# NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY

Vol. XXV.

RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 21st, 1899.

NUMBER 12

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### Travellers' Directory.

São Paulo:
Through express trains leave the Central station daily at 6 a. m. and 8:30 p. m. (dormitorio): returrang leaves S. Paulo at 5 a. m. and 5 p. m. (dormitorio). Change of care both ways at Taubaté.
Numerous steamers weekly for Santos, connecting with the Sao Paulo Kailway.

with the São Paulo Railway.

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Bello Horisonte;
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.

line of Central railway, it can be considered to enter a mixed trails.

Petropolis:

Barca leaves the Prainthe pier at 6.30 and 8.50 a.m. (Sundays and holidays roo a m.) for Mand'spier to consum for Petropolis, Sundays and holidays excepted, by all land route passengers leave Central Railway station by subtrain trains at 4.00 pm. for S. Praniesco Navier station (are considered to the consumer of the consumer of

Petropolis at 4.65 p.m.

Nova Friburgo:
Barca leaves the Praga das Marinhas at 5.50 a.m. daily
and at 2.50 a.m. on Saturdays, to connect with the Leopoldina Railway at Sani' Anna de Maruhy. Returning,
trains leaves Rose Friburgo at 2.37 p.m. daily, and at
6.00 a.m. on Mondays. Excursion train leaves Maruhy
on Saturdaysat 2.15 p.m./barca leaves Rio at 2.30 p.m.),
and returning leaves Friburgo at 6.40 a.m.

and returning leaves frioution of open and and comment of the Coroovado.

Regular trains, week days, leave 51, Rua Cosme Velho, Laranjeiras, at 8 and 11 a.m. and 2 and 5,30 p.m., returning leave the summit at 7,30 and 9,30 a.m. and 1,430 and 7, p.m. On Sundays and holidays, the hours are: ascending 630. 8,330 and 61,430 and 7,300,513 and 8 pm.; december 2 and 10,005,1135 a.m., 105, 215, 4.05, 6, 7 and 9 p.m. Rach train gives the excursionist half an hour on the summit.

#### Official Directory

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WILLIAM G. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.

#### Church Directory

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1RVINE CRAWSHAW, M.A., British Chaplain,

1RVINE Sundays. Frayer meeting at 10 am.; 1 worship at 11 am., Biblical class to study the Holy Scirptures, at 5 afternoon. Gospel preaching at 64; p.m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study and preaching at 7 p.m. 100 are approached by the control of the c

guese on Business Biblical Causes of Services at Services and Services

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Milliam Frederick Eisenlohr, German Phy gian. Office: 78. Rua General Camara. Consulting purs from 12 to 3 p.m.

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gununus, NO. 42. néas M. Ferras, lawyer, specialist in commercial and civil cases, atter long stav in London, is pleading in S. Paulo. Office: Rua de Santa Thereza n. 20 A— S. Paulo.

#### Miscellaneous.

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Control of the Contro

#### WEST COAST ITEMS.

The Argentine cruiser «Sarmiento» left paraiso on the 17th for Calláo, Peru. Valp

The opposition in Chili is accusing President Errazuriz of weakness in his negotiations for the settlement of the Puna de Atacama dispute.

—Mr. Ernest Laing formerly acting British consul in Buenos Aires, is expected in Val-paraiso shortly, where he is to take over the duties of British vice consul.

The Argentine training ships "Sarmiento" left Valparaiso on the 17th inst, on its cruise of instruction around the world. The people of Valparaiso gave them a brilliant send-off, with dinners, entertainments and the inevitable fireworks on the previous night.

—The officers of the Argentine cruiser «Sarmiento» have been enthusiastically entertained at Santiago and Valparaiso. At the former place the Chilian officers detached the horses from the carriages and drew their guests to the hotel themselves—an attention which was afterwards sharply criticised by the irreconcilables.

#### RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The Argentine press has denounced serious defects in the batteries mounted at Puerto Belgrano.

-Torrential rains visited Argentina last week, but unfortunately they did not come north to Rio de Janeiro.

—A coachmen's strike is reported from Buenos Aires, where new regulations have just gone into force.

—Late telegrams report the revolution in Bolivia to be spreading. It is said that Potosi has been captured by the revolutionists.

—The people of Buenos Aires had a fright last week on learning that the war vessels in the new port works had many tons of explo-sives on board.

—The documents in the Puna de Atacama dispute between Argentina and Chili, have been submitted to United States Minister Buchanan for decision.

—The February customs receipts of the Montevideo custom-house amounted to \$636.-562.91, which shows a small decrease from the same month of the two preceding years.

President Roca is said to have proposed to the Krupp foundry to exchange the guns and projectiles ordered for 500 kilometres of Decouville rails for projected railways in Patagonia. A telegram of the 19th says that the proposal has been accepted.

—The course of events in Bolivia is pursuing its monotonous way. There was an attempt recently to reconcile the differences between President Alonso and Colonel Pando, the revolutionary chief, but it resulted in failure. It may be presumed that the so-called war will now go on, to the utter ruin of the country.

—We deeply regret to note that Bishop Henry W. Warren, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, arrived in Buenos Aires early this month seriously ill, and was taken to the British Hospital where an operation will have to be performed. The Herald of the 6th says that he will be compelled to remain under treatment about three weeks.

The latest journalistic novelty in Buenos Aires is a paper in Arabic called As-Sabh. It appeals to a large section of Turkish and Arabian inmigrants. We expect the native press will find some difficulty in entering into a polemic with it. It will be worse to them than English.—Montevideo Times.

We don't know about that! The native journalist considers it unprofessional to admit his ignorance, and the less he knows about a subject the more fluently he writes. Sab-ch!

subject the more fluently he writes. Sab-eh /
—News from Punta Arenas is to the effect
that a syndicate has been formed there for
starting a line of bimonthly steamers between
the Straits and Valparaiso. This seems rather
curious considering that Sandy Point has a
fairly good service of boats of two or three
companies with Valparaiso. What one might
have expected was the establishment of a line
between this port and Punta Arenas, for at
present all boats arriving in the River Plate
from that quarter only call at Montevideo.
Probably the new service will however call at
some ports and places where the regular steamers do not touch. — Times, Buenos Aires.

mers do not touch.— Times, Buenos Aires.

—The national interventor at General Acha in the Pampa Central has plenty of work on hand, but one of the first things that he ordered when he arrived there was the liberation of all those who had been put in prison by the local government for no apparent reason. The interventor is being afforded information on all sides of the action of the local authorities, and if we are to believe the statement that the local fuzgado Letrado has no less than seven hundred prosecutions in hand our readers can well judge of the state of affairs in that quarter. This is only one of the few instances of the Argentine protesting against the mode of government of the country. The reason no doubt of the general protests from Acha is that there are many foreigners in that region who are the leaders against the systematic who are the leaders against the systematic oppression to which they have been subjected in the past and which the natives say they will not support any longer.— Times, Buenos Aires.

. . . . . . . .

— Great indignation has been aroused in Buenos Aires over the acquittal of the assassin Calderon, who murdered Prof. Roque Carranza. The minister of justice even promises to have the procedure in criminal cases revised. We are glad to see that Argentines are at last waking up to the impunity given to murder. A great many foreigners have complained bitterly of these travesties of justice, but now that the abuse comes home to them, perhaps the Argentines will correct the evil.

The Argentines will correct the evil.

—It is evident, from the fact that no advance has been made by the delegates on either side, that the Puna question will not be settled without arbitration. The matter, however, is being discussed in a cool and business-like fashion, and there is no fear of any disturbance of the peace. The interests of this country will be perfectly safe in the hands of Sr. Uriburu, who is better acquainted with the subject than any man living. The two nations are no longer waiting to fly at each other's throats, which is very satisfactory, as the attitude has proved rather expensive in times past.— Review, Buenos Aires.

Tis perhaps significant of a change in the attitude of Argentines towards crime that the fiscal has in three cases asked for a sentence of death. It is not probable that they will be imposed, or that if imposed they will be carried out. It would be too much for our sensibilities to lose three murderers in one week. We can very much better afford to lose half a dozen innocent men. Besides, the cold deliberation involved in a death sentence is repugnant to Argentine feeling. The manural disposition is to spare no pains in the discovery of mitigating circumstances, or failing their discovery, in their invention. It has been remarked that if enquiries such as those which have been instituted in the Wanklyn-Etchegaray case were to be made into the life history of all of us, we should be forced to the conclusion that we are hopeless lunatics, and the most deliberate and cold-blooded of murders would find its justification: all responsibility would be abolished.— Review, Buenos Aires.

—It seems that the scruples of the Welsh

witer, Buenos Aires.

—It seems that the scruples of the Welsh colonists will be respected, and that their Puritan eyes will not be offended by the spectacle of Welsh-Argentiues marching and countermarching on Smadays in all the glories of a national guard's costume. Indeed, not only in this matter, but in many matters, it appears that the Welsh settlers, after long neglect, are to reap the benefit of having made an energetic kick against the inconsiderateness of the Argentine government. Of course it suits them now to say that the two gentlemen in London had no anthority to do what they did. Probably they had not, in the sense in which an Argentine would not have left this country on a foreign mission without a complete suit of red-tape and sealing-wax: your Welshman might very well have done so. Even if the Welsh colonists gave no authority to Mr. Phillips and his mate, they probably knew a good deal of what was contemplated, But all is well that ends well.—

\*\*Review\*, Buenos Aires\*.

templated. But all is went that emis wen. Exercise, Bessions Aires.

—The Argentine Congress is not a blessing to the Argentine people. It is probably the most inefficient, expensive, and incapable legislative body in existence. Its record for the session recently closed affords abundant and conclusive proof of the fact. It has been exceptionally barren, and it has taken 34 new deputies, at an additional cost to the country of \$275.500, to do the work. The native and foreign fournals at Buenos Aires concur in reprobating its extrawagance—"which drains the resources of the republic and threatens to suck it dry, notwithstanding the vigour of its industries and labour." Its greatest achievement was to pass a budget authorising an expenditure of \$152,000,000 for the central administration of a nation consisting of under 4,000,000 inhabitants. No wonder El Diario characterises this as "a veritable disgrace to social science." Beyond this crushing burden, unhappy Argentina has to carry on her back her provincial and municipal responsibilities, all framed with a similar disregard of the elementary conditions of fiscal economy. In the United States the national government costs each inhabitant the equivalent of \$1,25; in Germany, \$1,51; in Spain, \$17.55; in England, \$1,56; in Italy, \$11.22; and in Argentina, \$38!—S. A. Journal.

THE millionaire Andrew Carnegie has given about \$8,000,000 to found and endow free libraries and other similar institutions. It is a splendid use to make of one's wealth, but we don't like the institution which made Carnegie rich for all that.

#### THE ETERNAL KICKERS.

The Emperor Nero received the deputation of the Tusculan chamber of commerce with studied courtesy, and besought them to make known, without fear, the purpose of their coming.

"We pray your Majesty," the deputation announced, at that, "to quit burning people! It hurts the life insurance business!"

«But bear in mind,» argued the Emperor, «that prior to my administration a human being was n't a fire risk!»

Of course, no policy could please all the material interests.—Detroit Journal.

W. A.

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Henri Joly.

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#### UNCLE ABNER'S RECOLLEC-TIONS.

FIRST IMPRESSIONS OF RIO

It has always been a mystery to me, continued Uncle Abner, how passing travellers could give us so much definite information about a new and strange place. Of course, they notice more and their first impressions are vivid, but their first impressions are vivid, but they are never content to restrict them-selves to what they see. They are eternally generalising, and not infre-quently they make the sorry blunder of describing what some accident has brought to their notice, as characteristic of the whole country. I think I could have written a very respectable volume during my first year in Rio, based during my first year in Rio, based wholly on chance impressions. And when written, no small part of it would certainly have needed correcting.

Rio, it should be remembered, occupies a very peculiar position in this great country. Brazil possesses an enormous territory, but the settled portion consists of only a comparatively narrow belt along an extended coast line. Rio is simply the political centre, and is the commercial entrepot for a limited though very considerable area, but for much the greater portion it is nothing but the centre of government, the source of pecuniary and official supplies. It does not represent the tastes, customs and labits of the people. Rio, it should be remembered, tastes, customs and habits of the people, nor does it influence their modes of thought and manner of living beyond a very limited extent. Rio is a cosmopolvery limited extent. Rio is a cosmopolitan city, and as a great seaport it is largely influenced by the current of travel and trade passing its doors. It has a large foreign population, and many of its wealthier citizens have had the advantages of travel and residence abroad. All this tends to modify peculiarities, and to give it characteristics common to great commercial cities everywhere. and to give it characteristics common to great commercial cities everywhere. So, you see, there is a large margin for error in describing the manuers and customs of the people here as characteristically Brazilian. Among my first impressions was that Rio sought to be Parisian, and there are still not few who draw largely moon the French capital draw largely upon the French capital for models in everything they seek to do. And not only in dress is this the case, but in journalism, literature, social usages, law, medicine—in fact every-thing. English modes of dress have of late years been gaining favor with young men, who are learning to ap-preciate the use of flannels, straw-hats,

BANCO DA REPUBLICA DO of that time dressed well, and the silk hat was as essential as it is to-day in the hat was as essential as it is to-day in the City of London. The official and profes-sional world held to the regulation black suit, with a frock coat rather long in the skirt. It was hardly a comfortable dress

skirt. It was hardly a comfortable dress for a hot summer's day but it was Parisian, as well as official and professional, and custom enforced its use. As for the ladies, what can a man say who knows very little about the art of dressing well. The majority of us know when a lady's dress. pleases us, and we may have something to say about colors and fit; but that is quite as far as we may have sometiming to say about colors and fit, but that is quite as far as we can go. I thought that the Rio ladies dressed well and richly, though there was sometimes a suspicion in my mind that they were overfond of jewellery and that they were not always successful in harmonizing colors. They also have usen Paris for their factors are drew upon Paris for their fashions, and this. too, led me into criticism, dan-gerous as it was, for I could not help seeing that the winter costumes of Paris seeing that the whiter costumes of 1 ans occasionally appeared on the street here in mid-summer. But of course the ladies are privileged, even to make mistakes, and I am not commissioned to chide them for it. And even if I were, I am too well satisfied with present comforts to enter upon so hopeless a comforts to enter upon so hopeless a campaign.

campaign.

In going up country, which I did some weeks after my arrival, I found that Rio represented Brazil about as much as New York represented the United States. Once beyond the city's United States. Once beyond the city's suburbs, quite a different class of people came on the scene. The carefully-brushed black coat and silk hat dropped out of sight altogether, and ponchos, sombreros, loose fitting clothes and easy manners took their place. Of course all the rich planters who were accustomed to make periodic visits to Rio, kept suitable "war-paint" for the occasion, but they were wise enough not to burden themselves with it at home. burden themselves with it at home. They adapted their dress to the requirements of the climate—perhaps not always wisely—and made themselves as comfortable as circumstances would

(To be continued.)

From Dungarais College and Clinical Record.

THE TREATMENT OF YELLOW FEVER IN CHILDREN.\*

We begin the most difficult and, perhaps, the most important part of our work.

the most important part of our work.

It is necessary for us to relate the facts and to present the reasons, which made us follow and recommend the following therapeutic hints. Our study of yellow fever in adults dates back as far as 1876; we have made very careful observation of about 10,000 cases in the city of Rio de Janeiro, as resident physician in the Hospital of Jurujuba, in five epidemics; in 1881, in the epidemic of Vassouras; and in 1889, in the great epidemic of Campinas. We have read almost everything that has been written on the subject in Brazil and also the best books written abroad.

We have made several postmortem exami-

written on the subject to Brazil and also the best books written abroad.

We have made several postmortem examinations and a good many therapentical and clinical experiments, and this is the tenth essay that we have written on this pyrexia. But only from 1881 to the present has our attention been specially called to the study of this disease in children. We were in the city of Vassouras in the height of the deadly epidemic, when we began to observe carefully this disease in infants, and there we saw many cases, and 17 children were victius of this disease. In the report that we made at the time we wrote some words on the subject which have been included in a chapter of this work. After the epidemic in Vassouras we had the opportunity to observe in the Hospital of Jurujuba, in the city of Rio de Janeiro, during several epidemics, and also in that of Campinas, many children who were affected by this disease, and this work is based on the observation we made of about 200 cases.

The fact of the great predominance of ner-

observation we made of about 200 cases.

The fact of the great predominance of nervous phenomena made a deep impression upon us and we have graven yet in our memory the clinical aspect of the first child we saw with yellow fever and which was treated in the infirmary of Santa Rita in 1876, and in which case the peculiar symptoms of meningitis showed themselves during the course of the yellow fever. This cerebral predominance took nearly always the ataxic form, and, on the theory of localization in yellow fever, which we have adopted, a sought

preciate the use of flannels, straw-hats, canvas shoes, etc., in hot weather, but there was very little of that twenty to thirty years ago. The young Brazilian

the therapeutics suitable in such cases. At first we thought our therapeutics was only curative of meningitis four or five years ago, but have regarded it now as preventive. In children our observation shows us that the localization is always, or nearly always, meningeal or cerebral, and hence our effort to prevent, so far as possible, not only the disastrous localization, but also the effects that it may produce.

produce.

In children we prefer the multiple localizations to the cerebral; they are not generally so serious as the latter, since, after the renal localization, the one that has the worst prognostic is the meningo-encephalic. It is also necessary to remember that in children the kidneys are rarely affected, for with them the anuria, which so often proves fatal in adults, is not so frequent.

is not so frequent.

The multiple localizations are also preferable because these are ordinarily not very intense. In our effort, therefore, to prevent the cerebral phenomena, it occurred to us to employ in children, and even in the first period, the cutaneous and intestinal revulsives, and we ought to acknowledge that the results and we ought to acknowledge that the results and well of the sake of the truth we do sothat all the children which were treated properly—i.e., with suficient energy—recovered. We have a record of 40 children all cured in give below.

give below.

It is not much for one, who with sorrow confesses that he has neither cured nor seen cured by any one else one case of anuria out of ten thousand, to say now that he has not lost one child out of the last 40 treated, some of them very serious cases. We shall indicate minutely our methods in order that our colleagues and pupils may employ the same treatment.

ment.

We administer at the outset of the disease, as sooms we begin treatment, eliminative measures; that is, the purgatives and sud-orifics, associated with the antizymotic agents, endeavoring to determine whether the disease takes the abortive form.

takes the abortive form.

We do not prescribe emetics, because the vomiting, being a frequent symptom of yellow fever, we are afraid that the emetic may prolong their action so that the therapeutical womiting may be followed soon after by the pathological, it being possible that the latter may be provoked by the former. Besides this, the coated state of the tongue does not often require the use of an emetic.

Dr. Pecanha da Silva. who. in the case of

Dr. Pecanha da Silva, who, in the case of adults sometimes advises the use of vomitives, says in his book:

"But in children it is necessary to take every care, even with the use of ipecacuanha, as it might easily provoke depression of the vital forces and might hasten the adynamic

Besides, we do not prescribe as an eliminative measure the diuretics in the first period, because it is not well to increase the action of the kidneys, for these organs should be very much respected in a yellow fever patient; besides this, with the use of the diuretics concomitantly with the purgatives and diaphoretics, we would bring about a polypharmacy and a contradictory therapeutics.

As a purgative, we give preference to castor oil, in doses from 20 to 50 gm. according to the age of the child. It can be made more fluid by warming, and more pleasant to the taste by adding sugar or the same quantity of symp of manna, and it is easily taken in We do not prescribe calomel, as very many

this manuer.

We do not prescribe calomel, as very many physicians do in yellow fever among adults, for besides being a purgative of uncertain action, it is not required in the first period of this fever; moreover, the dyscrasic effects which it might produce ought to be taken into except degain.

As a sudorific, we prescribe the following formula, when the child is half grown: R. Infusi boraginis et sambuci, 150.0

Vini portensis, Tincturæ aconiti, Sodii salicylati, Syrupi diacodii. 50.0 0.65 to 1.23 0.50 to 2.0 30.0 M.

Signature of the state of the s

and also the degree of temperature observed.
Ever since 1876 we have only praise for the use of the potions with alcohol in yellow fever, and therefore we use from the outset of the disease port wine, which, diluted, acts as a tonic and diaphoretic, the child being quiet and covered. The action of salicylate of sodium as an abortive measure in yellow fever in adults is perfectly established.

The lower senort we wroke out this subject in

necessary to say that in children a large dose of salicylate must not be administered, and never should be used for a long time.

never should be used for a long time.

In the epidemic of Vassouras in 1881, we frequently noted cerebral troubles in children which we attributed then to the use of saticy-late of sodium; to day we believe that in many of them the therapeutics was unsuccessful, and that the encephalic phenomena were caused by the meningeal infection.

So then the salieuties of sedimu deserves

caused by the meningeal infection.

So, then, the salicylate of sodium deserves the most confidence of all germicides used internally in yellow fever, and must be administered only in the first period, when the albuminuria has not yet appeared. We do not give this salt in the dyscrasic period because our experience agrees with that of Blanchier and Gubler. This last author says: «The salicylate may produce two different effects upon the urinary secretion: if the kidney is normal, the diuresis increases; if it is abnormal, it increases the hyperzemia and disturbs the function; besides, the urine may become albuminous.»

It is obvious, therefore, that when albu-minuria appears in yellow fever, we ought to suspend the use of this derivative of salicylic acid, which otherwise is of great advantage in the first period.

The small quantity of opium in the syrupus papaveris of the above prescription gives it a slight anodyne action.

If it be an infant, we prefer the following:

R. Syrupi quiniæ vinosi, Sodii salicylat., 0.50 Tincturæ aconiti, 0.55 0.50 0.55

Sig.-One tablespoonful every hour

At the same time that we bring into action the eliminative and parasiticide measures, we begin the energetic use of derivatives. Thus we advise from the outset the use of con tant and permanent cutaneous revulsives applied to the lower limbs.

to the lower limos.

The sinapism made of ground mustard and cold water, or Rigollot's sinapism, is applied to the thighs, then to the legs, then to the feet; now to the anterior, lateral, or to the posterior part of the lower limbs; so that the child has constantly two sinapisms acting as revulsives.

revulsives.

According to the degree of the fever, the age of the child, the sensibility of the skin, the readiness of the vesicant action of the essence of mustard, the intenseness of the sleepiness or the phenomena of excitation, we should vary the size of sinapsins and the time of continuance in the same spot.

We do know that this method is nainful

tinuance in the same spot.

We do know that this method is painful, but we have observed that even members of the family and the nurses recognize that with the continuance of sinapsims the intensity of morbid phenomena decrease, while they increase when they are taken off. Even the fever is remarkably reduced by the sinapsims; it increases some tenths of a degree when they are taken off.

are taken off.

The sinapisms must be applied from the outset of the disease, and not when the cerebral symptoms begin to show themselves.

The march of yellow fever in infants is sometimes so rapid that there is no time to be lost. We have seen black vomit within twenty hours of appearance of the disease, and death has occurred within forty hours.

We persevere in the use of the sinapisms during all the first and second periods of the pyrexia, whatever may be the form that it takes, so endeavoring to prevent the cerebral localization, or, at least, if it takes place, it may not show itself in a great degree of intensity.

Side by side with the outsnesses.

intensity.

Side by side with the cutaneous revulsives we use the internal revulsives, using largely purgative and antiseptic enemata. Therefore, eight or ten hours after administering castor oil, we order the following enema:

R. Infusi persicariæ,
Electuarii sennæ,
Olei ricini. ää
Acidi borici, 2
Ovi vitelli, 400.0 iã 30.0 2.0 to 4.0 1.

Ft. enema.

Ft. enema.

SIG.—For clysters every six hours.

If the purgative effect of castor oil is slow, we give the clyster sooner; but if its effect shundant, we begin the use of clysters ten hours after administering the purgative.

We repeat the clyster every four, five, or six hours, according to the evacuant results obtained and the intensity of the morbid phe-

According to the intensity and to the children's ages, we will modify the use of clysters, using from 100 to 200 gm.

If the symptom of constipation is the rule in yellow fever; if in meningitis, which we ought to prevent, the constipation is also constant, it is easy to see the necessity of evacuants, which besides this may prevent, to a certain point, the meningo-encephalic localization as an intestinal revulsive.

As an anti-fermentiscible we have for a long

ures by constant sinapisms and repeated clysters.

If the disease does not go beyond the first period, if new morbid symptoms do not appear, we persist in the same measures for two or three days, and often the yellow fever stops in its abortive stage.

In its abortive stage.

But when albumin appears in the urine, however slightly, we stop at once the salicy-late of sodium, and we prescribe for internal use the normal solution of chloride of iron and the tincture of iodine; in fact, we adopt the same procedure as with adults as soon as albuminuria appears.

(To be continued)

(To be continued.)

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#### 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 Jaueiro.

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This hotel, which has been completely restored, is situated in the best part of the city, receiving air and light from all lour sides, close to the cleanest beach of the city, surrounded by a large garden; has large, cemfortable rooms new large garden; has large, cemfortable rooms new large garden; has large, complete the constant of the large garden and large

#### THERESOPOLIS

### GRANDE HOTEL THERESOPOLIS

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guests.

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 ${\bf Telegr.\ Address:--Georges,\ Theresopolis.}$ 

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### TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

#### United States

United States

MAR. 13.—The government has forbidden officers under orders to proceed to the Philippines to take their families there.

The New York papers publish telegrams from Manilla saying that a decisive lattle between Americans and Tagalos is imminent. The American troops detached to take the town of Pasig met the advanced guards of the Tagalos to day outside that town, drove them back with losses of over 1,000 in killed and wounded, and occupied commanding positions for their artillery. The capture of the place is thought to be only a question of a day or two.

two.
Aguinaldo has proposed to the Spanish prisoners in his power to take arms against the Americans for four dollars a day pay. General Otis has prohibited the ransom of those prisoners being paid just now to the Tagalos as it would enable them to buy fresh monitions of war and so prolong the insur-

rection.

General Maximo Gomez being at logger-leads with the Cuban assembly has issued a proclamation to the people in which he resigns the command of the Cuban troops and amounces his intention of retiring into pri-

vate life.

The British steamer «Castillian» has gone aground near Halifax, N. S., during a heavy ow storm.

MAR. 14.- Telegrams from Manilla state iat the recent defeats of the Tagalos are

that the recent dereats of the laguos are causing them to become demoralised. The American troops had to disperse a crowd which took part in a manifestation to-day in honor of General Maximo Gomez.

MAR. 16.—The Banco de Urquijo to day delivered 35 millions of pesetas for the pay-ment of salaries due to the repatriated sol-

thers.

The Queen-regent to-day ratified the treaty of peace with the United States, without the previous vote of parliament.

The coach-drivers of Madrid have gone out

The coach-drivers of Madrid have gone out on strike.

The returned soldiers from Cuba made a public manifestation in Majorca to-day to air their grievances, but the demonstration was broken up by the police.

MAR. 17.—Sr. Emilio Castellar has published an article on the Chinese question in which he says that Italy is merely the catspaw of Great Ritain.

he says that Italy is merely the catepan of Great Britain.

General Polavicja has authorised the press to publish his speech in the Cortes in which he violently attacked General Weyler.

The treaty of peace signed by the Queen-regent has been sent through the French for-cing office to M. Cambon in Washington, who will exchange it for the copy signed by Presi-dent McKinley.

dent McKinley.

MAR. 18.—M. Jules Cambon to-day officially notified the U. S. government of the signing of the treaty of peace by the Queen-regent of

ne New York Herald announces the com-

Spain.

The New York Herald announces the complete surrender of the Viscayas islands, where the natives have cheerfully acknowledged featly to the United States.

Fourteen bodies have been recovered from the debris of the Windsor Hotel. The number injured is known to be about 50, and include guests and hotel staff. It is feared that at least 40 people have lost their lives in the fire. The work of clearing the ruins is being rapidly proceeded with in the hope of finding all the bodies. The proprietor of the hotel was with difficulty dragged out of the burning building, and on seeing the extent of the fire went mad and is in a serious condition. The damages are estimated at over a million dollars.

The election riots mentioned in yesterday's telegram took place at Hot Springs in Arkansas and not in New York.

Spain.

#### Spain.

MAR. 13.— The 23rd April has been fixed for the next election of the Cortes.

The repatriated soldiers have renewed their manifestations in Valencia, Tarragona, and other places, demanding their deferred pay to keep them from starvation.

Telegrams received in Madrid from Manilla say that the treatment of the Philippines by the Americans is terrible, and most resembles a man-hunt. man-hunt.

the Americans is terrible, and most resembles a man-hunt.

MAR. 14.—The situation of the conservative cabinet is becoming more complicated every day. General Polavieja says that his alliance with the party is only of a temporary nature and does not mean that he has become a follower of Sr. Silvela.

Sr. Montero Rios is of opinion that if the American government prohibits the immediate ranson of the Spanish soldiers held by the Tagalos, it will be necessary for Spain to appeal to the powers. The cabinet met to-day to consider the question.

A Carlist manifestation having been made in Leon while a regiment was returning from mass on Sunday morning, General Quijida ordered the band to play the national arthem as a counter-manifestation. A tumult ensued which was quickly repressed, and the principal agitators arrested. The soldiers proceeded to their barracks amidst the acclamations of the people.

ceeded to their barracks amidst the acclamations of the people.

Aguinaldo refuses to liberate the Spanish prisoners while General Polavieja continues to be minister of war, as it was that general who ordered the shooting of Dr. Rizal, the Philippine poet and patriot. La Rejorna urges the government to dismiss General Polavieja and substitute another general for him minister of war.

MAR, 16.—President McKinley has ordered the Cuban assembly to be dissolved. General Maximo Gomez, has said he will recognise no other authority in Cuba but that of the United

States.

General Wheaton reports that the Tagalos have been dislodged at Pateros and Pasig, both places being now in his power.

Nine negroes suspected of arson have been lynched in Georgia.

lynched in Georgia.

Mr. John Sherman, ex-secretary of state, is confined to his bed with pneumonia.

The U. S. government has decided to allow the demonstrations in honor of Maximo Gomez to continue, as there is nothing in them of protest against the United States.

of protest against the United States.

MAR, 17.—Official reports say that since the taking of lloilo by the American troops, the whole island of Panay has been pacified, with the exception of scattered bands of maranders who are not likely to count long as disturbers of the percent

he peace. terrible fire destroyed the Windsor Hotel of the petce.

A terrible fire destroyed the Windsor Hotel in New York to-day, in spite of all the extentions of the fire brigades. Four carbonised bodies have already been taken out of the ruins and 25 guests are missing. Fears are entertained that these, too, have been burnt. The municipal elections in New York occasioned several conflicts between the different parties in which four people were killed and several injured. Two of the killed were policemen. Many arrests have been made.

News continues to arrive of the damages caused by the recent heavy falls of snow. In Virginia a passenger train is completely snowed up.

Riots have broken out between Canadian and American miners in the Alaskan gold fields, in which four men were killed and many wounded.

The Tagalos in Manilla are receiving consignments of smokeless powder. They have given up fighting pitched battles and have adopted guerrilla warfare.

adopted guerriia wartare.

MAR. 18.—The police have arrested several suspected Carlist adherents.

El Impareal says that a republican demonstration in Cadiz was stopped by the authorities and three of the ringleaders were arrested.

authorities and timee of the Inglacators arrested.

General Rios has telegraphed to his government that the Americans are making it impossible for Spaniards, whether military or civilians, to remain in Manilla.

The council of ministers at their meeting to-day approved an extraordinary credit destined to pay the interest on the Cuban debt.

#### Great Britain

MAR. 13.—In the house of commons, there exists a strong opposition to the idea of supporting Italy in its demand for the cession of Sammun.

Sammun.

The Emperor of Germany has again signified his intention of being present at the Cowes

The Emperor of Germany has again signified his intention of being present at the Cowes regatta in July.

Telegrams from Christiania say that the manner in which the Crown Prince is conducting the government has given rise to great discontent.

Great Britain and Russia have arrived at a satisfactory arrangement in reference to the railways to be constructed by each in the north of China. Great Britain will not touch the holy city of Monkden, and Russia has made other concessions.

The Marquis of Salisbury has completely recovered from his recent indisposition.

The liberal party has held a meeting in which the government was censured for its weak foreign policy. (There must be something wrong with this telegram, as the liberal party never before went in for a spirited forcign policy).

The Scotch coal miners threaten to go out on strike if their wages are not raised this week.

Mar. 4.—The Italian government disap-

week.

MAR. 14.—The Italian government disapproves of the terms of the ultimatum to China recently sent, and has not only annulled the document but has recalled to Rome the blurdering official. Sr. De Martino.

The Daily Mail announces the occupation of the Miutau islands by the British troops. (These islands are immediately opposite Port Arthur but at the other side of the gulf of Petcheli).

(These islands are immediately opposed for Arthur but at the other side of the gulf of Petcheli). News has been received in London that five deaths from the bubonic pest took place in Hong Kong last week. Precautions are being taken to prevent the spread of the plague. The Spanish government is reported to be making great efforts to reconstruct its navy.

MAR. 15.—For some days there has been great agitation amongst the students of the medical school in Barcelona. They wish to obtain the expulsion of all professors who are not natives of Catalonia. (Those stupidly marrow-minded agitators should have their minds broadened for them with a birch).

The Spanish government has made an official communication to the press denying the report that the American government thas sexated the immediate approval of the treaty of peace, signed by the Queen-regent.

Several journals having published notices to the effect that General Rios has been called home from Manilla, General Polavicja officially states that Rios will remain in Manilla until the negotiations for the liberation of the Spanish prisoners are completed.

Deputy Mella is making speeches openly in the provincial cities inciting the people to make manifestations in favor of Don Carlos.

The French government has been appealed to by Spain to bring about the release of the Spanish prisoners in the Philippines.

It is now known that the body found in Santiago harbor is not that of Capt. Villamil.

Mar. 16.—President McKinley has ordered the Cuban of the president McKinley has ordered the Cuban of the provincial cities inciting the people to make manifestations in favor of Don Carlos.

It is now known that the body found in Santiago harbor is not that of Capt. Villamil.

Mar. 16.—President McKinley has ordered the Cuban assembly to be dissolved. General interests in China pending the appointment of a new Italian minister.

MAR, 15.—Mr. Cecil Rhodes has had an interview with the Emperor of Germany on the subject of the Cape to Cairo raliway, and the latter favors the project. President Kruger, it is said, shows himself to be much annoyed by the support of His Majesty to the undertaking.

The Financial News comparing the characters and abilities of General Roca and St. Errazuriz credits the Argentine president with the superiority, and adds that in any political struggle between the two, General Roca would be sure to gain the advantage.

A collision took place to day in the Mersey between two torpedo boats, one of which sank. All the crew were saved.

A boiler explosion took place on board the cruiser a Terribles when returning from Malta. Several stokers were scadded and otherwise injured, but only one has succumbed to his injuries up to the present.

The Times correspondent in Santiago de Cuba says that the American government has decided to postpone the handing over of powers to the natives until things have calmed down more in the island.

The blue book on the Chinese question was published to-day.

MAR. 16.—The Pall Mall Gazette publishes a telegram from its correspondent in Paris, who says that the two French battleships

MAR. 16.—The Full man Grazen points of a telegram from its correspondent in Paris, who says that the two French battle-ships "Charlemagne" and "Gaulois" are absolutely unserviceable.

Claude Macdonald, the British minister Sir Claude Macdonald, the British minister in Pekin, lasa saked for leave of absence on account of his health. In the political clubs in London it is thought this is only a blind for some deep diplomatic move.

Lord Russell of Kilowen has been appointed to replace the late Lord Herschell on the Venezuelan arbitration board.

Major Grant of the intelligence department has been appointed secretary to the Argentine-Chili limits arbitration committee.

MAR. 1,7—The news as to the health of His Holiness the Pope is of the most contradictory kind. Some journals say that the illustrious prelate is moribund and that arrangements are being made for the conclave to elect his successor. Others state that the doctors attending him are confident of his speedy recovery.

to elect his successor. Others state that the doctors attending him are confident of his speedy recovery. Telegrams from Copenhagen say that the Danish government has asked the Russian minister at Pekin, M. de Giers—who is also the Danish representative there—to endeavor to obtain a Chinese port for Denmark. The Daily Chronicle correspondent in Saint Petersburg telegraphs that the Russian minister of war had previous advice of a plot to blow up the powder magazine at Toulon some days before the explosion took place.

The Evening News says that the ex-ambas sador of Russia to France, Baron Mohenheim, sold military secrets of France and Russia to

sold military secrets of France and Russia to Germany, and that the Czar ordered his secret banishment. The news has caused a great sensation in St. Petersburg.

MAR. 18.-Mr. Cecil Rhodes has had MAR. 18.—Mr. Cecil Rhodes has had long interviews with the leading bankers and financiers of Amsterdam to whom he has explained the advantages of the through railway connection between Cairo and the Cape.

The Daily Neas confirms the rumor that the Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria is about to marry the Princess Isabel of Orleans. The Times of to-day censures the Spanish politicians for having shirked the responsibility of the treaty of peace with the United States and left the Queen regent to bear the whole brunt.

States and service Section whole brunt.

The condition of the Pope is giving rise to great uneasiness. Since the first symptoms of a relapse set in he has had several fainting fits which keep the Vatican in a state of permanent alarn

#### France.

Mar. 13.—In the south of France great festivities are being prepared to celebrate the election of M. Emilie Loubet to the Pres-

election of M. Emilie Louve lidency.

The Urbain-Gobier trial for having written and published the book "The army against the nation," began to day before the assize court of the Seine. Many retired officers gave evidence in favor of the author, but the case was not closed when the court rose. The proceedings drew large audiences.

To-day an explosion took place in the arsenal at Bourges, in which five people were injured.

MAR. 14.— The court of cassation sitting in full session has asked the government to allow all the judges to inspect the secret documents in the Dreytix case. M. Freycinet, the mi-nister of war, is in favor of granting the

nister of war, is in layor of granting the request.

M. Emile Erckmann, the celebrated writer, died to-day at Lune-ille, at the age of 77 years. (Most of the splendid works of the Erckmann-Charrian combination have been translated into every European language, especially «I/Ami Fritz» and the «Histoire d'un Conscrit.» Since the death of M. Chatrian in 1890. M. Erckmann has written two works alone—(Kaleb et Khora», and «La premiere campagne du grandpere Jacques»).

Tresident Loubet has pardoned 250 prisoners who were concerned in the riots in Paris in February last.

The Urbain Gohier trial was concluded to-day. The author and the publisher were both

acquitted of the charges brought against

them.

Mar. 16.—Telegrams published in Paris today say that the condition of the Pope has
again begun to give cause for anxiety. The
doctors were hastily summoned to his bedside
last night, his attendants fearing that softening of the brain was setting in. The doctors last night, his attendants fearing that softening of the brain was setting in. The doctors fear that His Holiness may have blood poisoning consequent upon the recent operation which would be perilous at his great age.

The Patrie publishes an interview with General Polavieja, in which the minister of war says that his desire is to raise the Spanish army to 300,000 men. As to the necessary funds, the minister says he can find them in spite of all difficulties.

A large defalcation has been discovered in the accounts of the Bunque de France.

Sarah Bernhardt is shortly going to appear as Hamlet in a French translation of Shakespere's great play.

the accounts of the Banque de France.

Sarah Bernhardt is shortly going to appear as Hamlet in a French translation of Shakespere's great play.

Mar. 17.—The evening papers publish telegrams from Manilla announcing the defeat of the American troops in Cainta (?)

Esterhazy, in an interview with a representative of Le Matin, has declared his intention to start for the Soudan, and not to again return to France.

Greece has protested to the powers against the bed treatment that Greek subjects are receiving in Turkey.

In the course of the debate in the chamber of depaties on the navy estimates, M. Lockroy, the minister of marine, said the whole coast line of France is now well defended, and he dwelt enthusiastically on the merits of the new submarine Zede which is now provided with apparatus that will allow it to approach hostile ships in action totally unperceived.

Ex-Lieutenant Boisson has been condemned to 5 years imprisonment by the correctional court for the crime of spying.

His Holiness is reported in Paris to be recovering slowly. He is said to have spent part of the day on foot in his library.

Mar. 18.—The Paris papers say that the Carlists have managed to introduce large quantities of chassepot guns into Spain by way of Perpignan. (This does not say much for the vigilance of the French frontier guards who received strict instructions only a few weeks back to stop all such traffic).

Telegrams published in Paris say that the Americans finding the state of the Philippines not as peaceful as was expected, are about to make overtures of peace. (We fancy this will be news in New York).

His Holiness the Pope has now to undergo another operation at the hands of Dr. Mazzoni, as the wound of the first operation healed quicker than was expected. The second operation was arranged for to-day.

A cartridge factory in Marseilles had some powder explode which wounded three soldiers.

Germany.

Mar. 16.—The body of the late Prince Rismarck was to-day transferred to the mane.

#### Germany.

MAR. 16.—The body of the late Prince Bismarck was to-day transferred to the mauso-leum specially erected to contain it. The ceremony was of the most solemn nature. Amongst those present were the Emperor Wil-liam, most of the family of the ex-chancellor, members of the court and many high digua-torizers.

ries.
The Westminster Gazette of to-day makes an appeal for funds to succour 80,000 starving Armenians.

Last year the Companhia de Tecelagem Santa Luzia manufactured \$89,568 bags and 962,870 metres of bagging, against 491,394 bags and \$35,008 metres of bagging in 1887. The board of directors describe the year as very unfavorable. Sales were difficult and the fluctuations in exchange interfered with advantageous purchase of raw material. The company nevertheless sold \$53,525 bags and \$53,842 metres of bagging and its net profits for the year were \$8,9358810, against 131,045-\$64,3 in 1897. The company obtained a loan from Capt. Andrews and paid its debt to the Banco da Republica. The payment was made in shares of the bank and in this transaction the company's profit was 15,2598520. Its debt to Capt. Andrews at the end of the year was 193,3758 and its cash balance at the Banco da Republica 92,496420. It paid its shareholders the usual dividend of 10%.

ers the usual dividend of 10°0/6.

— The recent advance in the quotations for many of the Brazilian railway debentures has called more special attention to the fact that not a few of these securities can be bought to yield a good return at a minimum of risk. The Funding Scheme has practically assured their position for a year or two, and under its influence only one company—the Brazil Great Southern—has been so affected as to actually impinge upon the interest payable to its debenture-holders, although other have been rather close to the brink. Such of the companies as have a small proportion of their capital in debentures seem, indeed, to have had their position somewhat improved. Under these circumstances an investor, in search of a fair yield, can now turn to the Brazilian railways with full assurance of getting a particular return, high or low as the case may be. For example, Sun Paulo debentures, a very sound security, yields from £3 18s. 8d. to £4 3s. 4d. per cent. according to the class of debenture selected, and the Alagoa debentures correspond to a yield of \$3/4 per cent. At present price Central Bahia and Conde D'En debentures, producing from 6 per cent. to 7/6 per cent. of 18 per cent. The Central Bahia traffics for 1898 show a big increase,—South American Journal.

## THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor

Ontains a summary of news and a review Brazilian affairs. I list of the arrivals and departures of foreign ressel, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables may be upon the summary of the daily coffee reports and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian made.

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EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:

79, Rua Sete de Setembro.
POSTOFFICE ADDRESS: — Caixa 258.

RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 21st, 1899.

ONE of the recent subjects of discus One of the recent subjects of disclassion by such philosophical writers as Mr. Benjamin Kidd, is that of the future control of the tropics. He argues that the available territory of the temperate the property of the temperate in the property of the property of the property of the temperate in the property of the property control of the tropics. He argues that the available territory of the temperate zones is nearly alloccupied, and that the world must soon look to the tropics, not for opportunities to colonize, but for supplies. He claims that the nationalities now occupying the temperate zones, can not successfully colonize the tropics. The problem of the future, therefore, is one of control, and not of colonization — this being all the more necessary as the races adapted to the tropics can not be depended upon to do the work which the world will have to ask of them. It will be their fate, therefore, to become dependencies—and that to one or other of the two great racial forces of the time — the Teutonic or Auglo-Saxon, and the Latin. The discussion has very naturally brought up the question of how this rivalry will affect South America, where Latin influences are now dominant. It has been suggested by some writers that while Europe is contending for the division and control of Asia and Africa, South and Central America should be left to the United States, but this could not easily be done. The trade of these countries is principally controlled by Europe, and they are all heavily in debt to European capitalists. Sentiment may defer to the United States in determining the future state of these countries, but interest will counsel the retention of some share in the control of their destinies. Doubtless the people of these countries will consider such a discussion an impertinence—and with good reason. But the world is moving on, and its destinies are being worked out zones is nearly all occupied, and that the these countries will consider such a dis-cussion an impertinence—and with good reason. But the world is moving on, and its destinies are being worked out regardless of sentiment. The Latin masters of this continent have signally failed to accomplish the work which fell to their hands. It has been their mis-sion to despoil, not to develop. Not one of these countries has been really benefitted by their rule. And now, after four centuries of dominion, we find that the result of Latin rule is a state of that the result of Latin rule is a state of anarchy in almost every part of this great territory. At the present moment there are revolutionary struggles in Central America, Venezuela, Ecuador and Bolivia, impending revolutions in Peru and Uruguay, and a no less terrible struggle between officials and people in Colombia, Argentina and Brazil. We are rapidly approaching the day when the civilized world will require something better of Latin America than that the result of Latin rule is a state of day when the civilized world will require something better of Latin America than this, and sentiment will be allowed no say in the matter. When the tropics are required to feed the world, the world will say they are well government. will see to it that they are well go-

THE renewed fall in the Brazilian exchange is puzzling the best-informed observers. It may be said that the cheapness of coffee accounts for it. But the cheapness of coffee has now lasted for a long time, and its effects, therefore, cannot explain the decline in the exchange just now, especially as the government is now exempted from the obligation to remit-money for the payment of interest on its debt. Everyone expected that the arrangement would have sent up exchange, and, in

fact, it did so for a while. But now the exchange is going back almost to what it was before. Furthermore, there are no political dangers ahead—so far, at all events, as is known by the best informed in London; while the President is faithfully fulfilling all the promises he made by enforcing retrenchment and endeavouring to improve the finances. It will be recollected that he is bound to reduce the amount of the paper in circulation. All that is really known is that one of the banks has been buying exclange upon a large scale, and that, perhaps, is the explanation—Statist, Feb. 25.

We are very glad to see that the Statist is beginning to see that there is something at fault other than low coffee prices. The excuse served us well for a time, but it is mow quite worn out and should be dropped. Rubber is commanding high prices, so that won't serve. Cotton and tobacco are not important enough, and nothing else remains. So we are obliged to fall back on facts—extravagant government, excessive currency circulation, waning credit, inability to correct abuses, and all that. Coffee is not to blame for bad government any more than locusts are to blame for Argentine military expenditures.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

CHURCH MATTERS.

CHURCH MAITERS.

Sir.—I know Rio could muster some half a dozen Ritualists of varying degrees of fervour but I confess that I was taken aback by the fanfaronade of \*A Ritualists in your last issue. I scarcely know which is the more amazing, the brazen effrontery which would stigmatise as gloomy Puritans the men who in the past have so staunchly maintained our Church, and those who support it still, because they do not choose to abandon it to these fanatics,—or the egregious fatuity which prevades the whole letter and which stamps the mental calibre of the man who wrote it. He wants a \*ggreater variety of services\*I The service he wants is evidently a sort of variety entertainment—with plenty of lights, and mimes, and mystical millinery. But this sort of thing is not religion, and we don't want it; and what is more, we won't have it.

Your struly,
Rio, 16th March 1899.

Rio, 16th March 1899.

Rio, 17th March, 1899.

Rio, 17th March, 1899.

To the Editor of "The Rio News."

Dear Sir.—I find a singular statement in the letter of your correspondent "Layman" in your last issue. It is to the effect that we Churchmen of Rio do not look to our Chaplain "as the one man in Rio who ought to have the fullest knowledge of ecclesiastical affair's Why of course we do. Whom else does your correspondent suppose we look to? Who in nature should know more about them than accelesiastic? It is his business to know. Does your correspondent want us to believe that the Bankers, or the Brokers, or the Manin-the-Street are better authorities?

Or perhaps your correspondent wishes us to believe that he is the one who knows most. Is that it?

Hovewer, what Layman probably means is

However, what «Layman» probably means is that the Chaplain is not the only man in Rio who knows something about Church matters. That is correct; he is not. Not all of us, thank heaven, have vegetated in South America for half a century. There are some among us who half from such churches as All Saints, Margaret Street; St. John the Divine, Kennington; and St. Michael and All Angels, Croydon—and know the difference between a church of the Church of England and a Dissenting chapel.

Chycholaman characteristics of England and a Dissenting chapel.

I was not aware,—and this is the more strange as I am a regular attendant at Church—that our Chaplain's preaching recalls anything at all about Alexander, Hercules, Conon and the others with whom «Laynam» is so familiar: but then, as I am not familiar with these worthies, whoever they may be, perhaps I am no good judge

Another point. Your correspondent seems to charge our Chaplain with introducing the so-called «burning question» of ritualism. I should like to know what right he has to make this insinuation. As I happen to know precisely who did introduce it and how it was introduced, «Laynan» may take it from me that the Chaplain had nothing whatever to do with it.

introduced, «Layman» may take it from me that the Chaplain had nothing whatever to do with it.

It is a pity «Layman» is not better acquainted with the facts, especially if he claims to be athe one who ought to have the fullest knowledge, etc.

Bye-the-bye, in another column of your paper, there are some very apropos remarks on Church matters in South America, which ought not to escape notice. I heartily congratulate «Gargoyle» of São Paulo on so fearlessly speaking his mind about the way the chaplaincies are supplied. It is, a pity there are so few Churchmen in Rio who are willing to call a spade a spade.

But I believe the time has now come when all loyal Churchmen in Rio should unite to condemn and get rid of the antiquated notions about ecclesiastical affairs which prevail here, so much to our loss.

What we want is a little fresh blood in the Church, and more life.

so much to our loss.
What we want isa little fresh blood in the
Church, and more life.
Yours truly,
PROTESTANT.

the state of the state of the state of

Rio, 18th March, 1899.
The Editor, News Rio.
Sir,—It is with much pleasure that I see
you have kindly opened your columns to the
discussion of Church affairs here. I hasten to

associate myself with the views expressed by your correspondent "Ritualist" that more services are required and those of a more services are required and those of a more cornate character. The Church here was built for the use, for all time, of Churchmen resident in Rio, and, as such should meet their needs. This, at present, it does not do, as there are many crying out for more services. In common fairness there should be at the least on Sundays, two different services, one with Catholic adjuncts to meet the wishes of those who desire such, and the other say of the type of that now carried on, for those who are puritanically inclined and prefer the baldest of services.

Such an arrangement has been made lately in one of the Anglican Chapels on the Continent, and there appears to be nothing fairer. It is understood that one of the Trustees here admitted, when the question was put to him, that, on a principle of fairness, an ornate service should be granted to those who preferred such. If only those who do would fall into him and act together the change would, no doubt, be granted us.

The Editorial in the "Church Echo" must commend itself to all impartial readers as a model of wise and tolerant feeling, and, as such, it should have warm appreciation, which should also be extended to our chaplain, who merits it too.

who merits it too.

I am, Sir, Very truly yours, ANGLO-CATHOLIC

Rio de Ianeiro, March 18th, 1898

Dear Sir,—Ritualist's letter on "Church Matters" in your last No. reminds me of the cuckoo, who, too lazy to make a nest of her own, tries to oust the legitimate owner of another.

cuckoo, who, too lazy to make a first of her own, tries to oust the legitimate owner of another.

Our services have for many years been conducted without question to the satisfaction of the large number of the English community and especially of those who contribute to the support of the Church.

Now "Ritualist" and a few faddists who want innovations and to coquet with Romish practices, wish to turn us out: this is not fair. If they want novelties let them go where they will find them to their hearts' content in any of the Roman Catholic churches which abound in this city.

As to the attendance of young men at our services, it is unfortunately true; they are 'conspicuous by their absence' and new-conners seeing this to be the case easily follow the example. If St. Paul himself came to prench in our Church, there would be a large attendance for a few Sundays and then the numbers would fall back to their old level.

Three years ago an experiment was tried by altering the hour of service to nine o'clock at the request of a majority of signatories, very few of whom went to Church or intended to go at the earlier hour.

The result was as the then Chaplain described it, a "farce," and then Chaplain described it, a "farce," and then old hour of eleven was reverted to.

Yours truly, SUBSCRIBER to the British Church Fund.

S. PAULO CHAPLAINCY.

To the Editor of the "Rio News."

S. PAULO CHAPLAINCY.

To the Editor of the "Rio News."

Dear Sir.—I write to protest against the unwarranted attack on Mr. Craven by "Cargoyleo in your issue of 14th inst. However true any of the statements therein contained may be, such an assault on an absent man is entirely without excuse. This amateur Junius intention is doubtless to render Mr. Craven's return impossible, but may it not act in just the opposite way? Such an exaggeration will call forth demonstrations of sympathy for the maligued parson which would otherwise have been lacking. "Gargoyle's letter is a case of the ambition of smart phrases so'erleaping its selles. Not content with a statement of facts the writer piles on to the heap of fault-finding all the tittle-tattle which he has picked up at gossiping street corners. What a picture this segifties presents! Few men have had the privilege of seeing themselves so fully portrayed as others see them. But it is a warning to the rest of us. Some day perhaps when the stream of Fancies has run low, the São Paulo Pry may gibbet us in like manner! "Gargoyles rightly objects to the reported or distorted remarks of Mr. Craven, but indulges, notwithstanding, in cheap and uncalled for witticisms on the same subject. Remarks on Mr. Craven's abilities are outside the mark; it is admitted on all sides that he is a devout and earnest man, who has done muck good work here. A Chaplain's duty is not solely to preach sermons: a cynic will pick holes in the best, while those who try, can find a lesson in the poorest of sermons. Mr. Craven is one of the very few good chaplains that São Paulo has yet had, and our critic in his hasty endeavour to prevent his return may be instrumental in introducing some less spiritually-minded man.

How does he know that the South American Missionary Society has not made an honest endeavour to secure another Chaplain's For duty in England even, it is not always easy to obtain a suitable clergyman, and the difficulty is increased tenfold, when the manifold requirements of a distant

and in March is bluntly informed that he is anot personally popular."

Not content with arrogating to himself the right of forbidding Mr. Craven's re-appointment, our Cronwell would also over-rule the Runn Committee. If it does not represent the São Paulo electorate, certainly let there be a fresh election; if it does, surely it is competent to manage the business for which it exists, without the interference of outside assistance.

exists, without the interference of sustainal assistance.

With «Gargoyle's» last suggestion, I quite concur. Why should Paulistas and Sautistas accept charity from home? Money is freely spent where pleasure is concerned: the same principle might be introduced into religion. If we would become independent of the South American Missionary Society a Committee of old Paulistas might be formed in London to arrange for the appointment of a Chaplain, by which means we might avoid the weary waits we have experienced in the past.

Your truly,

São Paulo, 17 March 1899.

THE VACANT PULPIT IN S. PAULO. To the Editor of the "Rio News."

To the Eattor of the "ACLO NECES.IN Dear Sir,"—Referring again to the above subject, I have succeeded, not without difficulty, in obtaining information on good authority as to the terms on which Mr. Craven is disposed to return to the São Paulo chaplaincy. His chief demands are the following:

I. More pay.

lamey. His chief demands are the following:

1. More pay.
2. Back pay, viz: his full salary from the time he abandoned his chaplaincy to go to England last year, until he returns in May next, or whenever it may be.
3. Payment of all sown and his family's passage money to Suntos.
4. Payment of all duties and expenses in Santos on whatever baggage he may bring with him.
5. The addition of a wing containing two rooms to the parsonage which was recently specially built for his accommodation.
There are also, I believe, one or two further items of less importance, also relating to remuneration in one shape or another.
Thus we are given to understand that if we are prepared as a preliminary step, to take the roof off the parsonage, Mr. Craven, who appears to have grown taller while in England, will find it possible to re-enter it. So far as I know, nothing is stipulated as to taking the roof off the church also,—indeed Mr. Craven seems for the moment to have forgotten all about the church—but possibly this may come in as one of the minor items above referred to.
However, Mr. Craven's method of formulating his requirements at least possess the merit of placing his relations with the Church on a strictly commercial footing.

It is a question of cash, pure and simple. Mr. Craven desires to drive as hard a bargain, as he can; and who shall blame him? Certainly not the members of a business community like ours. Above are Mr. Craven's requirements; and we have already sampled Mr. Craven's goods. The bulk, no doubt, is equal to the sample. Crest a prendre on a daisser. If we elect to «close» the business, Mr. Craven will settle down upon us for life, or,—which is probably the same thing—until he receives a better offer; or else he will in due season resign again, and repeat the process he is at present engaged upon.

Now I do not say Mr. Craven is not worth all he asks, and more besides. I offer no suggestion on the point. But I say, speaking for myself and for every one whose opinion I have asked, or been able to ascertain,

GARGOYLE. S. Paulo, 18th March, 1899.

—What has become of the retrenchment policy? Has the government decided to rest upon its laurels after closing a few arsenals and navy yards?

### PROVINCIAL NOTES

- Work has been suspended on the Quixadá

— Work has been suspended on the Quixadá reservoir.

— Tin mines are said to have been discovered in the state of Parahyba.

— It is said to have rained more in Ceará in February than during the whole of the previous twelve months.

— Telegrams from Bahia state that the strate continues its ravages throughout the interior of that state, where the people are obliged to abandon their homes to escape starvation.

— Nictheroy is quite unhealthy at the present time. In the fortnight from Feb. 15 to 28 there were 86 interments in the cemeteries of that city and in that from March 1 to 15 these were 103.

At Pernambuco on the 16th inst. Vice-president Rosa e Silva gave a dinner to Congressman Adolpho Gordo of S. Paulo. The dinner terminated with a toast to ex-President Prudente de Mornes.

ute de Moraes.

Prudente de Moraes.

— In Campos some of the notaries are concealing the registers of births and marriages
to avoid turning them over to successors named
by the governor of the state. Campos is becoming a valuable object lesson in misgovernment.

ment.

— On the 18th an old Italian named Narrantone shot and killed a countryman named Pojaghi, in the city of São Paulo, because the latter had defrauded him of a considerable sum of money. Narrantone then shot himself. Pojaghi seemed to have been a thoroughly

latter had defrauded him of a considerable sum of money. Narrantone then shot himself, Pojaghi seemed to have been a thoroughly bad character.

— A telegram from Pará says that Deputy Serzedello is not authorized to represent the interests of business men of that city in the Rio Acre question. But, what does that matter to Deputy Serzedello! He holds a commission from the Almighty to represent everything, and he'll not be done out of the job either!

— A new Moses has appeared at Bahia, who offers to furnish a full supply of water (all the Queimado company's mains and taps can use) in the brief period of sixty hours. If he succeeds, he wants too,ooos; if he fails, nothing. The man is Engineer Caminhada, and the mujuicipal council is inclined to accept the offer. The company, however, is doubtful and hesitates to believe in the new prophet.

— By decree of the 14th inst, the governor of the state of Rio de Janeiro orders that, until the municipal question is definitely settled at Campos, the former aldermen and justices of the peace, whose term of office ended in 1897, shall again serve. The legality of this decree will be tested before the courts by one of the chambers claiming to have been legitimately elected. The other chamber accepts the governor's dicision.

—But a few short weeks ago we had to chronicle the sad death of an Irish clergyman in the person of our lamented friend the Rev. C. D. MacCarthy, To-day we have to announce the death of another. Only four months ago, the Rev. Wilkes Gosse, M. A. arrived in Bahia to take over the duties of British Consular chaplain. He took his usual services on Sunday the 5th inst, and was unable to attend the usual choir practice on Wednesday, but he attributed his illness to nothing more than a slight attack of influenza. On Saturday evening, he took a turn for the worse, and on Sunday morning a rapid change took place. He gradually sank and passed peacefully away at 11,20 a.m. The same evening, the body of the deceased gentleman was buried in the English Cemetery at

## RAILROAD NOTES

— The governor of Bahia will formally inaugurate the construction of the S. Miguel railway this week.

— The Santo Amaro tramway company, of São Paulo, is to be liquidated judicially— which means, probably, that no termination will ever be reached in the matter.

The traffic receipts of the Leopoldina railway for the week ended 11th inst. were 275,753\$540 as against 440,740\$130 for the corresponding week in the previous year.

corresponding week in the previous year.

— Advices from Buenos Aires say that the Argentine railway companies have decided to reduce their rates on cereals by 30 %, to foster trade, and that their action has been applauded by the native press.

— It is said that some time ago the director of the Central railway asked the minister of industry to cause the employés of that road to be paid for the last quarter of 1898. If the accounts of the year are closed before these employés get their pay, a special appropriation will be required.

— It is said that the divergences between

will be required.

— It is said that the divergences between the Mogyana and Sorocabana companies in regard to mutual traffic, have been removed. It may be presumed, then, that the Mogyana will get into Santos by this round-about way—always providing, of course, that the Sorocabana company can stave off its foreign obligations and liquidation long enough to build its projected branch into Santos.

— Traffic, it is stated, has been resumed on the Sapucally railway. The state government of Minas Geraes, it seems, undertakes to operate the lines in its territory. The receivers have collected 80,000\$ from the government of the state of Rio de Jameiro and this sum enables them to resume traffic in the latter state.

We see by our Buenos Aires exchanges that the friends of Mr. McClymont Miller, private secretary to the managing director of the Leopoldina railway, were shocked to hear that that gentleman had died here of yellow fever. A telegram to Rio proved the report to be unfounded, and to prevent any mischievous effects, the reply was handed to the local press.

press,
—It is satisfactory to see the local press,
after a poorly justified crusade against the
shortcomings of the Leopeldian rathway before
the new management had got well into
working order—or rather well into swing in
the task of reducing chaost oorder—having the
homesty to praise the new traffic regulations
which bring important trains to their destinations on time.
—The minister of industry has issued orders
for reducing freight on Indian corn shipped
on the Central railway to the uniform rate of
a cordisper bag without regard to distance.
Potatoes and other vegetables, canned goods
and similar articles, eggs, butter, cheese and
honey will be transferred to the 7th class of
merchandise in the respective schedule of
rates. On potatoes there will be a reduction
of 30 % and on the other articles that of
25 %. These alterations in freight rates apply
only to Brazilian products.
—The Diario of Bahia is
severely censuring the management of the Bahia Central
line. Recently the freight traffic on that line
was formally suspended. The Diario charges
that the rolling stock is in a very bad state,
that the service at the stations is completely
disorganized, that the transportation of merchandise has been carried on with long delays
at intermediate stations, and that the conpany's employés are uncivil. The Diario says
that athere is no order, hygiene or educations,
which is a climax we can not quite swallow.

The Diario has evidently overstated the case!

—We were sorry to hear just before going
to press, that Mr. Edward Albeury, has
been forced to send in his resignation for
reasons of health. Mr. Albeury has not been
in good health since he suffered from a slight
attack of syncope in his office at the beginning of the has been an victim to persistent insomia throughout the summer, which even
the heights of Petropolis failed to relieve.

His loss to the Leopoldina railway will be a
considerable one, as he had his training as a
chartered accountant in one of the best London firms. That he was recommende

## SHIPPING NOTES

- The passengers who left by the Orellana the 16th were: For Buenos Aires, Messrs. Y. Ely, E. H. Hargrave, W. W. Kuhn and Caldwell. For Montevideo: Mr. L. C.

H. Cattiwen.

The P. S. N. Co. steamer Crellana which arrived in Rio on the 15th inst. brought the following passengers: Dr. A. Mayrick Jones, Mr. L. Haselden and Mr. Manoel Joaquim de

Mr. L. Haselden and Mr. Manoel Joaquim de Carvalho Leite.
—The passengers who arrived in Rio on the 14th inst. by the Lamport & Holt liner Bufon, were the following: Messrs. A. Silva, E. Thom Ely, E. H. Hargraves, W. W. Kuhn, H. Caldwell and 17 third-class passengers.
— The judicial liquidation of the Lloyd Brazileiro steamship company was decreed on the 15th inst, and the inventory of the company's property was begun on the 17th. Gross mismanagement is really the cause of the trouble, but of course the courts will not inquire into this.
— Some days ago the coasting str. #Brazilwas quarantined at Bahia because of a yelloweyer case on board. Advices were then received from Rio that the str. had contraband merchandise on board, which led to a further detention. No contraband was found, however, and the master has filed a protest for damages.

damages.

— A few months ago tenders were received — A few months ago tenders were received for the service of transporting passengers and freight between this city and various points of Ilha Governador. The successful party is already tired of the business and wants the municipal prefect to cancel his contract. It appears that the officials appointed to fiscalize the service made the mistake of supposing it their duty to harass and embarrass the con-tractor.

NEWS.

— In accord with the health authorities the minister of interior has suspended the regulation by which steamers bringing immigrants are required to proceed to Ilha Grande before entering any other national port. The regulation has been practically a dead letter, and its suspension will make no noticeable change in the movements of steamers.

— The passengers who arrived in Rio on the 13th inst, by the Pacific S. N. Co. liner Orissa, were the following. Messrs. H. Jungstedt, A. Stanhaus and C. Vieira.

— The departures by the same steamer on the 14th inst, were, — Por Liverpool: Mrs. R. Sutton, Mrs. Broad, Mrs. E. O. Broad and infant, Mrs. Meroad, Mrs. E. O. Broad and infant, Mrs. Horad, Mrs. E. O. Broad and infant, Mrs. Horad, Mrs. E. O. Broad and infant, Mrs. Luiza P. Bastos, Messrs. Manoel de A Revello, José M. de Costa, and wife, R. Pinto Bastos, J. P. Bastos and 2 children and G. R. d'Almeida.

— A fair trade has continued to prevail with Brazil during the past week. Several parcels of flour have been hooked at 173 and 1736 from up-river and 16sf from below-bar to Santos, while the regular traders find no difficulty in filling up for the different ports. A couple of sallers have, also, been taken up during the week at fair rates, while the demand for sailing vessels as well as for steamer space keeps fairly active. The live-stock trade to Rio is, however, falling off under a better supply from Brazilian provinces, and owing, chiefly, to the fall in the rate of exchange at Rio which virtually puts a stop to the cattle import trade there.—Times, Buenos Aires, Mar. 6.

— The passengers who arrived in Rio on the 20th inst, by the Royal Mail steamer Danube, were the following:—From Southampton. Mrs. Broadbent and 2 daughters, Mr. and Mrs. C. Hill, Messrs. R. de Amaral, R. C. Richards, Arthur Dutson, Geo. Mourier, E. Absolon, E. I. Holloway, Lecoeq and T. Rydings.—From Leiokes: Mrs. J. A. Araujo, on J. A. Ribiero, A. G. Souza and J. M. Lopez.—From Enimble, Messrs. D. A. Carneiro, J. A. Ribiero, A. G. Souza

### LOCAL NOTES

The new Argentine minister to this ca , D. Manuel Gorostiaga, is a passenger by

— The new Argentine minister to this capital, D. Manuel Gorostiaga, is a passenger by the "Thames."

— A defalcation of over 5,0005 has been discovered at the war arsenal in the medical stores department.

— General Telles left for Rio Grande do Sul on the 14th inst. Up to the present the castilhistas have suffered no harm from his coming.

— We sincerely regret to chronicle the death of Mr. W. Grimsditch, which took place at his residence in S. Domingos last evening.

death of Mr. W. Gilbasson, place at his residence in S. Domingos last evening.

—The government has issued new regulations for the naval school. It is has also issued regulations for the school of marksmanship (tiro nacional).

—Owing to the illness of two members of our editorial staff last week, and to the influx of material at the last moment, we have been delayed somewhat in the issue of this number.
—The continued intense heat is causing much illness, in great part due to exhaustion. We have seen hot days in Rio in other years, but we do not recall a spell of heat so oppressive as the one through which we are now passing.

swe as the one through winch we are objectively massing.

On last Tuesday Dr. Lydio Mariano de Albuquerque, curador of unclaimed estates, voluntarily surrendered to the police authorities and went to prison. There is a shortage in his accounts amounting, it is said, to over

ties and went to prison. There is a shorage in his accounts amounting, it is said, to over 100,000.

—It is announced that Vice-Admiral Jaceguay is promoting the organization of an association of veterans of the Paraguayan war. The object is «to maintain vivid the glorious traditions of Brazilian arms in the gigantic and stubborn war with Paraguay.»

— Dr. Germiniano da França, 1st auxiliary police delegate of this city, says in a recent report that Brazil is now passing not only through a financial crisis, but also through a period of corruption in which all notions of honor and duty are completely obliterated.

— It is announced that Dr. Joaquim Nabuco has selected Dr. Caldas Vianna to be his secretary on the British Guiana boundary commission. Dr. Caldas Vianna is well known in Brazilian literary and educational circles, and his selection will create a very favorable impression.

— It is said that the marines stationed on Ilha Villegaignon are proposing to construct a sea wall by which a considerable piece of land will be reclaimed and which will serve admirably for a parade ground. It is also proposed to employ the services of prisoners confined in Fort Villegaignon in the construction of the wall.

— A sad fatality took place on the 18th inst. which brought grief to one of our English families in Rio. The youngest child of Mr. Wrencher, the corset manufacturer of 137, General Caldwell, was taken from its cradle in play and placed upon a table by a little sister not much older than itself. The table, unfortunately, was near the window, and the baby, only twenty three months old, crawled unperceived to the window and fell out. Death was instantaneous.

— Our readers will be pleased to know that after having sustained a slight relapse, Mr. C. E. M. Taylor of the firm of Messrs. P. S. Nicolson & Co. is now convalescent. Another well-known Englishmans Mr. J. T. Maury, has recovered from a painful attack due to the excessive heat, and is again at business. Mr. H. Lacas, successor to the firm of Dreyfus & Co. in the Rua Quitanda is also quickly regaining his health from a heat attack.

— Compensation to the amount of 49,000 lire has been awarded to Michele Miscione, an Italian subject, who had been arbitrarily arrested by the government of Marshal Floriano Peixoto and incarcerated without trial in a convict prison. This conpensation is considered by the claimant insufficient and he has applied for a larger sum. The cost and labor of collecting such claims should certainly be taken into consideration when the respective awards are made,

— In a conference with the minister of finance on the 17th inst. the manager of the London and River Plate Bank declared that he bad never opposed the incineration of paper money. And we are quite sure that the managers of the other banks can say the same! Now where did the local papers get their information that the foreign banks were opposing this particula

March 1st. The prefect very properly rejected the pay-roll.

—The President's visit to the state of Minas Geracs will extend to the evening of the 26th, when he is expected to arrive in Petropolis, by way of Entre Rios and the extension of the Petropolis railway. He left this city on the evening of the 19th and arrived at Barbacena yesterday morning at 7, where he stopped four hours. His arrival at Bello Horisonte, the new capital of Minas Geracs, was fixed for 7 o'clock last evening. Yesterday there was to be a grand banquet and this evening a grand ball at Bello Horisonte. To-morrow he is expected to visit Morro Velho and then proceed to Ouro Preto, the old capital. On the 25rd he will return to Miguel Burnier, where he will visit the manganese mines, and thence to Juiz de Fóra, where he will pass the night and part of the following day.

—Amongst the passengers to England by

period of corruption in which all notions of honor and duty are completely obliterated.

— It is announced that Dr. Joaquim Nabuco has selected Dr. Caldas Vianna to be his secretary on the British Guiana boundary commission. Dr. Caldas Vianna is well known in Brazilian literary and educational circles, and his selection will create a very favorable imper selection will create a very favorable imporression.

— Three Indians from Piabanha, on the pression in the pression in the program of the produces and José da Silva, visited the President at Friburgo palace on Priday last. The President treated them with great amiability, inquired into their wants, and instructed the chief of police to provide them with the arms, agricultural implements, cotton goods and money, which they had come to ask. The Indians were highly pleased with their reception by Papae Grande, as they termed the President.

We regret to hear of the death from yellow-fever at the Strangers' Hospital of Mr. John Law, who has for some years been connected with cotton factories in the state of Minas Geraes. He came to Rio a short time ago intending to take passage for home on the "Orissa," but failed to sail on account of illness.

— Our readers will be sorry to hear that Mr. H. Athol Murray has been seriously ill for the past five or six days and his illness has caused the greatest anxiety to his family and host of friends. It was at first runnoured that he was suffering from yellow feyer, but this has proved not to be the case. Dr. Nerval de Gonvea, was joined yesterday by Dr. Joaquim Murtinho (the present minister of finance), and the fever was pronounced to be typhoid. The latest news as we go to press is that Mr. Murray has shown no signs of improvement up to the present. We sincerely hope to have the pleasant task next week of recording the fact that he is out of all danger.

\*\*BIRTHS\*\*

#### BIRTHS

On the 13th instant, at 22 Avenida Isabel de Pinho, Lilian Galbraith of a daughter (Miriam Faith).

On the 14th instant, at No. 24 Mundo Nov Botafogo, the wife of T. M. Williams, of daughter.

#### DEATHS.

SELL.—On March 17th, in Bahia, of yellow fever, ALF. L. SELL of Santos. Friends please accept this notice.

GOSSE.—At Bahia on the 12th March, of typhoid fever, Rev. R. WILKES GOSSE, M. A., British Consular Chaplain, Bahia, aged 43

BROAD.—On the 14th instant, of yellow fever, SYDNEY MILLER BROAD, son of Fred-erick Fairbanks Broad, of this city, aged three years and nine months.

### Business Notes

On the gold mines recently discovered r Ouro Preto, work will commence on the

On the gold mines receively unexpected in the part of the part of

and other shareholders of the Companhia Industrial do Rio de Janeiro have applied, with the knowledge and consent of the board of directors, for the judicial liquidation of that company.

— Some time ago we copied an item of news from a São Paulo exchange in regard to a new electric power plant said to be on its way out for the São Paulo Gas Co. As we have not yet heard of its arrival, we should like to know what has become of it.

— We note with much pleasure that Mr. D.D. Keay, for many years salesman at Messrs John Moore & Co., has accepted an invitation to join the Messrs P. S. Nicolson & Co. Mr. Keay is thoroughly well acquainted with the Rio market in which he enjoys a well-earned popularity.

— According to a telegram from London the directors of the British Bank of South America have recommended a final dividend of 6 sh. per slare, making with the distribution already made, a total of 6 per cent. for the year, placing £20,000 to reserve fund, £5,000 to premises account and carrying forward £13,000.

— The Imprensa of the 15th inst. says that, at seems that the judicial liquidation of the Lloyd Brazileiro is to be decreed. We are informed, however, that the service of the different lines of steamers will not be interrupted. The company will be left out.

— The minister of marine has communicated to the press that the call for tenders for the navy-yard at Rio de Janeiro. All offers received up to the present for the purchase of the Bahia and Pernambuco mayy-yards has been prepared and that the government also intends calling for tenders for the navy-yard at Rio de Janeiro. All offers received up to the present for the purchase of the latter, says the minister, have been returned to their authors by the government, which has taken no action thereon.

— The difficulty in regard to the drainage of a certain district near the Botanical Garden, where a large number of cases of yellow fever have lately appeared, has been at last adjusted. The Corcovado and Carioca cotton factories and the Saneamento building as

secures its revised contract with the government.

The director of the Mint, who is determined not to be snuffed out by parties who are seeking personal profits from that nickel coimage job, has advised the minister of finance that he can manufacture the 20,000,000\$ and supply the coins at the rate of 5,000,000\$ and supply the coins at the rate of 5,000,000\$ ayear. To send the work abroad, under these circumstances, would be a grave error. All patriotic Brazilians, who have a natural leaning toward protectionism, will insist that the work should be kept in the country, while others will urge that it shall be done by the public establishment created for that special purpose.

—In consequence of the export duty imposed by the state of Rio de Janeiro on tobacco and its manufactures, the Companhia Manufactora de Funios is removing its factory from Nictheroy to the city of Rio de Janeiro.

#### FINANCIAL NOTES

— A supplementary credit of 48, 128\$785 has been opened in the department of finance cover smile age expenses in the year 1898.» — Some of the very journalists that feigned indignation over the alleged opposition of the foreign banks to the burning of the funding scheme currency deposits, are now opposing that measure.

— Out the 15th another 1.000,000\$ in currency was burned, in accord with the provisions of the funding loan. This time the money was sent direct from the treasury to the redemption offices, and was never deposited with the specified banks.

— A third anto-da ft took place at the

ified banks.

A third auto-da ft took place at the custom-house on Saturday last, another thousand contos being consigned to the furnace. If these burnings are to be carried on so frequently, the bank managers will be asking the minister to supply them with hunch.

It is stated that the government intends burning 1.000,0005 in treasury notes twice a week. But, after it exhausts what it has gained by forcing the holders of gold bonds to accept interest in currency and pays its accounts in arrear, where is it going to get treasury notes to burn?

—The creditors of Brazil will be pleased to learn that there is organizing in S. Paulo an association, called the Liga Patriotica, that proposes paying the foreign debt of the country. We wish it more success than that which has attended the efforts of other associations organized for this purpose.

—On Saturday last Alderman Leite Ribeiro charged the prefect with having sacrificed municipal interests in the loan recently effected with the Banco da Republica. This loan was for 1.500 coo8, at 5 per cent, but it was received partly in apolices of the last municipal loan, which are quoted at 1653 per apolice of 2008. From this the alderman deduced that the municipal treasury had lost 131,250\$ in depreciation as well 45,000\$ in interest, or 176,250\$ in all. A friend of the prefect explains, however, that these apolices were at once paid out at their face value, consequently the municipality loses mothing. Now let us hear what the debtor has to say!

—In the first fortingth of the present month the customs receipts at the port of Rio de Janetro amounted to 2.955.057\$483, against 4.239,4995600 in the corresponding period in 1888. The decrease was consequently in the municipality loses mothing. Now let us hear what the debtor has to say!

—In the first fortingth of the present month the customs receipts at the port of Rio de Janetro amounted to 2.955.057\$483, against 4.239,4995600 in the corresponding period in 1888. The decrease was consequently the municipality loses mothing.

The Control of the Control

—The Impreusa of the 15th says that the municipal prefect had some days before redeemed bills at the Banco da Republica to the amount of 1,500,0005. There then remained on deposit in that bank about 400,0005, to which the prefect expects to add 500 0005 more within the next few days, which will be sufficient to meet interest charges on the municipal bonds falling due on the gast inst.

—It is true that the Reguliar experiment

cient to meet interest charges on the municipal bonds falling due on the just inst.

—It is true that the Brazilian government has made offers to a French group with regard to the sale of raitrousy. The Paris syndicate, however, before coming to a decision, made inquiries in London financial circles. especially with Messrs. Rothschild, as to how the project was viewed there. The unreserved reply was that the result of the funding arrangement must be awaited before it would be possible to carry out any further transactions. The negotiations, therefore, are not beyond this stage, and it is very unlikely, as far as present appearances go, that they will be successfully concluded. Moreover, there is a question pending at present between the Brazilian government and the Ceard Harbour Corporation, which is likely to result in a law suit. This fact, too, as not likely to further much the efforts of the government to secure fresh means in Europe. In Germany, too, endeavors have been made to gain assistance; but in Berlin, as well as in Frankfort, a very reserved position has been encountered. This is the true statement of the present position. —Finans-Chronik, London, Feb'y, 18th.

### COMMERCIAL.

Rio de Janeiro, Mar. 21sl, 1899. Par value of the Brazilian milreis (1\$000),

and rate of exchange, official, on London 3589 257 rs. gold 13 87 C.

REXCHANGE.

March 15.—The Brasilianische, British, and London & Brazilian banks opened with an official rate of 6 ½ do. Induon. The Bangue Pura and Nacion-16 ½ do. Induon. The Bangue Pura and Salayad. And 16 ½ do. Induon. The Bangue Pura and Salayad. And 16 ½ do. Induon. The Bangue Pura and Salayad. And private paper at 7 ½ do. Induon. The Bangue Pura and Pura

the importance. The paper milreis was worth 250 reis gold.

The Prançaise and Nacional banks main and the mind an official rate of 6 11/16 d. on London all day. The other banks opened with 6 3/6, and kept it intact, with the exception of the Brasilianisen Bank which put out 6 1/16/6 d. during the aftermoon, and at the last hour adoptivity freely at 6 3/6 d., and several of them refusing to buy private paper under 7.4. This latter rate the holders of private paper refused to accept, and after some little business had been done in bank bills at 6 3/12 d., and in private paper at 6 1/16/6 d., the market lowered to 6 2/13/2 d. for bank 16/16/6 d., the market lowered to 6 2/13/2 d. for bank 16/16/6 d., the market lowered to 6 2/13/2 d. for bank 16/16/6 d., the market lowered to 6 2/13/2 d. for bank 16/16/6 d., the market lowered to 6 2/13/2 d. for bank 16/16/6 d., the market lowered to 6 2/13/2 d.

bills and private paper sold at 6 29/12 d. Another rise soon took place when bank bills were drawn again at 6 3/5/2 d. against private paper at 6 1/5/6 d. only to drop again to the previous equipment of 1/5/6 only to drop again to the previous equipment of 1/5/6 only to drop again to the previous equipment of 1/5/6 only to drop again to the previous equipment of 1/5/6 only to drop again to the previous equipment of 1/5/6 only to drop again to the previous equipment of 1/5/6 only to drop again to the previous equipment of 1/5/6 only to drop again the formal of 1/5/6 only the 1/5/6 only to drop again the formal of 1/5/6 only the 1/5/6 only to drop again the formal of 1/5/6 only the 1/5/6 o

### MARKET REPORT. Rio de Janeiro, 21st M

nsignificant.

The shipments since our last report have been:

71,196 bags for the United States

14,040 " Karope

2,542 " Cape of Good Hope

2,542 " Kiver Plate, etc.

1,450 " Constitute

Constitute

89,234 bags.
The following ships sailed with coffee last week United States :

Mar. 13 New York Germ. str. Asti............ do Br. str. Kaffir Prince..... 

 12
 Havre Fr. str. Corsica
 754

 15
 Bordeaux etc. Fr. str. Portugal
 530

 17
 Trieste etc. Aust. str. Polluce
 580

 18
 Hamburg Germ. str. Antonina
 1,030

 Mar. Elsewhere : 

 14 River Plate Fr. str. Chili
 1,825

 16 Valparaiso Br. str. Orellana
 200

 Coastwise various steamers
 1,143

The receipts for the past week were 74,994 bags, against 75,213 bags for the previous week and 71.878 bags for the week before.

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

Daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janetro Shipments U. Saites Shipments U. Saites Cape Cape Cape Cape Cape Cape Cape Cape	SHIPPING NEWS.  ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.  MARCH 14.  BALTIMORE.—Amer. lug. Frances; 644 tons; Erickson; 38 ds.; sundries to order.	Elsa Ellida Francis S. Hampohire. Falls of Inversnara (str). Kinghorne Levuka Leonor	Pensacola New York Rangoon Sunderland	4 Feb.	36         Commercial         220           1000         Constructor         12           20         Depositos e Descontos         72           50         Hypothecario         50	2
U. States  U. States  """  """  """  """  """  """  """	ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.  MARCH 14.  BALTIMORE.—Amer. lug. Frances; 644 tons; Brickson; 38 ds.; sundries to order.	Kinghorne Levuka Leonor	Sunderland	4 Feb	20 Depositos e Descontos 72	2
U. States  U. States  """  """  """  """  """  """  """	MARCH 14.  BALTIMORE.—Amer. lug. Frances; 644 tons; Erickson; 38 ds.; sundries to order.	Leonor	rensacoia			
U. States  U. States  """  """  """  """  """  """  """	38 ds.; sundries to order.			_	MAR. 15.	
bags sates " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "		Marabout	Pascagoula	=		0\$000
bags bags bags N. V. No. 8	88 ds.; lumber to order.	Magellan	Rangoon	17 Feb.	62 do	4
N 0	enal to P. Frères	S. N. Hansen	Westerwick	3 Jan.	do 6,000\$ do 840	to
	MAR. 15.	Severn	, Baltimore		50 do 1895	50
6,06	NORFOLK. — Br. sp. Canadá 2,137 tons; Taylor, 44 ds.; coal to Gaz Company.	Ville de CayenneVirginia	Marseilles	12 Feb.	200 deb. Sorocabana-Ituana R. R	57 500 64 500
	DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.	Vareiro	. Porto	_	Banks	, ,
Nar. 13 10,799 9,861 1,000 11,852 253,574 12\$500 12\$100 6 74 35 6 75 21,6577	MARCH. 15.  Newcastle Br. sp. Marion Ballantyne; 1.570 tons;	White WingsZanzibar (str.)	. Baltimore	-	3 Commerciant Title	25\$000
04	Thomas; stone ballast.				3550 Constructor	
Mar. 14 12,122 9,921 4.07 13,928 251,768 251,768 12\$500 6 ½8500 6 ½7 d. 7 d. 10,906	MAR. 16. FALMOUTH.—Br. sp. Buckingham; 2.654 tons.; Scott;	port of	Miscellaneous.			
8 66	in transit	Rio de Janeiro, M	March 19th	1899.	80 Obras Hydraulicas	2 750
9,400 12,511 1,852  200 776 15,316 245.852 12\$400 6 % c. 6 % c. 6 % c. 6 % c. 13,160 515,020	FREIGHTS.	s gas			MAR. 16.	70 <b>\$</b> 000
00	1-35 cents and 5% primage per bag	NAME NAME OF STATE	FROM	CONSIGNERS	10 do 87	
Mar. 16 15.478 9.407 804 10,211 251,119 124400 12400 6 % d. 35 c. 19,194 534,210	1-30 francs and 10 % primage per				105 do 87	375 378
▼ F 1 3×61×87 - A - B - 1 - B - D - B - B - B - B - B - B - B - B	MARSEILLES.     MARSEILLES.   1,000 kilos.   1,000	American			do 5,200\$ at rate of	330 382
Mar. 17 15,212 14,756 4,134 4.134 4.13 100 18,990 247,341 112\$200 6 ½ 6,7 d. 35 c. 13,465 513,720	ANTWERP. 1-25 shillings and 5 % primage per	bk Iulia Rollins. 569 Mar	15 New York.	. I. Moore & C.	27 do	883 954
	SOUTHAMPTON   ton of 1,000 kilos.   LONDON   t-30 shillings and 5 0/0 primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.	bk Good News 876 bk. Amv 665	do 7 Baltimore. 14 Baltimore	. Levering &C.	8 Apolices Est. Minas Geraes SS	954 880 65
Mar. 18 5.921 14,740 2,266 2,266 1,821 110 110 18,937 234-335 234-335 36,599 508,599	HAVRE. 1—17½ francs and 10 °/ <sub>0</sub> primage per ton of 900 kilos.		14 Baitimore.	. To order	goo deb. corociibana remini	64 500
0 44 - 1	BORDEAUX. —40 francs and 10 % primage per ton of 900 kilos.	Austrian			Banks	
Tot ince 199 15.5 2 2 2 199 199 199 199 199 199 199 199 1	PORT NATAL. 3-57 s. 6 d. and 21 % primage per ton of 1.000 kilos.		. 6 Marseilles	Avenier & C.	50 Lavoura e Commercio	221 <b>\$</b> 000 95
Foals since Mar. 160,515 153,443 25,065 15.346 150,065 15.346 150,068	VALPARAISO. 1-45 shillings and 5 % primage per TALCAHUANO. 1 ton of 1,000 kilos.	1 1				177
	P. Arenas.   -60 shillings and 5 % primage per ton of 1.000 kilos.	sp Decean	. 9 New York Swansea .	E. I. Braz. W.Block & C.	Miscellaneous  50 Loterias Nacionaes	100\$000
Totals nice July 2.523.941 1,652.457 579.365 88,992 55.183 136.896 2.512.763 6.51 6.51 6.51 6.51 6.51 6.51 6.51 6.51	ROSARIO. 4-48000 per bag of coffee.	bk, R. S. Besnard 1200 Mar bk Arisona 1685 sp Canadá 2137	14 Grimsby 15 Norfolk	To order.   R. Fréres.   Gaz Co.		2f 3
uly 1 941 4437 763 896 896 7763	MONTEVIDEO. 35000 per bag of coffee.	German			MAR. 17.	
	ENGAGEMENTS.	1 ! !		W Stolta & C	a Apoliose se	870\$000
Imports.  Flour.—The arrivals from the River Plate we	GENOA.—It. str. Cittá di Milano ; 2,945 bags of coffee do do Nord America ; 3,225 do do	sp. Adelaide 1212 sp. Adelaide 1236	7 Leith	Gaz Co.	1 00 (400\$), at tace of	867 830
2,500 bags ex Forto Alegre, and Loss bags 6,700 barrel	S. MARSEILLES.—Fr. str. Colombo ; 4,400 do do	Norweg ian			20 do	950 954
with an overstock of American flour. Prices have remained practically unchanged as will be seen by	te non Names De etc Thomas : 1 500 do do	bk Jomfruland 976 De sp Superb 1352 Fe bk Crown Prince 672	c. 1 Pensacola	a To order	17 Emprestimo Municipal	450 167
the following table:  Trieste	MARSEILLES.— It. str. Bearn; 300 do do NEW ORLEANS.— do Carolina; 26,500 do do	bk Crown Prince 672	17 Cardiff	Braz Coal Co	o. 30 do do (reg.) 300 deb. Sorocabana-Ituana R.R	166 65
do 211d	GALVESTON.— do do ; 8,5eo do do	Por tuguese			Bauks.	
Western and Interior 41 000 - 43 000	Arrivals of foreign steamers.	bk. B. Formigosa 566 Ma	ar. 7 Porto	v. Pinto & C	2. 1785 Constructor	12\$750 93
Local Mills 39 coo 45		- Russian				178
Colfish.—The arrivals during the past week we? cases from Hamburg ex Platagona, and 25 th from New York ex Rufon. The stock in hand about 8,000 packages. The latest quotations we had received are Gaspe per tulo 60,000, Hallias 5,500 et hab, Norwegian 61,000 to Groupht 1,200 kegs and the Norwegian 61,000 to Groupht 1,200 kegs and the Rufon 3,000 kegs from New York last week. The Rufon 3,000 kegs from New York last week. The	is to the transfer of the tran	bk Amelie 496 Fe	b, 15 Marseille	es. A. Aven. & C	Miscellaneous C.	
received are Gaspe per tub 60\$000, Halitax 57\$000 I tub, Norwegian 63\$000 to 66\$000 per case.	he Mar.	- sp Cashier 1367 bk Verdandi 772 M:	16 Pensacol ar.14 Pensacol	a To order la. To order	110 Loterias Nacionaes	100\$000 2 750
has been to a tord is still being sold	at 15 Olissa Land N Maran & Co.	o. Swedish			MAR. 18.	
to be sold at 860 reis per pound. Native lard is s	at 1.4 Buffon New-York 20 d. N. Megaw & Co. 14 Low burg Bremen 42 ds H. Stoltz & Co. 14 Manitoba Resario to ds. 15 Orellana Liverpool 19 ds. Wilson Sons & C. 15 Orellana Manitoba Mani		ın.24 do	c. W. Gross	s 29 Apolices, 58	866 <b>\$</b> 000 850
quoted nominal.	15 Orellana Liverpool 19 ds. Wilson Sons & Co	5.		'		840 66
<b>Pork.</b> —The arrivals during the past week with 500 barrels from New York ex Frances. The maring not strong just now, but prices have been matained up to the standard of last week. Americant is exilt settly selfung at 18550 to 18560 per pound who	tan 17 V. Per buco Havre 24 d. 17 Cromwell Cardiff 24 ds E. I. Brazileira 17 Antonina Santos 16 hs. E. Johnston & Co.	STOCKS A	2 ND	HARES	Banks.	
pork is still selling at 1550 to 1556 per pound who sale and mative pork from 15050 to 15200 per killo.  Rice.—The arrivals during the past week were:	.: 18 Cardill Cardill 24 ds. Brazinan Coar C	310CK5 7			2050 Coustructor	12\$500 100
Rice.—The arrivals during the past week were The strong demand still continues but prices he weakened slightly. Rangoon rice on Saturday I was being sold at 265000 and 26500 per hag of 60 ki	ast os. 19 Colombo Santos 17 hs. 19 Canning Glasgow 30 ds. 19 Eden idge Cardiff 24 ds. Wilson Sous Co.	Sales of St	ocks and Si	hares.	32 Credito Rural e Internacional	12
feet ex Verdandi from Pensacola. The market	is 19 C. Milano Rosario 11 ds do	MARCH 13.			63 Lavoura e Commercio	93 180
White Pine.—No fresh arrivals. There has be	een ots	69 Apolices, 58 do 2,600\$ at			500 Republica	180
reis per foot.	Departures of foreign standard	50 do 1897 10 do		960	1000 Centros Pastoris	10\$000
and prices are quoted nominal.		10 Emprestimo Mut 100 deb. Manufactor	a Fluminense	198	20 Loterias Nacionaes	9 200
dull without movement.  Kerosene. — The s.s. Buffon brought 27,200 cr	ises N	- 190 » Empreza Via		15		
from New York last week. The demand is of aver quality, but prices have slightly decreased, as quotation per case is now 105200.  Turpentine.—No fresh receipts. The market the frames and the demand has been sust	the Mar.  13 Asti 14 Rei de Portugal Santos  New York Sundries. do	30 Credito Real de S	Banks.	120%	SATURDAY'S QUOTATIONS—S. PAU sellers.	ULO. buyers,
The latest quotations are 1\$300 to 1\$400 per kil	o. 14 Kaffir Prince New York do	20 Nacional		185	Banco Commercio e Industria 310\$000	300\$000
ed. The latest quotations are 1\$300 to 1\$400 per kill  Rosin.—No new consignments came to hand a ing last week. The market is strong at last we-	do  Aurillareston  do  River Plate Buenos Aires Ballast do  do					100 000
continues brisk. Dark grades still sell at 26\$000 barrel, and light grades at 30\$000.	and 14 Ulverston do do do do do barrello Portugal Bordeaux.* Sundries.		iscellaneous.		,, Lavradores	100 0 <b>00</b> 125 000
Rolin No new consignments came to hand, ing last week. The market is strong at last we rates which have been well maintained. The dem continues brisk. Dark grades still sell at 26500 barrel, and light grades at 40500 County—The arrivals for the bright. There heen no change of the property of the prices of	bar- has 16 Orellana Valparaiso* do r in 16 Nasmyth Santos do s at	100 Central do Brazil 1000 Obras Hydraulic			500 , S. Paulo	136 000
prices since our last report. Belgian cement sell 165000 to 175000 per barrel, and English cement f	s at 17 Polluce Trieste* do do 18 Antonina Valparaiso* do 19 Carolina New Orleans do 19 Carolina New O	MAR. 14.			,, União de S. Carlos (all paid). 250 000 do do (40 °/ <sub>0</sub> .) 120 000	230 000
Indian Corn.—There were no receipts during past week. The stock on hand is still a large	one, 19 Matteo Bruzzo River Plate do	23 Apolices, 58 86 do			\$000 , União de S. Paulo (70\$) 27 000 , do do (50\$) 20 000	17 00
but the demand continues good and pro- up all round. River Plate corn is selling from to to 10\$500 per bag wh lesale, and native produce fetches 10\$800 to 11\$000 per bag, which should st	\$000 now * Calling at intermediate ports.	So do	it rate of	860 840	Cia Agua e Luz	
fetches 10\$800 to 11\$000 per pag, which should state the local growers.  Bran.—No arrivals from abroad. The demand	was	3 do (500\$) 1 do (500\$)	do	835 830	, Antarctica	60 00 8 00
late the local growers, from abroad. The demand not as good as in previous weeks, and the product the local mills has fallen to 4500 per a kilos.  Hay—No receipts. The stock is still heavy spite of brisk sales. Prices, however show an up spite of brisk sales. Prices, however show an up spite of brisk sales.	Vessels Afloat & Chartered for Rio	2 do (400\$)	do	840 830	" Bragantina	
tendency as 150 to 190 tens per	Atumina (St.)	do 7,000\$  do 1895	do	831 880	Gaz de S. Paulo	380 000
Coal.—The following vessels arrived with coa	last America Porto	it do (reg.) do 1897		865	Mechanica	90 00
week: —         1,760           From Grimsby, ex Arizona         1,760           Norfolk, ex Canada         3,595           Cardiff         ex York	" Ban Megurante	Tan 24 do (reg.)		954	, Mogyana (all paid) 225 000	1,000
	Clauding Porto	_ 100 deb. Banco C. M		31	, Paulista 235 000 , Pogredior	40 00
and the following prices now rule: - 2805000  Pernambuco and Maceio. 2805000 2705000  Bahia and Aracajú 2605000-2705000  Campos 260 000-270 000	Cora	_ 1000 » Empreza V	iação -Ituana R. R.	15	, Telephonica	50 00
Augra and Paraty 280 000 270 000 Parahyba 260 000 270 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 00	Charles Dickens Pensacola Corrivrecham Leith	100 » do Feb. 200 » do	do		7 500 ,, União Sportiva 60 000 ,, Viação Paulista	30 0
Alcohol of 36 to 38 deg	Dalamos Marseilles 4				生,	

## Stocks and Bonds and Joint Stock Companies --- March 20th

Emission	Cir	culation	T	Public Funds	*		Nominal Value	Last Quotation buyers sellers
399,438,8005 104,997,000 119,600 30,000,000 51,885,000 61,175,500,000 Fct. 17,500,000 11,709,000 5,000,000 10,000,000 10,000,000 25,000,000 25,000,000 5,200,000 5,200,000		262,137,500\$ 104,556,000 1124,655,000 11,960,000 11,584,500 24,679,000 18,350,000 17,500,000 43,28,200 400,000 520,000 400,000 520,000 400,000		Stock 5 0   0 currency (a policies)   1893   1895	o, 6 º/o.		1,000\$ 800\$, 200\$ 1,000\$ 800\$, 200 1,000\$ 800\$, 200 1,000\$ 800\$, 200 1,000\$, 500 1,000\$, 500 1,000\$, 500 1,0	866\$000— \$70800 955 000— 950 000 1,920 000— 1,450 000 1,360 000— 710 000 850 000— 750 000 450 000— 475 000 920 000— 168 000 — 190 000
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par		Paid	Reserve Fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
20,000,000\$ 16,000,000 31,000,000 31,000,000 31,000,000 31,000,000 31,000,000 31,000,000 31,000,000 31,000,000 31,000,000 31,000,000 31,000,000 31,000,000 31,000,000 31,000,000 31,000,000 31,000,000 31,000,000 31,000,000	100,000 80,000 400,000 400,000 400,000 40,000 40,000 40,000 54,000 25,000 100,000 100,000 100,000 100,000 25,000 25,000 25,000 25,000 25,000 25,000 25,000 25,000 25,000 25,000 25,000 200,000	94.090 60.000 20.000 301.800 77,766)/2 an in	200\$ 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200	Commercial do Rio de Janeiro. Commercio de Series. Constructor do Brazil Credito Movel. Credito Real do Brazil Depositos e Descontos. Hypothecario do Brazil Lavoura e Commercio Nacional Brazilero. Republica do Brazil. Lavoura e Commercio Nacional Brazilero. Republica do Brazil. Receita de Marcial. Rural e Hypothecario. do 2nd series. Commercial da Bahia. Com. e Industria de S. Fusto. Credito Real de S. Paulo. do and series. Credito Real de S. Paulo. Mercantil de Santos. Mercantil de Santos. Mercantil de Santos. Mercantil de Santos. S. Paulo. União de S. Paulo. do	200\$ 200 60 200 200 100 200 200 200 200 40 200 100 200 40 200 200 40 200 200 40 200 40 200 40 80	4,000,000\$ 3,370,000 1,64,5,000 1,740,000 803,070 90,070 91,24,660 905,398 17,250,010 344,000 7479-104 2,185,366 6,000,000 800,000	\$600. Jan. 1899 \$ 001. ditto 1899 \$ 002. Jan. 1892 2400. Jan. 1896 12 % 1892 4500. Jan. 1895 4500. Jan. 1899 4500. Jan. 1899 4500. Jan. 1899 4500. Jan. 1899 5600. Jan. 1899 5600. Jan. 1899 5600. Jan. 1899 5600. Jan. 1899 12 % 1990 13 % 1990 14 % 1990 15 % 1990 16 %	220\$000 - 22\$\$000 221 000 - 85 000 - 12 250 - 12 500 - 35 000 - 15 000 - 35 000 - 15 000 - 36 000 - 15 000 - 15 000 - 15
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Railways	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
110,000,000\$ 20,000,000 12,000,000 62,000,000 10,000,000 10,000,000 10,000,00	\$50,000 200,000 60,000 100,000 — 100,000 — 350,000 8,000 210,000 62,500	all 153,253 46,747 all all all 53,525 266,475 10,000 all all all 5,400 all all all all all all all all all a	200\$ 100 do 200 do 0 200 do 100 do 200 200 200 200 do	Leopoldina Minas de S. Jeronymo Macahé e Gampos Macahé e Gampos Muzambinho. do 2nd series Oeste de Minas do 0 Quilombo  do União Sorocabana-Itauna. União Valenciana Sapucally Tocantina	200\$ 25 10 200 100 100 200 200 200 80 200 200 200 200 50	26,697\$ 65,000 2,901,489 1,385,541 45,710 583,378	int. Sept. 93 int. Jan. 91 6 % June, 92 6\$500, Feb. 86 int. Jun. 92	6\$000— 9 750— 10\$00 18 000— 7 000— 56 000— 15 000— 25 00 1 750— 2 00 4 250—
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Tramwaya	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
2,500,000\$ 6,000,000 700,000 14,000,000 12,000,000 3,000,000 800,000	25,000 30,000 7,000 70,000 60,000 15,000 8,000	all all all all 59,360 all all	100\$ 200 100 200 200 200 100	Carrio Urbanos Carris Urbanos Jardim Botanico S. Christovao Villa Izabel Pernambuco	100\$ 200 100 200 200 200 100	163,989 5,447 489,308\$ 105,899\$ 30,999	14\$500, July 91 2 300, Oct. 98 2 — July 98 8 000, July 91 5 000, Aug. 98	80\$00 
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Steamships	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
1,000,000 28,000,000 5 000,000 673,400 1,000,000	5,000 142,000 25,000 5,367 5,000	all all all all 2,750	200\$ 200 200 200 200	Esperança Maritima Lloyd Brazileiro Navegação Costeira S. João da Barra e Campos Sul Paulista	200 200 200 200 80	250,000\$ 	8 000, Sept. 97 ————————————————————————————————————	3 500— — 300\$0
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Cotton Mills, etc.	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
10,000,000\$ 2,400,000 3,600,000 3,600,000 4,500,000 4,500,000 4,500,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 4,500,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 1,200,000	50,000\$ 12,000 2,500 30,000 18,000 30,000 22,500 10,000 4,000 7,500 20,000 15,000 1,500 1,500 1,500 1,500 1,500 1,500 1,500 1,500 1,500	all	200 \$ 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 20	Alliança America Fabril. Botafogo (aniagem) Brazil Industrial. Carioca Confança Industrial. Corcovado D. Izabel. Fabril Paulistana. Industrial Mineira Magéense Manufactora Fluminense. Petropolitana Petropolitana Rink (Wooles). S. Felix Santa Lucia S. João S. Pedro de Alcantara. União Fabril.	200 200 200 170 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 2	104,654 39,471 150,000 25,623 23f,655 5,498 156,493 200,000 77,490 26,186 462,802 116,068 32,564	10\$000— Aug. 98 7 0000— Aug. 96 10 0000— July 98 10 0000— July 98 10 0000— July 98 10 0000— July 98 30 0000— July 98 12 0000— July 98 10 0000— July 98 10 0000— Aug. 98 10 0000— Aug. 98 15 0000— Out. 98 15 0000— Out. 98 15 0000— July 98 15 0000— 90	1725000—1800 0 - 120 0 - 120 0 - 120 0 - 120 0 - 170 0 145 000—150 0 140 000—150 0 - 180 0 - 180 0 - 180 0 - 180 0 - 170 0 - 210 0 - 180 0 - 170 0 - 180 0 - 170 0 - 180 0 - 1
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Insurance	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last Quotation
4,000,000\$ 3,000,000 2,000,000 4,000,000 4,000,000 2,500,000 2,000,000 1,000,000 2,500,000 2,500,000	20,000 3,000 10,000 20,000 8,000 2,500 10,000 10,000 12,500 10,000	all all 9,735 10,000 4,000 all all all all all	2008 1,000 200 200 500 1,000 200 100 200 200	Alliança. Argos Fluminense. Bonança. Confiança. Fidetidade Garantia. Indemnisadora. Previdente. Prosperidade.	18c 18c 10c 20	300,000 15,584 200,000 358,752 250,000 400,000 14,935 350,000	1\$000, July 97 16 000, Jan. 99 1 500, Jan. 99 3 000, Jan. 99 7 000, Jan. 98 8 000, Jan. 99 20°[0, Jan. 99 3 000, Jan. 99 15°[0, Jan. 99 15°[0, Jan. 99	
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Miscellaneous	Pai	d Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last Quotatio
7,000,000\$ 500,000 1,200,000 5,000,000 60,000,000 23,500,000 2,000,000 2,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000	35,000 10,000 6,000 25,000 300,000 300,000 5,000 70,859 15,000 10,000 94,128 10,000 7,500 7,500	all all 5,821 all all all all all all all all all al	200\$ 50 200 200 200 100 200 200 200 200 100 10		56 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 5 100 100 100 100 100 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 300 100 100 200	38,790\$ 51,228  0 2,908,472 2,286,745 0 43,577 0 1,515,181 300,000 32,210 0 871,601 400,000 0 56,441	July 91   60   60   60   60   60   60   60   6	20\$100\\$000\to 110 \to 295 000\to 21 000\to 25 000\to 21 000\to 25 000\to 25 000\to 25 000\to 25 000\to 35 0000\to 35 000\to 35 000\to 35 000\to 35 000\to 35 000\to 35 000\to 35 00

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tion of the following:

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MACRAE, Benjamin—who is said to have come to Rio de Janeiro, from Buenos Aires, in the year 1874. Rio de Janeiro, 21st February, 1899.

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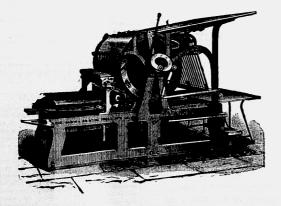
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