janeiro, Santos) and quantities in bags and kilos.

Sugar.—The January entries amounted to 211,877 bags against 26,484 in January 1898. The market prices are rising. The despatches from the 8th to the 24th ulto. were as follows: To

Table with columns for destination (Bahia, Ceara, Camocim, United States, Leixões, Mandos, Maranhão, Macaé, Natal, Orléans, Pará, Porto Alegre, Pelotas, Parangará, Rio Grande do Sul, Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Uruguaiana, Victoria) and quantities in bags and kilos.

Imports.—The Amv brought 2,065 barrels of American flour from New York last week. As we mentioned in our last issue there was already an overstock of American flour on hand, and this large consignment is likely to improve the situation. The improved prices which we gave last week have however been well maintained, as will be seen from the following table:—

Table with columns for destination (Richmond 1st, do 2nd, Baltimore 1st, do 2nd, Western and Interior, River Plate, Local Mills) and prices in nominal and dollar terms.

Cashish.—The arrivals for the week were 500 cases from Hamburg ex Antonina and 1,097 tubs from New York ex Asti. We repeat that we are not in a position this week to give our usual market report on this item.

Lard.—The week's receipts were 700 kegs by the Julia Rollins, and 250 kegs by the Amv, both consignments having been received from New York. There has been no change in the state of the market during the past week. American lard is still being sold at the best week. Large wholesale lots continue 88c res per pound and large whole sale lots continue 88c res per pound and large whole sale lots continue 88c res per pound. Native lard is still quoted nominal.

Pork.—The arrivals during the past week consisted of 200 barrels and 10 half-barrels from New York by the Amv. The market is not strong just now, but prices have been maintained up to the standard of last week. American pork is still selling at 185c to 185c per pound wholesale and native pork from 155c to 155c per kilo.

Rice.—There have been no fresh receipts for the past week. The demand continues to be the sturdiest and prices have risen steadily. The market for rice which is now selling from 25,000 to 27,000 per bag of 60 kilos of the new season crop. Old season rice is not in demand.

Pitch Pine.—The Robert S. Bernard brought 845, 645 feet from Pensacola last week. There are steady sales taking place every day and prices are rising. The latest quotations give 88,000 to 88,000 per dozen.

White Pine.—No new consignments have been received. The business done has been almost nil, and instead of brokers holding out for better rates than 120 per foot, prices are now quoted as nominal.

Spruce Pine.—Arrivals nil. There is but little demand and few sales. The last transaction was realized at 220 per foot.

Swedish Pine.—There have been no fresh arrivals during the past week. The market is exceedingly dull without movement.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table listing ship departures with columns for ship name, destination, and date.

FREIGHTS.

Table listing freight rates for various destinations like New Orleans, Galveston, Genoa, Marseilles, Antwerp, London, Bremen, Talcahuano, Havre, Bordeaux, Montevideo, Buenos Aires.

ENGAGEMENTS.

Table listing ship engagements with columns for ship name, destination, and date.

Arrivals of foreign steamers.

Table listing ship arrivals with columns for date, ship name, origin, and consignee.

Departures of foreign steamers.

Table listing ship departures with columns for date, ship name, destination, and cargo.

Calling at intermediate ports.

Table listing ship departures with columns for ship name, destination, and date.

Table listing foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, March 14th 1899, with columns for name, arrival, and origin.

Foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, March 14th 1899.

Table listing foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, March 14th 1899, with columns for name, arrival, and origin.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

Sales of Stocks and Shares.

Table listing sales of stocks and shares with columns for item, date, and price.

Stocks and Shares.

Table listing stocks and shares with columns for item, date, and price.

Table listing banks with columns for bank name and amount.

Table listing miscellaneous items with columns for item name and amount.

Table listing banks with columns for bank name and amount.

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Table listing miscellaneous items with columns for item name and amount.

SATURDAY'S QUOTATIONS—S. PAULO.

Table listing Saturday's quotations in S. Paulo with columns for item name, seller, and buyer.

Stocks and Bonds and Joint Stock Companies --- March 13th

Table with columns: Emission, Circulation, Public Funds, Nominal Value, Last Quotation buyers, sellers. Lists various bonds and currencies.

Table with columns: Capital, Shares, Emitted, Par, Banks, Paid, Reserve Fund, Last Dividend, Last quotation. Lists various bank stocks.

Table with columns: Capital, Shares, Emitted, Par, Railways, Paid, Reserve fund, Last Dividend, Last quotation. Lists various railway stocks.

Table with columns: Capital, Shares, Emitted, Par, Tramways, Paid, Reserve fund, Last Dividend, Last quotation. Lists various tramway stocks.

Table with columns: Capital, Shares, Emitted, Par, Steamships, Paid, Reserve fund, Last Dividend, Last quotation. Lists various steamship stocks.

Table with columns: Capital, Shares, Emitted, Par, Cotton Mills, etc., Paid, Reserve fund, Last Dividend, Last quotation. Lists various cotton mill stocks.

Table with columns: Capital, Shares, Emitted, Par, Insurance, Paid, Reserve fund, Last Dividend, Last Quotation. Lists various insurance stocks.

Table with columns: Capital, Shares, Emitted, Par, Miscellaneous, Paid, Reserve fund, Last Dividend, Last Quotation. Lists various miscellaneous stocks.

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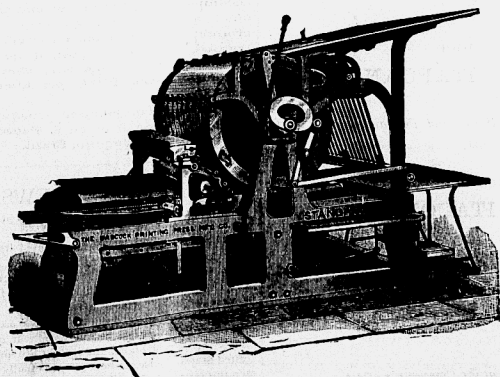
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