

# THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY

Vol. XXV.

RIO DE JANEIRO, APRIL 4TH, 1899.

NUMBER 14

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Authorized Capital..... 3,000,000
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HAND BOOK OF RIO DE JANEIRO

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

Travellers' Directory.

São Paulo:

Through express trains leave the Central station daily at 6 a. m. and 8:30 p. m. (dormitorio); returning trains 8 a. m. and 5 p. m. (dormitorio). Change of cars both ways at Taubaté.

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

Juiz de Fora, Barbacena, Ouro Preto, etc. Through express trains leave Central station daily at 5 a. m. and 7 p. m. Connects with all branches along the main line (Luzia, Rio Centro, etc.) of that railway. Intermediate trains leave at 7 a. m. and 4 p. m.—the first running through to Barbacena, and the second to Entre Rios.

Belo Horizonte:

Trains leave station of General Carneiro, on main line of Central railway, at 2:21 p. m. and 11:40 a. m.—the latter a mixed train.

Petropolis:

Barca leaves the Prainha pier at 6:30 and 8:50 a. m. (Sundays and holidays 7:00 a. m.) for Mauá pier to connect with railway to Petropolis and beyond; also at 4 p. m. for Petropolis, Sundays and holidays excepted. By all land route passengers leave Central Railway station by suburban trains at 4:30 p. m. for S. Francisco Xavier station (fare 400 reis) and there transfer to station of Leopoldina Railway whence train leaves daily, Sundays and holidays included, at 4:55 p. m. for Petropolis.

Leaving from Petropolis, the all land route trains leave at 6 a. m. Sundays and holidays included, for S. Francisco Xavier station, where transfer is made to suburban train on Central Railway (additional fare 700 reis). The barca trains leave Petropolis at 6 and 7:30 a. m. (except on Sundays and holidays) and 4:10 p. m. for Mauá pier and thence for Prainha pier. On Sundays and holidays the barca train leaves Petropolis at 4:05 p. m.

Nova Friburgo:

Barca leaves the Praça das Marinhãs at 5:30 a. m. daily and at 2:30 p. m. on Saturdays, to connect with the Leopoldina Railway at Santa Anna de Maruhy. Returning trains leave Nova Friburgo at 2:37 p. m. daily, and at 6:40 a. m. on Mondays. Excursion train leaves Maruhy on Saturdays at 3:15 p. m. (barca leaves Rio at 2:30 p. m.), and returning leaves Friburgo at 6:40 a. m.

Corcovado:

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 1:40 and 7 p. m. On Sundays and holidays, the hours are: ascending 6:30, 8:30 and 11 a. m., 12:30, 2, 4:30, 6:30 and 8 p. m.; descending 8:45, 10:05, 11:35, 1:45, 2:55, 4:05, 6:17 and 9 p. m. Each train gives the excursionist half an hour on the summit.

Official Directory

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

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

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

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraí (opposite Custom House).

WILLIAM G. WEAVER, Consul General.

Church Directory

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Until further notice the Church will be closed for repairs. The services will be held every Sunday at 11 o'clock in the morning in the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, Rua da Quitanda Bayas and Marriages at times, to be arranged with the Chaplain.

IRVINE CRAWSHAW, M.A., British Chaplain.

74, Rua Mendo de Sá, Icarahy.

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

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Cattete. English services at 12 a. m. Sundays. Prayer meeting service Thursday, 7:30 p. m. Portuguese services at 10 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sundays; 7 p. m. Wednesdays.—E. A. TULLY, Pastor.

11 a. m. at Fabrica Carioca, Sundays, 11 a. m. and 4 p. m. Rev. FRANK WIEDRHEKER.

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

ALVARO E. DOS REIS, Pastor.

Residence: Rua Petropolis, 32.

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

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

Caixa 352

IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIACHELHO.—No. 334, Rua D. Anna Nery, Estação do Riachuelo. Services, Sundays 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., Wednesdays 7 p. m. FRANKLIN H. NASCIMENTO, Pastor.

Primary school in the church building.

Professional Directory

J. Dias Ribeiro, M. D., Ex-assistant to Professors Bartholow and Da Costa of Philadelphia, and Dr. Reid of New-York. Residence: Rua Senador Dantas 4 A.

Dr. William Frederick Eisenloh, German Physician, Office: 78, Rua General Camara. Consulting hours from 12 to 3 p. m.

Dr. Brissey, Surgeon, graduate of the Faculty of Paris. Specialist in diseases of females, urinary passages. Radical cure of hernias, hemorrhoids, tumors, surgical diseases of the bones, and surgical operations. Consultations from 10 to 3 p. m. Rua da Quitanda, No. 42.

Enes M. Ferraz, lawyer, specialist in commercial and civil cases, at the law office in London, is practicing in S. Paulo. Office: Rua de Santa Theresza n. 20 All S. Paulo.

Miscellaneous.

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

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

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.—41, Rua Gonçalves Dias. Open from noon to 6 p. m.—For terms, apply to Librarian.

RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION.—Rest and Reading Room to, Rua Camerino (formerly Imperatriz), 3rd floor; W. GIBNEY, Missioner. Gifts of books, magazines, papers, etc., also of left-off clothing, will be gratefully received at the Mission, or at No. 27, Camerino.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—No. 39, Rua da Quitanda, 2nd floor. Rooms open from 8 a. m. to 10 o'clock p. m. Secretary's office hours from 10 a. m. to 6 p. m. Nilsdon A. Rogstad, President; Myron A. Clark, General Secretary; R. A. W. Sloan, Hon. Treasurer.

SEA SICKNESS

ADMIRABLE RESULTS.

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

On the 9th ult., a merchant in S. Paulo wrote us as follows:—My late partner W., to whom I recommended the Nectandra for sea sickness, informs me that his sister has written to him from London saying that she was astonished at the results she obtained from it on board ship.

On the 10th May last, the distinguished physician Dr. Ernani Pinto wrote us as follows of the application of the Nectandra for sea sickness, in the case of a Miss Richardson:—I have had occasion to use the Tincture of Nectandra Amara, 26. In 22 of the cases the result was complete and in the others there was a decided relief. Cases of gastro-intestinal perturbation treated with the same remedy, 8. Amongst these may be mentioned the case of the Federal Senator Sr. E. C. first class passenger from Pernambuco to Pará, suffering intolerable agony from the attack of an exceedingly violent colic pain, a month before embarking, and the case of Sr. F. B., also a first class passenger from Pará to Manaus, who was suffering from excruciating colic and violent vomiting. In these cases as well as in the other five the effect obtained was complete and rapid.

In view of these results we have no other proof of the efficacy of the Tincture of Nectandra Amara than the preparations of Nectandra Amara can be easily employed with sure effect.

Of the 7th October, 1895, the surgeon of the Army Medical Corps, Dr. Henrique Mançene, wrote us as follows:—I certify that when on board ships of war I have had occasion to use the Tincture of Nectandra Amara of Antero Leivas against cases of sickness, and cooling with excellent results. The foregoing is true on the faith of my rank.

Capital Federal, Oct. 9th, 1895.—Dr. Henrique Mançene.

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

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

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

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

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

N. B.—The proprietors of the Paulista remedy NECTANDRA AMARA are in three languages:—PORTUGUESE, ENGLISH AND FRENCH—to facilitate its use amongst natives and foreigners.

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

WEST COAST ITEMS.

—The Argentine training ship «Sarmiento» reached the port of Callao on the 28th ult. and the officers and men have been féted.

—The Chilean authorities are fearing hostile manifestations against the boundary commission on its return home, and are taking precautions against it.

—West coast telegrams of the 30th ult, state that the Bolivian revolutionists have reoccupied Cochabamba and Chucarcs. Col. Valdivieso had been assassinated in Potosi.

—The unfavorable verdict to Chili on the Puna de Atacama question has provoked much excitement in that country, and it is said that the fall of the present cabinet is imminent.

—Queen Chicha, (grape cider) the undisputed monarch of Chilean popular beverages, made her triumphant entry into this and other towns on the first instant, and there is been everywhere abundant evidence that the loyalty of her lieges is as strong as of yore.—Chilian Times, March 15.

—The news from Bolivia is contradictory, but the fact appears to be that the revolutionists and the government are afraid of each other, neither the one nor the other caring to strike a blow. The President clings closely to Oruro and Pando does not venture out of sight of La Paz.—Chilian Times, March 15.

—According to returns recently published the value of the imports passed through the Valparaiso custom-house in January was \$3,583,894.07, and in February \$3,342,137.71—a total for the two months of \$7,226,031.78. The value of the exports in January is returned as \$3,287,614, and in February as \$1,809,041—a total for the two months of \$5,186,655.

—The Chilean press is showing a very poor appreciation of the value of arbitration. To submit a dispute to an arbitrator, knowing that the decision can not easily be made to suit both parties, and then to abuse the government afterwards and call the negotiation a betrayal of the country, shows a very mean spirit, at best. The Chileans were not defeated in the arbitration, but they failed to get the larger share of the territory.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The Chilean commissioners charged with the settlement of the Puna de Atacama controversy, left Buenos Aires for home on the 30th ult. They are crossing the Andes.

—The Paraguayan congress was formally opened on the 2nd inst. In a message of President Aceval was read, in which he calls attention to the friendly relations existing between Paraguay and neighboring States.

—We learn from Buenos Aires that Bishop Warren is progressing satisfactorily and is now able to leave his bed. On Saturday it is expected that he will be able to go to Mar del Plata for a fortnight, accompanied by Miss Warren. Mr. Warren, son of the bishop, will return to the United States this week. The conference of the American Methodist Church will take place about the 15th of April.—Montevideo Times, March 25.

—The fly plague in Santa Fé is reported to have done some damage to cattle. The insect is said to be somewhat like the African Tsetse fly that is poisonous and kills equally man or beast. In Santa Fé and Coroba a species of fly somewhat like this is now settling down and in view of the gravity of the plague it behoves the government to give the matter as much attention as the new invasion of locusts in the province of Buenos Aires and in the suburbs of this city; moreover various cases of carbuncle are reported from the provinces so that the estancieros will have plenty to do to look after their business.—Times, Buenos Aires.

—H. M. S. «Basilik» has returned to this port from her last trip to the Falklands, and as her term on this station has expired, will leave homebound about the 2nd proximo. We learn that she had a grand «send off» at Port Stanley. H. E. the governor and a number of shore friends came on board, also Commodore Norcock and several officers of the «Flora». The Commodore assembled the officers and ship's company and in a kind farewell speech alluded if the most flattering terms to the services of the «Basilik» whilst under his command. As soon as he had left the «Basilik» steamed round the station, the band of the latter playing the «Flora», the band of the latter playing the «Flora», and hearty mutual wishes were exchanged. The «Basilik» will proceed home by easy stages, expecting to arrive at Plymouth about the middle of May. During her stay on this station, the «Basilik» has steamed 38,154 miles, at a cost of coal consumption of 3,775 tons, representing £6,369 sterling. She has visited 48 different ports on the station, most of them several times. Her stay at Montevideo will amount to 522 days out of 1,156 on the station. Her gunnery bag registers just 3,000 head, though many have not gone down in the book and there are not many sportsmen on board.—Montevideo Times, March 25.

—Time was when South America and Central America were never without their revolutions. Times were dull indeed if it was quiet from the Mexican frontier to Cape Horn. Then came a sort of lull, and people thought that the old method of reform was dying out and began to wonder what substitute would be found for it. They began to talk as if it were absurd for the United States to look down upon the Latin republics, which had for at least a year or so been governed as well and as peacefully as their northern prototype. Then came trouble. Venezuela began it, and created a new precedent by killing one of the leaders. Peru followed with a little flare up in Iquitos, on the headwaters of the Amazon. Uruguay followed suit in a watery kind of way. Bolivia was a good deal more serious about it. And now we have the news on a single day that the revolutions of Costa Rica, Nicaragua and Venezuela, which we knew practically nothing about, have all lost the day. So true is it that one-half of the world does not know how the other half lives. We would, however, seriously comment to those republics which lie within easy reach of the long arm of the United States, and which have developed a considerable trade with that country, to consider the case of Cuba, and reflect that it would be a less serious thing to interfere with a government that exists by the good will of a clique only, and whose constitution is not been long enough tried to prove its soundness, than with a government behind which stands a European power, however decayed and enfeebled. Not a single European power lifted a hand to save Spain; and not a hand would be lifted on behalf of a single republic from Guatemala south.—Review, Buenos Aires.

SOME of the French curés, or parish clergymen, are in the habit of giving very frank advice to those who come to be married. One of these clerics thus addressed the bride and bridegroom:—'It is from the bottom of my heart, Joseph, that I congratulate you upon the great step you are taking. It was indeed sad to see you wasting your youth in a life of disgusting drunkenness. However, all's well that ends well; and it pleases me to think that you have said good bye forever to the wine-shop. As to you, my poor Catherine, thank Heaven heartily, for you have been able, ugly that you are, to find a husband. Never forget that you ought, by an unchangeable sweetness and a devotion without bounds to try to obtain pardon for your physical imperfections, for I repeat, you are a real blunder of Nature. And now, my dear children, I join you in the holy bonds of matrimony.—Christian Globe.



**Banks.**

**LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.**

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

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO  
 10, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

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Also on:  
 Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., LONDON.  
 Messrs. Mallet Frères & Co., PARIS.  
 Messrs. Schroder & Co., J. H. Schroder & Co., nachf. HAMBURG.  
 Messrs. Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co., HAMBURG.  
 Messrs. Granet Brown & Co., GENOA.

**BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.**

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

Capital . . . 10,000,000 Marks.

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

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos (Caixa 530.) (Caixa 185.)

Draws on:  
 Germany..... Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Berlin and Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg M. A. von Rothschild Sohne, Frankfurt a M. and correspondents.  
 England..... N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London Manchester and Liverpool, District Banking Company Limited, London, Union Bank of London, Limited, London, Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., London.  
 France..... Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches, Heine & Co., Paris, Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Paris, Lazard Frères & Co., Paris, De Neufville & Co., Paris.  
 Portugal..... Banco Lisboa & Açores and correspondents.  
 and any other countries.  
 Opens accounts current.  
 Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.  
 Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every description of banking business.  
 Petersen-Thell, Directors.

**THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.**

LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 21, Rua da Alfandega.

Authorized by Decree No. 99, of 15th October, 1891.

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

**BRANCHES:**

Paris, 16, rue Halévy, Pernambuco, Port, Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Rosario, Mendoza and Paysonad.

**DRAWN ON:**

London and County Banking Co., Ld.—LONDON.  
 Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.—PARIS.  
 Banco de Portugal and agencies.—PORTUGAL.  
 And on all the chief cities of Europe.  
 Also on:  
 Messrs. Brothers & Co.—NEW YORK.  
 First National Bank of Chicago.—CHICAGO.

**THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.**

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

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

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

31 A, Rua 1° de Março

Branches at:

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

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

Draws on its Head Office in London:

The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited, LONDON.  
 Messrs. Heine & Co., PARIS.

Messrs. J. Berenberg Gossler & Co., HAMBURG.  
 and correspondents in Germany.

Messrs. Roesti & Co., and correspondents in ITALY.

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

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

**BANQUE FRANÇAISE DU BRÉSIL, AUTHORIZED BY**

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

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

HEAD OFFICE:

9, RUE LAFFITTE, Paris.

Branch Office in Rio de Janeiro:

78, Rua da Quitanda

P. O. B. 58.

Branches at S. Paulo and Santos.

Draws on:

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

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

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

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

ITALY {Banca Commerciale Italiana, Genova, Milan, Turin.

AND ANY OTHER COUNTRY

Opens accounts-current.

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

Henri Joly,

Manager.

**Nectandra Amara Pills.**

These wonderful pills, so useful and beneficial in all affections of the stomach and intestines, are obtainable in all places where a post-office exists; the manufacturer will forward by registered mail and to any given address, if accompanied by money: 1 box for \$2.800, 4 dozen boxes for \$23.600 and One dozen boxes for \$23.600. Address: JOAQUIM BUENO DE MIRANDA, No. 74, Rua de S. Pedro, 1st floor Rio de Janeiro.

**BANCO DA REPUBLICA DO BRAZIL**

Realized Capital. Rs. 110.150.200\$000

N. B. This capital to be

reduced to Rs. 100.000.000\$ in accordance with the Government's Decree of 8th May 1897.

Reserve Fund. . . . . Rs. 19.537.044\$811  
 Profits in suspense . Rs. 9.075.823\$568

on 30th June 1898.

OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

9, Rua da Alfandega.

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

Draws on:

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

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

Commerz und Diskonto Bank in Hamburg, HAMBURG.

Banco de Portugal LISBON.

Opens accounts current:

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

**UNCLE ABNER'S RECOLLECTIONS.**

FIRST IMPRESSIONS OF RIO.

We have just finished with the religious observances of Holy Week, said Uncle Abner, and it is the general impression that exceptional interest in them has been shown by the people. According to the newspapers, the churches have been thronged, the streets crowded wherever a procession has appeared, and the church officials have been noticeably zealous. All this, of course, is noteworthy, because the tendency a very few years ago was decidedly against the church. When the monarchy was overthrown and the republic created to take its place, the reaction against church domination seemed to be every where triumphant, and positivism seemed to have secured the complete control of our spiritual as well as of our political destinies. From the supremacy of the church at the palace, in education, and over the principal functions of social life, we jumped into the hysterical creation of Auguste Comte, who sought to unsettle our reason with a new system for everything without furnishing a new type of men and women to practise it. The church was promptly crowded into the background, its feast days were discarded, and new holidays, commemorating all sorts of high-sounding events and accomplishments, were substituted. Church and State were of course separated, and the former was put on the basis of what appeared to be a life tenure toleration. That is, as the church could not be crushed at once, the positivists put it one side and cut off the greater part of its supplies, retaining only the bare allowances required for the maintenance of present incumbents during their lives. It was expected, of course, that the church would not survive so radical a change, and it was the dream of the positivists that their so-called religion would soon take its place. Poor, old Mother Church! The outlook for the moment was dark enough but Benjamin Constant and his companions did not know the power that lay in and behind the Roman Church! She had been through worse crises than this, and she still lived. Corrupt and ignorant as the priesthood might be in this country, they had all the power of Rome behind them, and they had the faith and tradition of centuries among the people to appeal to! The church was built up by slow degrees, and there is in it the prayers and teachings and sufferings and hopes of centuries; such a church was not to be overthrown in a day, and certainly not by the followers of Auguste Comte!

Of course, the effort failed, and failed miserably. The indignities heaped upon the clergy, and the withdrawal of state support only served to strengthen the faith of the people and to stimulate their loyalty to the church. And I know this to be true, not only because of the greater interest shown in religious festivals and the greater zeal manifested everywhere, but I have known personal instances of it. I have known men who had become very lax in fulfilling their duties as churchmen, to suddenly become infused with zeal and energy in the service of the church simply because they felt that the government was seeking to break it up. And I have known poor workmen, when asked to choose between the new political holidays and the old religious feast days, to decide in favor of the latter without a moment's hesitation. We may talk about fighting the Church of Rome, and please ourselves with the idea that she is a decaying old concern, but when we come to tackle her we find ourselves mistaken. I am not a member of her flock, nor am I an admirer of her methods and teachings, but I do not deceive myself in regard to her strength. Her arms are old and flaccid perhaps, but there are still muscles of steel in them, and an unconquered pride and will behind them. Here in Brazil, the assaults of positivism served only to temporarily weaken the old church and then to increase the zeal of her children.

When I came to Rio years ago, the church seemed to be undergoing a change. Some of the old-time observances had already disappeared and others were slowly disappearing. In earlier times street processions were frequent, and it was a common thing to see little girls figuring in them as angels. I saw some of them the other day, on the occasion, I think, of St. Sebastian's return to his own church on Castle Hill, and they looked very pretty in their white and pale blue costumes, with wings to match. And there were little black angels too, dressed as richly as their white sisters, and quite as able to fly. And there were scores of them,—more than I have seen for years.

But in earlier years, processions with images, devotees, virgins, little angels, brotherhoods, and all that, were very common. I never liked to meet them, for the images were ugly and the devotion of a superstitious populace painful. Sometimes it was not merely a matter of uncovering while the images and symbols of the church were passing, but it was a matter of getting down on your knees. I like to show respect for the religious feelings of others, but somehow I never could take off my hat to St. Anthony and St. George, who held commissions and drew salaries as officers in the Brazilian army, without feeling humiliated, nor could I even pay the same compliment to the tawdry images of the Virgin without feeling that I had done a wrong to the memory of one who would never have sanctioned such a display. But, of course, the people who filled the streets and rendered homage to the Church and its symbols were not troubled with any such doubts. Down they dropped on their knees, reverently crossed themselves, and then fell to admiring the dresses and display with all their eyes! And for aught I know, it did them as much good as the self-deprecatory prayer of the Puritan who would allow nothing between himself and God.

In all probability, the weakness and decay of the church in Brazil was largely due to the prevalence of these customs. The clergy wrought upon the minds of an ignorant populace by means of processions and ceremonials, and did nothing to educate and train their flocks. Their work was very largely perfunctory, and the result was demoralizing to themselves as well as prejudicial to the people. Active parish work, interest in educational and charitable undertakings, hearty co-operation in everything tending to improve the well-being of their parishoners—these are as essential to the development of a healthy religious life among priests, as they are to the welfare

of the people dependent upon their ministrations. But things were not done in that way when I first came here, and perhaps it is not generally the case even yet. But if better things are to come, they will come only when the church is thrown wholly upon its own resources—as is the case in the United States and other countries. The lazy, selfish, intemperate life of former times must pass away, and the priest must seek to win distinction for his loyalty to his flock as well as for his loyalty to Mother Church. The good he can do will not be through images and processions and gaudy ceremonials, but through an exemplary life, self-sacrificing work among the needy ones of his flock, and through an intelligent interest in the education of the people.

(To be continued.)

S. DOMINGOS.

Board and Lodgings in one of the best localities, convenient for sea-bathing, and only ten minutes from *Narica* station. Information at this office.

PRICE'S

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

CLOS ST. CHARLES

This mark of Messrs. Hanappier & Co's Bordeaux wine which is the best table claret on the market, can be obtained at moderate prices at Messrs. CRASHLEY & Co., 35 Rua do Ovidor, and Mr. C. N. Lefebvre 23 Rua da Candelaria.

Collegio Americano Fluminense.

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

Hotels.

VILLA HUMAYTA.

(FORMERLY ALLEN'S HOTEL.)

No. 8, RUA HUMAYTA

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

THERESOPOLIS

GRANDE HOTEL THERESOPOLIS

SITUATED AT THE ALTO DO THERESOPOLIS

CLIMATE VERY HEALTHY

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

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

References may be obtained at:

Messrs. Netto, Bastos & C., No. 12, Rua de S. Bento.

Monteiro Jr. & C., n. 58, a Vica. Inhamada.

Sources & Niemeyer, n. 6, a da Alfandega.

Mr. Bernardino da S. Carvalho, No. 1, Rua Fresca.

Telegr. Address:—Georges, Theresopolis.

Read the following unsolicited testimony of

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DUNLOP TYRES

Mr. C. C. Gnapp (formerly of Bedford, and now in charge of Messrs. Walker's Cycle Works Department, Ceylon) writing to "Whesling" says:—

"The cushion tyre was predominant until 1896, but since the virtues of the Dunlop Tropical tyres were proven it is quite something out of the ordinary to see a machine fitted with any other tyre. I must say that Dunlops seem to have gone to a very great deal of trouble to produce a tyre that will so satisfactorily withstand the effects of the damp and heat in the tropics, and the public here appreciate them by seeing that they get them."

PRONOUNCED A BOON AND A BLESSING TO CYCLISTS IN HOT COUNTRIES.

See that they bear this trade mark

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Write for full particulars to—

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRES CO., LTD.,

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Grande Hotel Internacional

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SANTA THERESA HILL,

Rua do Aqueducto No. 108.

Telephone 5015

Is served every 15 minutes by the electric tram-carriage from the town (leaving the Largo de Caraca) close to the doors of this hotel, and Silvestre.

This establishment, the first in Brazil for its elegance, comfort and situation amidst forests and enjoying the most magnificent scenery, views of the mountains, town, the harbor and high seas, is most suitable for families and gentlemen of distinction.

Excellent restaurant, always ready.

Finest wines and liquors. Numerous shower warm baths. Purest air, temperature heating and invigorating. No health resort in the world is heard of further information apply to

Ferdinand Mentges, ASSEMBLEA 22, Telephone 306.

Hotel dos Estrangeiros

PRACA FERREIRA VIANNA

(Cantote)

Telephone No. 5,008

This hotel, which has been completely restored, is situated in the best part of the city, receiving air and light from all four sides, close to the cleanest beach of the city, surrounded by a large garden; has large, comfortable rooms newly and well furnished, good shower and warm baths, disinfected in the water, drinking water filtered by the Pasteur system, good table-service, and is, therefore, to be considered the first hotel of this capital.

Possesses also a sumptuous saloon and splendid table-service for banquets.

Its restaurant and service cannot be excelled.

FREITAS HOTEL

120, Rua do Riachuelo

Mr. J. F. FREITAS, proprietor of the old and well known Freitas Hotel, desires to advise his friends and former customers that he has reopened that hotel at the same address in a large and most attractive edifice acquired for this special purpose.

The new establishment is situated in one of the most attractive and healthy localities in the city, on a broad and quiet street, with tram cars for all central points of the city passing the door. It has a large and beautifully laid out pleasure garden, particularly suitable for ladies and children, and well-mounted bath-rooms provided with hot and cold water.

The Hotel is specially adapted for families, for whose comfort and convenience nothing will be found lacking. It contains a large drawing-room, and its dining-room opens on verandahs overlooking the garden.

Special attention will be given to orders by mail and telegraph.

ALPINE HOUSE HOTEL

RUA DO AQUEDUCTO, 65

On the line of Sylvestre tramway, Santa Theresa, to be reached in 30 minutes from town.

This house is highly recommended for its excellent position and most beautiful view of the far ocean, city and islands, being situated on the very summit of Santa Theresa hill, and entirely out of reach of fever and malaria. It is therefore, a most safe place for foreigners, tourists and new arrivals.

The hotel is surrounded by beautiful parks, walks, and a large forest.

The restaurant and kitchen are first class.

THE PROPRIETOR,

VIUVA SUZANA MENTGES.

Grande Hotel Metropole

181, RUA DAS LARANGEIRAS, 181

This popular Hotel has been completely and thoroughly restored and has been provided with sanitary improvements of every description, including a hygienic system of sewerage, flushing tanks, and ventilating pipes.

The apartments have been repainted and repaired throughout and are luxuriously furnished. The dining-room has also been refitted, and no expense has been spared to make this

The most comfortable Hotel

in the city. The baths have likewise been improved.

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

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE S. PAULO CHAPLAINCY.

To the Editor of the "Rio News."

Dear Sir,—I am sorry that my letter of 14th inst. laid itself open to the charge of a "personal attack" where none was intended.

As "Gargoyles" comes from behind the sheltering *nom de guerre*, I refrain from commenting on his apparently wrathful reply.

The situation '00 is cleared by the fact that the chaplaincy has been offered to a clergyman other than Mr. Craven.

Yours truly,

FAIRPLAY.

São Paulo, 30th March, 1899.

SANTOS AND THE CHURCH.

To the Editor of the "Rio News."

Dear Sir,—I was glad to see "Ex-Paulista's" letter in your last issue, as, on the whole, it supports my view both in what it says and in what it fails to say. "Ex-Paulista" accuses me of attacking the ex-chaplain in it true; but he questions neither my facts nor my conclusions, and adduces nothing in support of his assertion. On the other hand, he says the visits to Santos of the gentleman whose cause he champions were "considered more of a nuisance than otherwise." This, surely, sounds as like an attack as anything I have said. But my letter was not an attack, though there may have been in it something of retaliation. The chaplain's present attitude towards those who gave him a loyal support during his tenure of the chaplaincy, in my view justifies a little plain speaking in discouragement of his return.

As to the parson's visits to Santos, I believe I am correct in saying that one of the conditions attached to the S. A. Missionary Society's annual contribution was that he should visit Santos once a month all the year round.

It does not seem to occur to "Ex-Paulista" that he cannot be a "Santista" without being also a "Paulista" and that the distinction is merely fanciful, any way. We are all Americans and Englishmen I suppose; and the credit of the only English speaking church in the state of S. Paulo affects both "Santistas" and "Paulistas" in an equal degree in the view of outsiders.

"Ex-Paulista" treats the matter on what I think, on reconsideration, he will see to be unworthy lines, when he says in effect that Santistas will only give the money value of what they receive from the church; in any case I do not believe he represents the best Santistas when he says that Santos takes such a view.

If he did, it would be a new departure for Santos, which has always been noted for liberality, where, as in the present case, a just occasion called for it.

As to "Ex-Paulista's" quip about appointing "Gargoyles" to the chaplaincy, I would remind him that however firmly a "Gargoyles" may be attached to the church, no one—except perhaps "Ex-Paulista"—would dream of looking for a "Gargoyles" in the pulpit!

Yours truly,

GARGOYLE.

S. Paulo, 30th March, 1899.

S. PAULO FACTS AND FANCIES.

A BIRTHDAY PARTY.

I have a bunch of S. Paulo fancies for you to-day. The MSS. containing them was handed to me under a solemn injunction that I should on no account divulge their authorship; and I must say that so much modesty on the part of two of the writers caused me some surprise. The occasion of their inspiration was the birthday of a lady well known in S. Paulo for her hospitality, and other amiable qualities. The poems, it will be seen, are epic in character. They have no titles as yet and are here published for the first time. I venture to call them—provisionally of course.

THE BIRTHDAY CAKE.

I  
Ah, what pleasant visions haunt me  
As I gaze upon the King!  
What care I for those that taunt me  
Now I own the precious thing.

'Tis a ring that will remind me  
Of the kindness of a friend:  
Fairer lady, do not chide me  
For in you all graces blend.

To thy house I gladly hastened  
When my daily tasks were done,  
After having "Puppy" chastened—  
But 'twas useless, he would come!

'Tis a magic cake they hinted,  
Hidden things are there concealed,  
You will find there nothing stunted,  
Cut—There lay the Ring revealed!

Hear I now the shouts resounding  
She has found the magic ring,  
Friends at once begin expounding  
On the luck they're sure 'twill bring.

Alls over now and ended;  
All the rest have gone to bed,  
While I sit with hand extended  
Contemplating—Old Maids Wed!

On the 2nd of March,  
My shirt brave with starch,  
I went to a party  
Given by my  
'Midst musical honours  
A Cake was upon us,  
All decked with sweetmeats  
Of every hue.  
With great deliberation  
And much trepidation,  
To cut that cake,  
The ladies came.  
But—alas and alack—  
When my turn came to hack,  
There was nought but a button  
For me to claim!  
The button was pearly,  
So I left early;  
'Midst much confusion  
I homeward went.  
Red mud no me daunted,  
Only buttons me haunted,  
And thoughts of an evening so happily spent.

Dear Mrs. ...., these few lines I write  
To mark the event of last Thursday night;  
To wish that those birthdays still on the wing  
May also much happiness with them bring.  
Accept, too, my thanks for what my wife struck,  
When I cut from your cake that slice of luck.  
O current coin, thy currency has ceased;  
No longer, Splendid, shalt be leased  
On tenure short to any bartering hand!  
No longer pass as pelf from land to land,  
At once the poor man's wealth, the rich man's toy;  
But ownership unchanged thou shalt enjoy!  
Thy worth is more than vulgar Bob can buy;  
Thou bring to mine the smile of kindly eye,  
The welcome warmth of hospitality,  
That ever blessed gift of charity.  
Which seeks but others' happiness, and finds  
Sufficient recompense in grateful minds.  
More than a shilling silver, to me thou art;  
We two, where'er I roam, shall never part.  
Many such feasts may I but wish to see,  
With always a cake of ingredients strange:  
May life by you both be long here enjoyed  
Unweary by its storms, by its sweets unwearyed.

Fashions change and we change with them,  
In my day we would have sung some song  
like this 't'ype:

Here will we pledge thee, with the honours due,  
E enchanting hostess of fair Paeacomb;  
A yet well may 'at'hou, flushed with beauty's prime,  
R sitna each year the smile of Father Time;  
N or sigh because, in the far by and by,  
E 'n 'thou must hold Time for thine enemy!

I, ong may'st thou, as in Cinderella's dream,  
O'er joyous dance and song still rule supreme;  
E delight with graceful sympathetic art,  
E ring each day new woe for new esteem,—  
E alluring all our eyes, and all our hearts!

NICODEMUS DEWDROP.

S. Paulo, 30th March, 1899.

HIGH TIMES ON THE "THAMES".

The R. M. S. *Thames* which reached Rio outward bound on the 6th ult, had dreary weather from St. Vincent to Rio, but the passengers made the usually weary days pass pleasantly by the entertainments and rollicking fun they got up amongst themselves. On the 27th February, they had a pretty concert, which was well carried out. Mme. Cutolo, Miss Robinson and Mr. F. C. in Thurn played solos on the piano, Mr. T. G. Nicolson recited the "Charge of the Light Brigade", and Mme. Cutolo "Only a dog", and songs were well sung by Messdames Macray, Cooper and Ravenscroft, and Messrs. F. A. Barge, H. C. Allen, F. Messum, H. Benn and Capt. Messerby. The following day was devoted to athletic sports when hilarity was the order of the day as will be readily understood when the programme contained such events as slinging the monkey, marking the pig's ear, an egg and spoon race, a bun race for children, a pillow fight, a potato race, a needle and thread race, a bun, whiskey and soda race and a tug war. Heavy rain coming on prevented the obstacle and other races from being held. Many acceptable prizes were forthcoming and these were gracefully presented by Mrs. H. C. Allen in the music saloon. The great event of the voyage was the fancy dress ball of 1st March for which three days of preparation had been allowed. Trunks in cabins were ransacked and boxes from the hold had to be requisitioned, but the result was highly creditable under the circumstances. A prize was given for the best costume put everyone on their mettle. Mrs. Allen made a charming fishwife and obtained some exorbitant prices for her fish. Mrs. Macray of Pernambuco and her husband caused much amusement as baby twins. Mrs. Ravenscroft was a picturesque Red Riding Hood, and Miss Cooper appeared as "The Sketch"—a wonderfully ingenious and pretty "Sketch". Miss Robinson as a Hospital Nurse made most of the men wish themselves convalescents under her gentle care. The prize was, however, won by Mrs. Roberts for her excellent representation of a mermaid with seaweed accessories. Perhaps amongst the ladies should be numbered Capt. Messerby, who was got up as a very, very forward society lady without a chaperon, and who carried on with her numerous admirers in a way no self-respecting chaperon could think of countenancing. The male costumes included some excellent characters. Mr. Allen was a Venetian gondolier of the most ornamental type and Mr. Nicolson made an excellent convict. Mr. B. Henderson looked deliciously cool as a baker, but his check was cooler as he kept order (?) with his rolling pin. Mr. Barge as Otello and Mr. in Thurn as a Palestine noble were excellent representations. Mr. Eastlake-Smith posed sentimentally as an Ethiopian serenade. Mr. Best figured as a sailor and Mr. Benn caused much fun by appearing as "the bull board". The rest of the voyage was kept lively by social dinner parties given by several of the passengers followed by dances and musical interludes on deck which lasted until Rio was reached.

With such pleasant times on board it is no small wonder that many people instead of wintering in the Riviera prefer to take trips to the River Plate.



TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

United States

MAR. 26.—The Washington government has sent the report of the Cuban military assembly to the governor-general for his information. The assembly by 26 votes to 4 decided to try General Maximo Gomez by court-martial for having disobeyed its orders and for having accepted three million dollars from the United States for the Cuban troops. It is expected that the governor-general will dissolve the Cuban assembly next week.

Telegrams from Manila state that General Otis trying to surprise the Tagalos by a flank movement suffered a severe repulse.

General MacArthur was unsuccessful in an attack on the Tagalo position in Polo.

In a combat with Tagalos close to Iloilo, Prince Loewenstein, aide-de-camp to General Miller, was killed.

In the fight near Manila on the 25th in which the Tagalos lost heavily and were defeated the Americans lost 16 killed and 130 wounded.

MAR. 27.—General Otis has officially reported the capture and occupation of Malillo by General MacArthur's troop. The Americans lost 40 men and the Tagalos considerably more.

The government has telegraphed instructions to its ministers in Honduras and Nicaragua to enter an energetic protest against the execution of six American citizens.

In the fight near Malolos, General Egbert was amongst the killed. The American total losses in the recent fights are officially returned by General Otis as 28 killed and 112 wounded.

The town of Bulacan has also been occupied by the troops under General MacArthur.

MAR. 28.—The correspondent of the New York Herald in Manila reports a series of lively skirmishes between Americans and Tagalos yesterday in the neighbourhood of the river Marillas, in which the latter were defeated. This morning General MacArthur's troops crossed the river by a bridge of barges, and renewed fighting is expected to take place to-day.

MAR. 29.—Several journals having stated that President McKinley intended to enlist 35,000 volunteers for service in the Philippines, General Alger has denied the statements adding that General Otis has now sufficient troops to dominate the insurgents.

About 8 miles from Malolos, the stronghold of Aguinaldo, General MacArthur's troops encountered a body of Tagalos 1,000 strong and inflicted a crushing defeat upon them. It is now known that Aguinaldo has transferred his headquarters from Malolos to San Fernando which is 275 kilometers from Manila. General MacArthur is preparing for a prompt attack on Malolos.

Fresh troops left San Francisco for Manila to-day.

The German citizens in Chicago have held a monster meeting to protest against an Anglo-American alliance and in favor of an alliance between the United States and Germany.

MAR. 30.—Telegrams from Manila state that General Arthur has advanced to Guinigit, two and a half miles from Malolos, and has repaired the railway which was in part destroyed by the Tagalos.

Col. Hay, the secretary of state, has refused to receive the delegates sent by the Cuban assembly.

General Brooke, the military governor of Cuba, finding himself hampered by the work of distributing the three million dollars voted by congress to the Cuban army has resolved to send that sum back to Washington.

MAR. 31.—An official dispatch from Manila received this morning announces the occupation of Malolos by the American troops at 10 a.m. on the previous day. Before abandoning the city, the Tagalos set part of it on fire.

General Otis has given orders not to pursue the Tagalos during the rainy season and all active operations will be discontinued for the present on that account.

A telegram from Managua says that President Zelaya of Nicaragua is in favor of the annexation of his country to the United States.

The German official press says that the bombardment of Apia will not affect the negotiations going on between the United States, Great Britain and Germany as to the future government of the Samoan islands.

APR. 1.—The official account of the taking of Malolos states that the preliminary fighting was brief and of an insignificant nature, the Americans losing one killed and 15 wounded. Aguinaldo has retired into the interior. Owing to the weather it is expected that the fighting will extend over a long period and be very trying to the American soldiers.

Mr. Long has sent orders to the captain of the "Philadelphia" in Samoa to maintain the statu quo in those islands.

Spain.

MAR. 26.—The Correspondencia de Espana says that in six days the Americans have lost over 100 killed in Manila, and predicts a failure on the part of the Americans to subdue the Tagalos. (This is measuring American corn by Spanish bushels with a vengeance.)

The Tagalos have commissioned a journalist named Regidor to negotiate with Spain for the ransom of prisoners, but Sr. Silveira in an interview denied all knowledge of any such mission.

Reinforcements have been sent to the garrison of Irun as a preventive measure against a Carlist insurrection, but the conservative papers say the government is under no apprehension of such an outbreak.

MAR. 27.—Several of the factories in Barcelona having increased the hours of labor in order to fill the orders on hand from South America, the workmen have shown themselves hostile and refuse to comply.

Correspondence from Havana published in Madrid say that the internal situation in Cuba is deplorable as bands of malefactors commit all sorts of robberies even in broad daylight with impunity. The Cuban proprietors are compelled to band together to protect their lives and properties from ruffians who infest the rural districts.

The candidates for election to the new Cortes who have published addresses up to the present are 100 followers of Sagasta, 30 followers of Gamaza, 11 republicans and 4 Carlists.

The differences between Sr. Silveira and General Polavieja are said to be becoming greater every day.

MAR. 28.—The Spanish government has again affirmed its intention to continue the payment of interest on the Cuban debt.

El Herald says that socialism has made immense strides in Spain in the last few months.

The government organs all state that steps are being taken by the ministry to form European alliances, as the policy of isolation pursued in the past has been found prejudicial to the best interests of Spain.

MAR. 29.—The opposition party are violently attacking the government for still maintaining taxes that were only imposed to meet the urgent necessities of the war.

The Riff pirates are again committing depredations on the foreign fishing boats, and trouble is expected.

Germany has entered into negotiations with the Sultan of Morocco to obtain the concession of a port in which to establish a repairing yard, and it is rumored that the Sultan is favorable to the proposal.

MAR. 30.—Sr. Regidor, the supposed agent of Aguinaldo, has arrived at Madrid and denies having any commission to treat for the release of the Spanish prisoners. He added that Agoncillo now in Paris was the only one competent to deal with the question.

Great Britain

MAR. 26.—Telegrams from Rome state that the health of the Pope is progressing satisfactorily.

The Czar of Russia has dismissed M. Goremynkin, the minister of the interior, for not having taken measures to avoid the famine which is causing so many deaths in parts of Russia.

Il Corriere della Sera of Milan says that Italy is prejudiced by the recent agreement between Great Britain and France as to spheres of influence in Africa, as the advantages given to France upset the equilibrium of power in the Mediterranean.

MAR. 27.—Denmark has sent a warship to Cuba to support its request for a port.

The railway from Cairo to Khartoum is to be definitely finished and opened to traffic in November next.

Telegrams from Manila say that Aguinaldo has sent a new commission to Washington to negotiate peace.

The Empress of China has sent orders to all the provincial governors to prevent the landing of foreign troops on their coasts.

The first sitting of the arbitrators on the limits between Chili and Argentina took place to-day at the foreign office.

The Sultan of Turkey has exiled his surgeon, Dr. Emin, on suspicion of having been concerned in a conspiracy against his life.

MAR. 28.—There are rumors of a disagreement between members of Lord Salisbury's cabinet, which is likely to lead to a change of some of the ministers.

A Mr. Longstaff has given a donation of £25,000 to the Royal Geographical Society towards the expenses of an English expedition to the South Pole.

The Pall Mall Gazette denies that the government contemplates increasing the income tax and the tax on tobacco to cover the deficit in the budget. It adds, however, that the surplus of two millions last year will not be applied to the amortisation of the national debt but to reduce the deficit to less than a million.

According to a Times telegram, 20,000 British subjects in the Transvaal have asked the intervention of the British government to put an end to their grievances.

The Philippine delegate, Sr. Losada, has left London for Spain to negotiate the ransom of the Spanish prisoners held by Aguinaldo.

The coal and iron proprietors have yielded to their men and increased their wages. Russia has provided all her batteries of artillery with quick-firing guns of the latest French model.

Mr. Cecil Rhodes has had a long conference to-day with the German ambassador on the subject of his railway scheme from Cairo to the Cape.

MAR. 29.—Replying to a deputation in favor of disarmament, Mr. A. J. Balfour said that although he did not believe in the absolute cessation of wars amongst nations, yet he warmly welcomed all measures tending to avoid international conflicts and the resort to arms. He eulogised the generous proposals of the Czar as marking a new epoch in the progress of humanity.

The first experiments of transmitting telegrams across the channel from Boulogne to Dover without wires were made to-day with Signor Marconi's system and were found to be eminently practicable. The Times published a telegram of 100 words so transmitted.

The Daily News says negotiations are on the point of being concluded between Germany and Spain for the transfer of the last Spanish possessions in the Pacific. Baroness Hirsch is said to be dangerously ill.

MAR. 30.—The Birmingham Post says that the United States propose to transfer the Philippine islands to Great Britain. (That is scarcely likely to take place after spending blood and treasure in the war and paying 20 millions of dollars over and above an indemnity.)

The foreign office is about to conclude arrangements with Germany as to the future of the Samoan islands.

The admiralty has ordered 12 new destroyers from the Glasgow yards, each to have a mean velocity of 31 knots an hour.

A telegram from Auckland, N. Z. states that Apia, the capital of the Samoan islands has been bombarded by British and American warships as Mataafa and his partisans refused to evacuate the town. Malietoa Tanoua has been proclaimed king and steps have been taken by the commanders to enforce his authority.

MAR. 31.—Telegrams from St. Petersburg announce the discovery of a conspiracy there to dethrone the Czar and place the Grand Duke Michael on his seat.

The deficit in the budget of the past financial year is now returned at £11,700,000.

The excursion steamer "Stella" with a number of tourists to Jersey on board ran on the rocks near that island in consequence of gloomy weather and her boilers burst. It is feared that over 60 people lost their lives in the disaster.

News has been received from Shanghai of an attack on a German protestant mission close to the city of Tchan-fou. All the clergyman managed to escape. The government sent troops at once to punish the rioters and restore peace.

The Sublime Porte has decided to grant all the reforms asked for by the people of Macedonia.

APR. 1.—A telegram from Washington published in London says that the U. S. government is disposed to suspend hostilities against the Tagalos if General Otis should make the request.

News has been received of a terrible collision off Hastings between the s.s. Star of New Zealand and the Pontos, in which the latter sank. The ship and cargo were lost, but all the crew were saved.

Latest news of the wreck of the excursion steamer Stella from Southampton to Jersey gives the number of missing people as 89, and no hopes of their safety are held out.

France.

MAR. 26.—The Djedjed and Beni-Hassan tribes of the frontiers of Morocco have had a determined fight with the Mehaya tribe which they completely routed and took 800 prisoners. About 400 men were killed on one side and the other.

The governor-general of Algeria, M. Laferrere, delivered an important address before the Geographical Congress on French influence in Africa.

MAR. 28.—The Sidel says that the government has ordered the arrest of Col. Du Paty de Clam.

A Belgian spy named Clays arrested yesterday in Paris is said to have revealed the existence of a vast organisation of spies in France who are acting for Great Britain and Germany. The authorities are maintaining strict reserve as to the details.

MAR. 29.—The socialist deputy Jaurès has accused M. Dupuy, the prime minister, of having extracted some important notes from the secret documents in the Dreyfus case which were recently submitted to the court of cassation, and which abstracted documents is examining the documents submitted, and the case is not expected to be finished before the end of May.

Contrary to the statements made by German and Italian papers, neither Germany nor Italy has made any official protest against the African settlement made by Great Britain and France.

MAR. 31.—The Empress of Germany is about to make a visit to Brittany as one of her sons has been ordered there for the sake of his health.

The Figaro to-day published the first part of a series of documents in evidence before the court trying the Dreyfus case. Those already published refer to the depositions of Esterhazy. The government has ordered a strict enquiry into the matter with a view to discover and punish the person who divulged the contents of the documents.

The international press congress was opened to-day in Rome in presence of the king and Queen of Italy.

APR. 1.—A man named Osouf to-day assassinated M. Iourret, a well-known Parisian capitalist, with a revolver in the Bois de Boulogne, under the impression that he was President Loubet whom he greatly resembled. Taken prisoner immediately, the assassin boasted of his crime as an act of patriotism.

Broness Hirsch, the widow of the well known Jewish millionaire and philanthropist, died to-day.

The Figaro continues to publish the depositions of witnesses before the court of cassation on the Dreyfus question. The depositions of Du Paty de Clam—who said he always acted under the orders of his superiors—M. Dupuy, president of the ministry, and M. Cavaignac, ex-minister of war, have already been published. The government intends to prosecute the Figaro for divulging official documents.

THE PUBLIC REVENUE.

When by means of the funding scheme the Brazilian government obtained temporary respite from the most pressing demands on the national exchequer, its proper course would have been to avail itself of this respite in such a manner as to relieve the people of part of their burdens in order that they might thus be able to devote a greater part of the fruit of their labor to the creation of new resources.

Instead, however, of pursuing this wise course, it preferred to persist in the improvident and fatal policy of laying the axe to the root of the tree of national industry for the purpose of gathering the fruit, seeking to increase its revenue by means of new taxes as well as by rendering more burdensome those that already weighed upon the people.

The returns that are beginning to reach us of the amount of revenue collected in the first quarter of the present year enable us to form some idea of the result of the government's financial policy. The first returns that come to hand are those of the customs receipts at the port of Rio de Janeiro, which constitute a very important source of revenue, having amounted in the last ten years to a sum equivalent to about one-half of the customs receipts at all Brazilian ports and one-third of the total revenue of the country.

The following is a comparative statement of the customs receipts at this port for the month of March in the last four years:

Table with 2 columns: Year and Amount. 1896: 13,229,104\$44; 1897: 8,160,800\$672; 1898: 8,117,843\$555; 1899: 5,371,635\$717

The foregoing figures show that the receipts for the month just ended were much less than those for the month of March in any of the three previous years, the decrease, in comparison with the average, being 4,061,268\$506.

If we compare the receipts for March, 1899, with those for January and February, we find, in this respect also, a considerable decrease. The figures are as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Month and Amount. January: 7,913,630\$045; February: 7,550,790\$302; March: 5,371,635\$717

This showing demonstrates that the decrease, which we have already had occasion to point out, in the customs receipts at this port since January, still continues.

In the first quarter of the present year, in comparison with the first quarter of each of the three previous years, the customs receipts at the port of Rio de Janeiro were as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Year and Amount. 1896: 35,287,717\$913; 1897: 26,003,518\$352; 1898: 22,770,745\$613; 1899: 20,836,116\$064

The receipts for the first quarter of 1899 were, as the foregoing figures show, 7,184,544\$562 less than the average for the corresponding period in the three previous years.

If we compare the total customs receipts at Rio de Janeiro for the whole three years with those for the first quarter of those years we find that the latter correspond to about 28% of the former. If this proportion is maintained in the present year, the customs receipts at this port for 1899 will not exceed 75,000,000\$, and, if the tendency to decrease, shown by the figures for March, should continue, they will be even less.

We have already stated that in the last ten years the customs receipts at Rio de Janeiro have amounted to about one-half of those of all Brazil. In this proportion the receipts at all the other custom-houses of the country will likewise not exceed 75,000,000\$, making a total of not over 150,000,000\$. It is possible, however, that in some parts of the country the effects of the present commercial and financial depression are not so much felt as they are here and that the returns from other custom-houses may make a more favorable showing than those of Rio de Janeiro. Nevertheless it seems to us that there is no exaggeration in stating that, according to present indications, the public revenue for 1899, instead of reaching the sum of 351,114,000\$900, at which it was estimated in the budget, is more likely not to exceed 300,000,000\$.

Moreover there is, evidently, no longer the slightest probability of the government's realizing its anticipation of a gold revenue of 22,000,000\$. At the Rio de Janeiro custom-house the sum collected in gold in the first quarter of this year was only 1,516,537\$451. At this rate receipts at this custom-house for the whole year will be about 6,000,000\$, and it is not probable, we think, that the other custom-houses will furnish the remaining 16,000,000\$.

These facts ought to convince the government that the available resources of the country are overtaxed. We therefore trust that, duly impressed with the lesson, it will be prepared to lay before congress, which meets next month, a well organized scheme of thorough retrenchment, which, relieving the people of their burdens, will permit them to resume the now almost entirely suspended work of developing the resources of the country.

# THE RIO NEWS

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A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor

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WE are advised that several creditors of the state, whose accounts have long been overdue, were subjected on the 30th and 31st ult. to the obligatory acceptance of arbitrary rates of exchange, higher than the current market rate, under penalty of having their accounts pass into *exercícios fundos* where they would have to await a special legislative appropriation. These accounts were for the year 1898, and some of them are long overdue. The custom at the treasury is to count the first three months of the succeeding year as a part of the fiscal year for the settlement of accounts, and on their expiration all unpaid accounts pass to what is called "expired years" where they must rest until congress can be induced to pass a special appropriation for their settlement. This generally means a long delay, and creditors are naturally anxious to avoid it. Our information goes to show that the accounts referred to above were very largely for supplies furnished the Central railway, and the parties interested are of reputable and influential business houses. Although exchange closed at 6 13/16 d. on Wednesday last (Thursday and Friday were religious holidays) the treasury compelled these creditors to accept payment at rates varying from 7 to 7 25/32 d., involving losses to some of them of about ten per cent. The aggregate payments to these creditors was about £ 100,000, and the losses, on a rough estimate, are about £ 8,000. We have had occasion to criticise a great many acts of arbitrary authority on the part of the government, but nothing quite so bad as this. It is hardly credible that the government is compelled to raise money in such a way, and it is equally incredible that any member of the government is as ignorant of the character of contracts as this transaction implies. Some of these accounts were for freights which were due and payable on the last day of discharge according to custom, or the day following the said last day of discharge according to the custom with vessels arriving for account of the government. Such monies are remitted at once, so that the shipowner may lose nothing by fluctuations in exchange. But the minister fails to pay these freights at maturity, and now compels the representative of these creditors to accept payment at 7 1/4 d., which makes a loss of about 7/16 on the remittance. There is no possible excuse for such a proceeding. It is not allowed in private business, and the courts would decide against any man who sought to force his creditor to accept such a settlement. And if it is illegal for the individual, it is certainly illegal for the

government! We understand that other accounts, representing large sums, have not been paid because of irregularities in the administration of the Central railway. It is said that the director had diverted funds from one item to another, thus leaving insufficient money in the first to pay its liabilities. But the creditor has nothing to do with this. He has furnished the goods according to order, and is entitled to his money. That he should be punished for the director's wrong-doing, while the said director is not even censured, is a travesty of justice. These acts will serve only to discredit the government, for they reflect on its good faith and honesty.

THEN there is the question between the government and the Minas and Rio railway regarding the money belonging to the latter on account of mutual traffic. According to the agreement celebrated 21st February, 1888, the two railways are (§ 18) to organize their current accounts relative to the preceding month's traffic, and remit the same up to the 30th of the month, and then "the resulting balance will be paid by the debtor road to the other within five days after receiving the same account." And the next section (19) says: "The Minas and Rio Railway Co. can receive from the D. Pedro II Railway up to the fifth of each month, by means of a draft signed by the superintendent, the sums collected by the D. Pedro II Railway, which belong to the same company, on account of the balance relative to the preceding month," etc. But the minister of industry now chooses to ignore this agreement and to order the payment into the treasury of all balances owing the Minas and Rio company, where it will take time, and trouble, and perhaps arbitrary deductions to get them out again. This is not good faith, nor is it good policy. The Minas and Rio company has now a perfect right to consider the agreement of 1888 as terminated, and refuse to carry on a mutual traffic with the Central. But this would be prejudicial to shippers, for it would compel them to maintain agencies at Cruzeiro for the dispatch of goods over that line. We are inclined to believe that the company will avoid this as long as possible, for it is good policy for a railway to consult the convenience and good will of its patrons. But if it should happen that the government insists on creating new difficulties and delays in the settlement of monthly traffic accounts between the two railways, the company will probably decide that it has no alternative but to suspend mutual traffic with the Central railway. However this may be, the question now demanding consideration is that of the observance of agreements. Are we to understand that the government considers itself authorized to break contracts at will? Does the government insist upon its own arbitrary interpretations of such contracts? If so, then we ought to have an explicit declaration to that effect, so that contractors and others may know whom they are dealing with. If charter parties have no binding effect on the government, the shipowners will either refuse to accept charters for account of the Brazilian government, or they will increase rates to cover the extra risk. If a bond, promising to pay interest in gold, may be substituted at pleasure with another promising to pay interest in currency, equivalent to less gold interest than the first, the investors will cease to take Brazilian bonds. And if agreements and contracts are binding only so long as the government chooses, then we shall soon find ourselves working under that ultimate arrangement between distrustful parties—cash in advance. The government may be sovereign, but it can not do as it pleases in financial or business agreements where the other party is free to accept or not as he chooses. In such affairs the government is no longer sovereign, but is simply a contracting party, subject to the law and governed by the obligations resting upon all business men.

THESE is a very singular coincidence in the circumstance that the sudden resolution, a few weeks ago, of the minister of finance to burn currency on account of the funding loan withdrawal, followed immediately after criticisms in the London press on his non-fulfilment of the agreement. The excited assaults upon the foreign bank managers, for alleged opposition to the burning, was evidently intended to distract attention and to furnish a momentary excuse for the delay. The indications are that the minister was forced to burn the notes on account of the information sent him from London. The *Paz* editorials, accusing the English capitalists of opposing the reduction in the volume of outstanding currency, will be very amusing reading just now.

THE incomplete returns thus far made public indicate that the new taxes, including the collection of part of the import duties in gold, impose a heavy burden on the public without any corresponding benefit to the national treasury. In order to provide for these burdens people have to make use of resources which would otherwise have been employed in business transactions. These transactions would have produced immediate, and in a still greater degree, future revenue, of which by excessive taxation the government has deprived itself. Even if the product of the new taxes should prove sufficient to compensate for the decrease which they cause in the present revenue derived from other sources, their effect will prevent the development of resources that would have otherwise produced revenue hereafter.

A FEW days ago the *Journal do Commercio* called attention to the circumstance that many accounts of the past year had been delayed in the department of industry in such a manner that they would not be paid before the 31st instant, and would therefore fall into *exercícios fundos*, where their liquidation would depend on special congressional appropriations. In reply the minister produced documents showing that he had given instructions to have all accounts put through before the end of the quarter, and that no such accounts remained unsettled except in case the appropriations had been exhausted. As for accounts from the Central railway he charged that these also were delayed "because of the irregularities in the movements of funds practised on the Central of Brazil railway, with the permission or consent, express or tacit, of my predecessors." This statement led to the resignation of Director Passos on the 31st ult. The real cause of the difficulty, however, remains unnoticed—that of permitting the purchase of materials and supplies after the appropriation has been exhausted. The creditor can not know this, and it is unjust that his simple because no more cash remains for use. The officials should be held responsible for the strict observance of appropriations, and not the creditors.

## PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The state legislature of São Paulo will be formally opened to-day.

—In the 2nd fortnight of March 92 deaths were registered in Nictheroy.

—Counterfeit notes of 20\$, said to be very well executed, have made their appearance in S. Paulo.

—It is stated that a copper mine has been discovered in Rio Grande do Sul near Palmas in the municipal district of Bagé.

—From one of the mines in Bahia there are said to have been taken in the week end on the 24th ult. two diamonds and 200 octavas of gold.

—Mr. Charles C. Cumming, late British vice-consul at Bahia Blanca, has left for Bahia, Brazil, to take up his duties as consul there. —*Montevideo Times*.

—The state legislature of Pernambuco has granted an eight months' leave of absence to the governor of that state, who, it is said, intends making a trip to Europe.

—M. Descountre, the present French consul in Canea, has been appointed to the consulship at Pará. His appointment was gazetted in the *Journal Officiel* on the 1st inst.

—An experiment made in wheat culture on the Serra do Presidio, near Ponta Nova, Minas Geraes, is said to have resulted in a yield of thirty-three times the quantity sown.

—The Instituto Bahiano de Agricultura has been compelled to suspend receiving free students because of a lack of resources. The fees for paying students have been increased.

—An attempt was made to assassinate the parish priest at Lenções, São Paulo, a few days ago. The priest, Padre Magnani, was severely wounded, and his aggressor, Lazaro Mello, is at large.

□—At the sugar mill of Bititinga in the state of Alagoas there were recently killed five negroes two of whom were cousins of Martellino Bispo, the murderer of Marshal Bittencourt.

—On the morning of the 30th a Victoria merchant opened his place of business and found his safe gone. That same afternoon it was found on Santa Maria island, broken open and empty. Victoria must be somewhat deficient in police!

—The governor of Paraná has transferred the administration of that state to his vice-governor, Col. José Bernardino Bormann.

—Fortaleza telegrams of the 30th report continued heavy rains in Ceará. On the 29th ult. 113 millimetres were registered and on the 30th 145 up to the hour of sending the telegram. Inundations are reported from various points in the state.

—The friends of Gov. Alberto Torres have induced some of the municipal chambers of the state of Rio de Janeiro to ensure the convening of the state legislature and to endorse the governor's action in regard to the municipal government of Campos.

—The secca continues throughout the interior of Bahia, and people are said to be dying from hunger. Strangely enough the *jogo de bicho* is also reported from the famine stricken districts, where the poor silly people are being robbed of everything they possess.

—The Petropolis municipal council, as might have been expected, has adopted a resolution approving the action of the governor in regard to the Campos dispute. Unfortunately the Petropolis aldermen do not explain what business they have to interfere in the matter.

—On the 30th ult. a Sorocaba teacher, named João Vieira Pinto, arrived at São Paulo under arrest charged with having dishonoured and then assassinated a little girl of 7 years of age. The people of Sorocaba wished to lynch the brute, but were prevented by the police authorities.

—A Porto Alegre telegram of the 30th says that the ceremonies of holy week have been realized there with great brilliancy and with an enormous attendance of worshippers. This is significant, because Porto Alegre is one of the centres of positivism and the capital of the positivist government of Rio Grande do Sul.

—Dr. Ayres Rocha has been appointed chief of police of the state of Rio de Janeiro, vice Dr. Carolino de Leoni Ramos, resigned. The resignation of the retiring chief was probably caused by the charges made against him, of having interfered in the municipal election at Santa Theresa de Valença. In accepting his resignation the governor thanks him for his zeal, loyalty and efficient and valuable services.

—Much comment was excited a short time ago by the appearance of a new journal in São Paulo under the title *C. Imperio*. But no harm has resulted and the authorities are finding, perhaps, that free discussion is the best security they can have. If the French find no serious peril in the existence of imperialist and royalist parties and newspapers, surely Brazil need not tremble at the sight of a monarchist propaganda in Brazil.

—We presume that the rupture between the friends of Senator Generoso Ponce and those of Minister Martinho in Matto Grosso is connected with that, which in our last issue, we announced as evident, between the friends of ex-President Prudente de Moraes and those of President Campos Sales. It is, consequently, interesting to mention that the senator has been removed from the position which he held in the Matto Grosso national guard, of which retired General of Division Severino de Cerqueira Daltro has been appointed commandant.

## RAILROAD NOTES

—The London offices of the Leopoldina Railway Co. have been changed to No. 4, Fenchurch St. E. C.

—The minister of industry has authorized the director of the Central railway to order from Europe 200 lamp reflectors for passenger cars.

—A Bahia telegram of the 28th ult. says that the contract has been signed for the supply of material for the Centro-Oeste da Bahia railway.

—The traffic receipts of the Leopoldina railway for the week ended March 25th amounted to 232,835\$610 as against 327,493\$245 in the corresponding week of last year.

—In a communication addressed on last Wednesday to the minister of industry the minister of finance asserts that the account of Messrs. Quayle Davidson & Co. for furnishing locomotives to the Central railway was definitely settled on the 24th of last May by the order for the payment of 227,155\$ to that firm.

—The minister of industry is calling for tenders for the construction and use of a branch railway running from Sapopemba on the Central line to Ponta da Ribeira on Ilha do Governador. The scheme includes quays, docks, piers, warehouses, and other conveniences for loading and discharging merchandise, as well as an entrepôt for the Juiz de Fora customhouse. The tenders are to be opened May 30th.

—The minister of industry has authorized the treasury delegacy in London to convene the various Brazilian railway directories there in regard to the convenience of adopting the expedient recently conceded to the Great Western of Brazil Railway Co., which asked that during the existence of the "funding scheme" the company should be allowed to retain all balances existing in its accounts and receive from the government only the differences between said balances and the total amount of guaranteed interest.



—On Wednesday the treasury paid to the Brazilian Coal Co. the sum of 540,862.420 for coal furnished to the Central railway in the months of January and February. But—how about that new contract of Is Sebastião Pinho's company unable to meet its agreement?

—On Friday last, Dr. Francisco Pereira Passos, general manager of the Central railway sent in his resignation in consequence of a letter published by Dr. Severino Vieira, the minister of industry, in which reference was made to irregularities committed in connection with the cash of the railway. The resignation was accepted by and accepted by Dr. Alfredo Maia, who will probably take charge during the coming week. In the meantime Dr. Aguiar Moreira, the traffic manager, is acting as general manager.

—A telegram from London on the 29th inst. announced the annual general meeting of the Natal to Nova Cruz railway having taken place on that day. Mr. Vickers who presided had to inform the shareholders of the sudden death of Mr. Hirsch, the chairman of the company, which took place two days previously. The working of the line in 1898 had been most satisfactory, the receipts having increased out of proportion to increased working expenses. A dividend of 2 per cent was declared, which would have been greater if the government subvention had been paid in gold instead of funding loan bonds.

SHIPPING NOTES

—The passengers who left Rio, for Bahia, Pernambuco and New York on the 31st March by the Lamport & Holt liner *Galileo*, were the following: Mrs. W. B. Lee, Miss Julietta Andrade, Mr. Howell Dickson, Dr. M. Millan, Messrs. R. H. Robinson, José Benjamin, wife and son, C. E. Bowers, Joseph Faber and 24 third-class passengers.

—There are complaints of delays caused by the Rio Grande customhouse in the discharge of vessels. The discharge of the steamer *Parangará* took no less than 70 days, and the steamer *Athen*, which arrived in November, had not, at last accounts, finished discharging. If this is the best Rio Grande can do, the port should be declared closed, or ships should refuse to accept charters for such a place.

—Trade with Brazilian ports has been slack during the past week, the small steamer *Malvinas* for Santa Catalina with flour etc. and the deckspace of s. s. *Felipe Lussich* to Rio constitute the total of the week's fixtures to Brazilian ports. The parcel trade to Santos and Rio has, also, declined during the past week, shipments having been under the average although rates of freight hence remain unchanged. —*Times*, Buenos Aires.

—The coasting steamer *Desterro* arrived at Desterro on the 28th ult. and was denied communication with shore when it was found that one of the passengers was slightly ill, although previously many residents had been on board. The steamer was detained two days, and then the passengers for Desterro were put into quarantine at Guarazes, where no buildings and conveniences exist for such purpose. Is it not full time that the public authorities should be made legally responsible for such abuses?

—The Roal Mail steamer *Magdalena*, arrived in Rio on the 3rd inst. with the following passengers: From Southampton: Miss G. E. Swinthinbank, Mrs. Lina Rund, Col. Dennis Creagh, Messrs. G. von Grundherr, A. G. Weigall, S. White, F. Dolbert, Basil J. Freeland, W. L. Williams, W. Wyard, W. Jones, C. Pereira and H. C. Beaumont. From Lisbon: Mrs. E. Aniel, Mr. and Mrs. P. y Monos and Rear Admiral M. J. Alves Barbosa. From Pernambuco: Dr. and Mrs. Joaquim de Souza, infant and nurse. From Bahia: Mrs. Claudemira P. Gomes, Mrs. Maria Felismina, Maria Simplicia and Ampydia Pinto. Mr. and Mrs. Cyrilo P. de Salles, Drs. Dias de Barros, Manoel José Gomes and Alves Guimarães, Messrs. R. J. K. Benjamin, Antonio C. Soveral, Jos. Purcell, A. J. Elias dos Santos, H. da Silva, Estevão L. de Carvalho, José de Barros, Antonio Ribeiro and José Garrido. Also there were 69 passengers in transit for the River Plate.

—"Give a dog a bad name and you may as well hang him!" For years Santos has an unsavory reputation in the River Plate as a hotbed of yellow fever and ships arriving there from that port were scrupulously examined. The pleasing facts since the new front has been made the town of Santos has improved in health, and is less prone to yellow fever this summer than Rio itself, do not seem to have penetrated as far as the River Plate, and all cases of disposition on vessels arriving there from Santos are immediately regarded as incipient cases of yellow fever. Within the last two months we have not had occasion to report one single case of yellow fever in the Plate from Santos, but several cases of measles and other non-infection complaints which were regarded as yellow fever. Only last week five sailors of the *Aldershot* from Santos were reported to be suffering from yellow fever in the Plate, and after 24 hours, the assiduous sanitary authorities down there discovered that the men were only suffering from influenza. The ignorance of the medical officers of the La Plata port of the improved condition of Santos and their unskilled diagnosis of complaints cause unnecessary delays to vessels which an expert in yellow fever would easily avoid.

—It is not pleasant to think of the sufferings of animals loaded on board of cattle ships during the intense heat of last week. Especially must one sympathize with the lot of an animal destined for the Rio market, for greater risks are in general taken, and there is not so much hesitation about loading on the 'tween-deck. The death of 105 out of one lot of 400 bullocks intended for Brazil was so startling a rate of mortality as to call the attention even of the most supine authorities. The veterinary inspectors reported that the mortality was due in part to the excessive heat, which was a truism, and partly to the want of water during the time when the animals were in the Embarcadero. We must confess that we do not quite understand the last clause. If the animals were not watered, it was not for want of supply, and it would have been very much easier to water them in the Embarcadero than after they were put on board. The whole question, however, deserves more attention than it has yet received; but the hot season is practically over, and we suppose it will be forgotten until next summer comes round.—*Review*, Buenos Aires.

LOCAL NOTES

—Provisional recognition of Mr. Will Leonard Lowrie as United States vice-consul-general at this port, was conceded on the 30th ult.

—Among the arrivals on the *Magdalena* yesterday was Miss G. E. Swinthinbank, who comes out to join the nursing staff of the Strangers' Hospital.

—It is reported that before the end of the year President Campos Salles will visit the states of S. Paulo, Paraná, Santa Catharina and Rio Grande do Sul.

—It is reported that, when Vice-President Rosa e Silva takes up his residence in this city, the journal *Debate* will reappear in opposition to the government of President Campos Salles.

—The *Imprensa* of the 31st ult. asserts that ex-President Prudente de Moraes has counselled his most intimate friends to give their most decided support to the Campos Salles administration.

—An election for filling two vacancies in the municipal council was held on Sunday in the 2nd district of this city. The vote pulled was light and there are many complaints of violence and fraud.

—It is stated that the President will come down from Petropolis on the 25th inst. and will then take up his residence at Sylvestre, Santa Theresia, on the Aqueduct road, for the next two months.

—Our esteemed colleague of the *Gazeta de Notícias*, Sr. Henrique Claves, has had the great misfortune to lose his wife, who died in Petropolis on the 1st inst. We beg to tender our sincere condolences.

—It is now stated that Chief of Police Sampaio Ferraz has taken steps for preventing minors from going to gambling-houses. Some time ago it was asserted that he was about to put a stop to gambling altogether.

—An investigation at the post-office has shown that some of the clerks have the habit of opening letters to see whether they contain anything subjecting the recipients to a fine. This is true, for we have seen them do it.

—Unfortunately the rain-storm which we noted in our last issue did not continue beyond the second day. Much good resulted, and the temperature was greatly reduced, but we needed a much greater rainfall to cleanse our dirty streets.

—On last Thursday another prisoner escaped from the casa de detenção, making use of the opening in the roof through which the three prisoners effected their escape some days before. The administrator of the prison and his assistant have been suspended from office.

—Alderman Leite Ribeiro will be presented with his portrait in oil by his admiring friends to-morrow. If one month's services dedicated to the municipality entitle him to such a recognition as this, what will a whole year's service demand?

—It is announced that Dr. Joaquim Nabuco, accompanied by his secretaries, will leave for London on the 19th inst. per R. M. S. *Magdalena*, commissioned by the government to negotiate a settlement of the British Guiana boundary dispute.

—The local press states that the chief of police of this city has received from English and French police authorities telegrams asking for the arrest of criminals who the fact posed for have arrived in Brazil. Has the fact been made public in order to warn those criminals?

—It is said that the executive commission of the republican party, which elected Dr. Campos Salles to the presidency, will soon meet to decide upon various urgent questions, and to take steps for the creation of a newspaper organ in this capital to defend the programme of the party.

—We take much pleasure in noting the arrival here of Mr. Frank D. Hill, who has been re-appointed to the United States consulate at Santos. Mr. Hill was consul at Santos two years ago, and then wrote a very full and careful report on the state of S. Paulo, its coffee industry, and the trade of the port of Santos.

—The opponents of President Campos Salles will probably seek to combine moderation with firmness; their principal object doubtless being to force him to respect his pledges.

—It is announced that the Pope has granted to Sr. Cambiaso, a Rua do Ovidor merchant, the apostolic blessing upon himself and his descendants to the third generation. We shall now expect to hear that Sr. Cambiaso has set the apostolic example in mercantile circles of dropping prices when the *cambio* goes up just as readily as they are increased when exchange goes down.

—On the night of the 27th ult. building No. 40 Rua de S. Bento was destroyed by fire. This building was occupied by a firm of coffee merchants and there were stored in it at the time 8,000 bags of coffee, of which 3,500 had already been sold. The loss is estimated at 400,000. The business was insured for 100,000 in the Manchester Co. and the building, which belongs to the S. Bento monastery, was insured.

—No official statement has yet been published in regard to the alleged violation of the rights of Brazilian citizens by Bolivian authorities on the border. We do not know whether there is any just ground for complaint in this instance, but it seems to us that the Brazilian government would be better prepared to protect the rights of its countrymen if it kept its troops stationed at frontier posts instead of at places in which they are not needed.

—An anonymous writer in the *Jornal do Commercio* accuses President Campos Salles of causing to be reinstated at Campinas a post master who had been dismissed for tampering with the mails. The director-general of the post office opposed the reinstatement and tendered his resignation. Four months' leave of absence was given him and during the period of this leave the reinstatement was made. This is a very serious charge, which for the honor of the government will, we hope, be contradicted and refuted.

—On the 30th the police arrested a man named Manoel Lourenço, whose reputation has not been of the best, and who has lately been spending money so lavishly that it has excited suspicion. Lourenço left Rio about a year ago, and returned from Mandos only 15 days ago, but just before he left the latter place the commercial house of Luiz Chile e Sobrinhos was broken into and 30,000\$ in jewellery and 140,000\$ in cash were taken. Lourenço is suspected of this burglary and will probably be sent to Mandos for trial.

—An attempt to escape from the casa de detenção on the 27th resulted in the flight of three prisoners and in the discovery and shooting of another, who proved to be Angelo de Bellis, the Italian priest captured some time ago with a large quantity of counterfeit money in his possession. Padre Bellis received a severe wound but at last accounts is doing well. He explained to the officials that he was compelled by another prisoner to make this attempt to escape, which shows that the *padre* is as reckless in his use of the truth as in his use of treasury notes.

—The three Cherentes Indians who have been visiting the President and enjoying the delights of Rio society for the past ten days or so, left for home, *via* Uberaba, on the 30th ult., taking with them a professor and eight cases of merchandise, consisting of agricultural implements, arms, ammunition, clothing, seeds, fishhooks and even books. They will now return home and tell their adventures to the untutored savages, with Portuguese names, who have never yet ventured within the influence of our civilization, but who will surely want to come next year.

—On the 27th ult. at 3 o'clock a. m. 18 prisoners at the casa de detenção attempted to make their escape through an opening that they had made in the roof. They were discovered by a sentinel who gave the alarm. Three of the prisoners succeeded in escaping and one, Angelo de Bellis, a priest accused of counterfeiting, was wounded by the police force. It is stated that the latter exhausted his supply of ammunition in firing at the prisoners, who, if they had known this, could probably have escaped. The affair has excited much comment and the prison authorities have been severely censured by a part of the press.

—We once more call the attention of our valued contemporary the *Rio News* to the delay with which it reaches this city. Rio Janeiro is only three days voyaged from Montevideo, and mail steamers pass every third or fourth day, yet the *Rio News* never reaches us until some ten or twelve days old. For instance, the issue of March 7, from which we note above, only arrived here on Friday the 17th instant, ten days after publication. Surely it can be sent quicker than that.—*Montevideo Times*, 19th March.

—We are sorry for the irregular delivery of the *News* to our friends in Montevideo, but we do not see how we can help it under present circumstances. We send our papers by the three principal mail lines (two English and one French), and as their steamers nearly all sail in the early part of the week, frequently before our paper is out of the press, we sometimes miss them and have to wait for the next regular mail. We have been trying to go to press earlier than Tuesday evening, but the large quantity of 'copy' coming in on Mondays and Tuesdays has thus far prevented our doing so. We are as anxious as our readers to do the paper out for the first mail, and still hope we may be able to do it.—*Eds. News*.

—In view of the sharp criticisms of the administration of the casa de detenção, from which a few prisoners escaped some days ago, the administrator, Capt. Joaquim Luiz de Barros, has resigned and Major João Polycarpo Ferreira has been appointed to succeed him. One of the escaped prisoners was captured on the 30th ult. and says that the opening in the roof was made long ago and had been repaired with a couple of planks which they easily removed.

—A few days since a person claiming to be a military officer named Sarmiento, went to various restaurants and ordered the best they could give. When finished he gave a meaningful smile to waiter and cashier and settled his bill in that way, which is of course made easy by the privileges enjoyed by the military classes. He then took a carriage for a drive, and tried to pay the coachman in the same way, but the latter would not have it, and took him to the police. The military authorities were at once advised, when it was discovered that the man had no right to his uniform. Strangely enough he was not placed under arrest.

BUSINESS NOTES

—In some parts of Minas Geraes the bean crop has been injured by drought; but it is thought that recent rains will save part of the crop.

—At a meeting of business men and operatives held in this city on Friday it was resolved to ask for the modification of art. 75 of the new regulations on the tobacco tax.

—A telegram of the 31st ult. says that Pedro Gracie Filho has contracted to furnish beef to the city of Pará. For this purpose he will establish a line of steamers making one trip every month between Pará and the River Plate.

—Changes have been authorized in the regulations governing the operations of exchange brokers. It will require an expert by and to test just what the unfortunate broker must do in order not to violate some one of these multitudinous regulations.

—The investigation into the conduct of treasury clerks, who are accused of levying blackmail on creditors of the state, will be initiated on the 4th inst. They will of course deny the charge, and hundreds of lawyers who have had to pay dearly for the dispatch of their business, will keep silence for fear of future complications.

—The telegraph department is now issuing telegraph stamps of 200 and 500 reis to be used in the payment of urban telegrams. The urban district comprises the following stations: Central, Nietheroy (Rua dr. Conceição 72), Santa Cruz fortress, Rio Comprido, Engenho Novo, Central RR. station, Largo dos Leões, Prahina, Santa Theresia, S. Christovão, and Largo do Machado. The charge is 500 reis for a message not exceeding 20 words, and 200 reis for each 10 words, or less, over that number. If the message is not delivered within two hours the sender is entitled to the restitution of his money, but no receipt will be given to him when the message is sent, which will probably make the restitution a dead letter.

—The directors of the British Bank of South America, Limited, in their report for the financial year ended December 31st last, state that the gross profits for the year, after allowing for rebate of interest on current bills and drafts and interest on deposits, and making full provision for bad and doubtful debts, amount to £11,186 brought forward from the balance of £11,186 brought forward from the previous year, making £160,876. From this all charges at the head office and branches, amounting to £92,368, have to be deducted, leaving £68,508 available. Out of this sum the directors had transferred £20,000 to the reserve fund, raising it to £320,000; they had also written £5,000 off bank premises in South America, reducing the amount of that account to £136,631. An interim dividend of 6s. per share was paid in September and a further share was paid in December, payable on 24th March, making for the year a distribution of 12s. per share, or 6 per cent., free of income-tax, on the paid-up capital of the bank. A sum of £13,508 remained to be carried forward.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—The sixth currency burning took place on Saturday last, making a total of 6,000,000\$ to date.

—It is stated that payments to the amount of over 14,000,000\$ were made by the national treasury in the last five days of March.

—It is asserted that the minister of interior has decided not to pay mileage to senators and deputies residing in Rio de Janeiro.

—In the selection of notes for burning preference, we think, should be given to those that will shortly be subject to withdrawal.

—On the 31st ult. six months' interest became due on the gold bonds of 1868. The *Jornal do Commercio* publishes the report that this interest will not be paid.

—On last Tuesday the London and Brazilian Bank received from the treasury the sum of 1,881,508\$229 for services rendered last year to the department of marine.

—On Wednesday the minister of finance consulted the tribunal of accounts in regard to making a deficiency appropriation of 575,000 for the payment of interest belonging to the year 1898.

—The tribunal of accounts has been asked to register a special appropriation of 3,600,000 for the payment of interest on the internal loan of 1897. This appropriation is made by executive decree No. 3,241 of the 28th ult.

—The war department has dismissed the purchasing agent of the arsenal, in whose accounts the shortage mentioned in our last issue had been discovered. This shortage, it is now said, amounts to over 12,000 instead of only 5,000, as was first supposed.

—If the government really intends burning 17,000,000 in treasury notes, why does it not burn the whole sum at once? It certainly must be very inconvenient for the foreign banks to send representatives twice a week for 8 1/2 weeks to witness the burning of these notes.

—The March receipts of the Rio cotton-house amounted to 5,371,635,717, against 8,117,843,555 for the same month of last year and 8,160,800,672 in 1897. The total receipts for the quarter were 20,840,033,964 this year, 22,770,745,613 last year, and 26,003,518,352 in 1897. The 10 per cent gold produced on 473,450,922 in March and 1,516,537,451 for the quarter.

—It was stated some weeks ago that the government had arrived at an agreement with the principal holders of the gold bonds of 1889. The statement seems to have been incorrect, for the *Noticia* in its issue of last Wednesday says that at that date negotiations were still pending in regard to those bonds as well as in relation to the gold bonds of 1868.

—The *Noticia* says that at the departments of marine, war and interior the appropriations for the year have been divided into monthly quotas, which in no instance up to the present have the respective ministers permitted the expenses to exceed. That journal adds that at the department of interior very beneficial results have been derived from a strict supervision of the requisitions for stationery and office furniture.

—On the 30th the tribunal de contas registered the following payments: 958,104,231 to various persons for supplies furnished the Central railway in 1898, 378,647,334 to Wilson Sons & Co., Ltd., for repairs on the torpedo boat *Benito Gonçalves*, 1,399,914,893 to the telegraph department for the payment of the subscription of the Amazon Telegraph Co. for the 4th quarter of 1898, 25,722,334 to the Amazon Steam Navigation Co. as subsidies for voyages in December last, 44,777,848 to Carlos Moreaux for repairs on the cruiser *Trajano*, besides three small sums for sundry accounts.

—The *Financial News* of March 6th quotes from the *Finanz Chronik* to the following effect: "The confidence of the leading financial circles of London in the honesty and straight forwardness of the Brazilian government grows less every day, and those who have some insight into the matter do not express any surprise." Reasons for this attitude are said to have been the failure of the government, up to that time, to redeem its promise in regard to the withdrawal of currency from circulation, and also to the controversy with the Ceará Harbour Corporation, which our London contemporary says will now be laid before Her Majesty's government. Some of this might also have been said of the arbitrary conversion of the '89 bonds, but the proposition being fully known there, but the critic evidently had enough without that. His conclusion in regard to the new President will undoubtedly prove to be unpleasant reading, for he says: "It appears more and more plain every day that people were mistaken in their hopes of the trustworthiness of Dr. Campos Sales." Let us hope the President will hasten to correct this rising bad impression.

—On Sunday the *Jornal do Commercio* published a statement of the revenue derived from the taxes on tobacco, beverages and matches in the first quarter of 1899, compared with that of 1898, but failed to say whether the respective figures belong to the whole country or only to the city of Rio de Janeiro. These figures are as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Item (Tobacco, Beverages, Matches) and 2 columns of revenue for 1st quarter 1899 and 1st quarter 1898.

This statement, while showing a large increase, does not appear to confirm the budget estimate, which anticipated from the three articles a revenue of 15,500,000 for the year 1899, or at the rate of 3,875,000 per quarter.

—The receipts of the federal revenue office at Rio de Janeiro amounted last month to 1,323,854,333, against 1,331,980,646 in March, 1898. If we deduct from these sums the *Jornal do Commercio's* figures (which we suppose to refer to this city, though it is not so stated,) for the revenue collected in March from tobacco, beverages and matches, the amount of revenue derived from other sources is shown to be as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Month (March 1898, March 1899) and Revenue.

—It is stated that many accounts against the government will fall into arrear on account of not having been audited in time. This will cause much loss and inconvenience to the respective creditors, who will have to wait for a new appropriation.

COMMERCIAL.

Table with 2 columns: Item (Par value of the Brazilian milreis, Bank rate of exchange, Present value of the Brazilian milreis) and Value.

EXCHANGE.

March 27.—The Banco Nacional maintained an official rate of 6 1/2 d. on London all day and the market opened there were bank bills at 6 1/2 d. but quotations went down during the morning until the market closed at 6 1/4 d. against private paper at 6 1/4 d. There was little business done during the afternoon and bank bills were with difficulty obtained at 6 1/2 d. for a time, and the banks refused to buy private paper at any lower rate than 6 1/4 d. at the before closing time, two of the foreign banks at 6 1/4 d. and the closing prices were bank bills at 6 1/4 d. and 6 27/32 d. and 257 milreis worth 256 and 257 milreis gold during the day.

March 28.—The official rate of the day was 6 1/4 d. in all the banks during the day. The *Francia* and *Nacional* banks were the exceptions which closed their doors to their boards. The market opened with bank bills at 6 1/4 d. in two of the foreign banks but as private paper was freely purchased at the same rate, the two banks quickly withdrew their drawing rate, and substituted 6 27/32 d. which was practically the drawing rate of the whole day in all the banks. Private paper was quoted at 6 1/4 d. with free sales, and the approved paper also found money at that quotation outside of the banks, as they refused to buy under 6 27/32 d. The market closed sustained but without animation with bank bills at 6 27/32 d. and 6 3/4 d. the higher quotation for legitimate customers only, and private paper at 6 1/4 d. The value of the paper milreis was from 252 to 254 milreis and 251 to 254 milreis gold during the day.

March 29.—The official rate of the day was 6 1/4 d. in the foreign banks and 6 27/32 d. in the Banco Nacional. The first business of the day was in bank bills at 6 27/32 d. and in private paper at 6 1/4 d. The holders of exchanges were exceedingly firm at 6 1/4 d. as they knew they had to demand for the engagements of three days that fell together. The drawing rate consequently dropped to 6 1/4 d. and some of the banks even refused to draw at that rate without conditions, and private paper was offered at 6 27/32 d. without buyers being found at that rate. During the afternoon there was a revival on the part of the banks which drew freely 6 27/32 d. against private paper at 6 27/32 d. and they remained the same up to the close of the day. The value of the paper milreis was from 252 to 254 milreis and 251 to 254 milreis gold of the corresponding day of last year were:

Table with 2 columns: Item (London, Paris, Hamburg, New York) and 2 columns of exchange rates for 1899 and 1898.

March 30.—Church holiday.

March 31.—Church holiday.

April 1.—The banks opened with an official rate of 6 1/4 d. but only the *Brasiliense* bank maintained it intact. In the course of the morning the *Francia* and *Nacional* banks put out 6 1/4 d. and the *English* banks adopted 6 1/4 d. The market opened during the first part of the day the banks drawing at 6 27/32 d. cautiously and offering to buy private paper at 6 27/32 d. and offering to purchase at 6 1/4 d. By 11 o'clock a demand set in which caused bank bills to fall to 6 1/4 d. when private paper was disposed of at 6 1/4 d. when the demands were satisfied, the banks became firmer and drew freely at 6 1/4 d. against private paper at 7 1/4 d. The afternoon passed without animation at the last quoted rates until the last hour when the market became slacker, and the closing prices of the day were bank bills at 6 27/32 d. and 6 1/4 d. with private paper at 6 27/32 d. and 6 1/4 d. and value of the paper milreis was from 250 to 252 milreis gold.

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND

Table with 2 columns: Item (Guaranteed accounts, Head office, Bills receivable, etc.) and Amount.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITE D

Table with 2 columns: Item (Capital, Reserve Fund) and Amount.

Table with 2 columns: Item (Assets: Capital, un-called, Bills discounted, etc.) and Amount.

Table with 2 columns: Item (Liabilities: Capital subscribed, Deposits in account current, etc.) and Amount.

R. & O. E. Rio de Janeiro, 4th April, 1899. For the London and Brazilian Bank, Limited, F. Broad, Actg. Manager. A. G. C. Blake, Actg. Accountant.

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED

Table with 2 columns: Item (Capital, Reserve fund) and Amount.

BALANCE SHEET OF THE RIO BRANCH, 29TH MARCH, 1899.

Table with 2 columns: Item (Assets: Bills discounted, Bills receivable, etc.) and Amount.

Table with 2 columns: Item (Liabilities: Deposits, fixed maturity and with notice, etc.) and Amount.

E. & O. E. Rio de Janeiro, 3rd April, 1899. For the London and River Plate Bank, Limited, Havilland A. DeLisle, Manager. C. H. Lloyd, Acting Accountant.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 4th March, 1899.

Exports.

Coffee.—The declared sales for the week ended March 25th were returned as 35,000 bags against entries of 37,000 bags and shipments of 63,249 bags. On Monday the packers and factors arranged business between themselves on a base of 12,800 per arroba of No. 7 type. The shippers in spite of the weakness of money market showed no great eagerness to make offers and the 5,000 bags they bought during the day were at bases ranging from 12,800 to 13,400 according to the necessity of filling orders. Those who were not so pressed contented themselves with offering 12,800 for No. 7. In Santos the market was calm with good average selling at 7800 per to kilos. The declared sales there for the previous week were 16,000 bags for the United States and 30,000 bags for Europe. The shipments were 17,000 bags for the United States and 52,000 bags for Europe. The foreign markets were steady and reported the previous week's sales as 53,000 bags in New York, 53,000 in Havre, 29,000 in Hamburg and 18,000 in London, a total of 153,000 bags against 241,000 bags in the week before. On Tuesday there was a perceptible increase of animation in the Rio market but no change in prices. Packers and factors did business at the rate of the previous day. The shippers bought in 10,000 bags, but the demand on their part was not a general one. They continued to offer 12,800 per arroba for No. 7, but the packers were firm at 12,800 and some obtained 12,800. Santos remained unaltered and the news from the foreign market was devoid of interest. On Wednesday the local market was brighter in tone, and business was done between packers and factors at 12,800 for No. 7. Although the shippers were more active in their demand, they resisted any increase of price on the rates of the previous day, and the 10,000 bags bought were at 12,800 to 12,800 for No. 7 in spite of the low rate of exchange and the fact that the market would be closed on the two succeeding days. The Santos market was firm with good average still selling at 12,800 per kilos. The foreign markets were unchanged with the exception of Hamburg which reported a brisk demand and an upward tendency in price. Thursday and Friday were church holidays in Brazil and no business was done. The Rio market was greatly improved in tone on Saturday when negotiations between packers and factors were realised on a base of 12,800 for No. 7 type. The shippers were influenced by the drop in exchange during the morning and by the necessity of making shipments, and raised their offers cautiously to 12,800, but the packers were firm and exacted 12,800 and 12,600 for the 11,000 bags sold. The upward tendency was also noted in Santos where good average rose to 7800 per to kilos with the market firm and a good demand. The foreign markets had no change to report.

The shipments since our last report have been: 28,238 bags for the United States, 2,757 " " Europe, 4,200 " " Cape of Good Hope, 75 " " River Plate, etc., 6,547 " " Coastwise, 41,817 bags.

The following ships sailed with coffee last week:

Table with 2 columns: Item (United States: Mar. 25 Baltimore Amer. bk Good News, etc.) and Amount.

Table with 2 columns: Item (Europe: Mar. 24 London Br. str. Gothic, etc.) and Amount.

Table with 2 columns: Item (Elsewhere: Mar. 27 Buenos Aires Fr. str. Bristol, etc.) and Amount.

The receipts for the past week were 44,631 bags, against 56,209 bags for the previous week and 74,994 bags for the week before.

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

Table with 3 columns: No. 6, Apr. 1, Mar. 24.

The stock in all hands was estimated this morning at 229,544 bags, against 232,337 bags a week ago. The Santos stock is reported at 469,890 bags.

The shipments of coffee during March were as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Item (United States: New York, New Orleans, Baltimore, etc.) and Amount.

The exporters were the following:

Table with 2 columns: Item (J. W. Doane & Co., Arbuckle Brothers, etc.) and Amount.

The movement in the market during the past nine months of the present harvest as compared with the corresponding period of the two preceding harvests is returned as follows in bags:

Table with 4 columns: Item (Railway, Coastwise, Inside harbor, In transit, etc.) and 3 columns of amounts for 1896-97, 1897-98, 1898-99.



Daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro

Table with columns for Receipts, Shipments, and Stock at Santos. Includes sub-sections for Imports and Totals.

Rosin.—No new consignments came to hand during last week. The market is strong at last week's rates...

Cement.—No fresh arrivals. There has been no change in the firmness of the market or in prices since our last report.

Indian Corn.—There were no receipts during the past week. The stock on hand is still a large one, but the demand continues good.

Beans.—No arrivals from abroad. There is a slack demand, and the local mills can only obtain 4300 per 40 kilos.

Hay.—The receipts last week were 6,000 bales from Rosario by the Argentina. The demand is brisk but the supply is very large which has caused prices to go down to 180 reis per kilo.

Coal.—The following vessels arrived with coal last week:—

Table listing coal arrivals with columns for From, Ex, and Tons.

Rum.—The week's supply was of average quantity, and the following prices now rule:—

Table listing rum prices for various origins like Pernambuco, Bahia, and Canpos.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

MARCH 29. CARRIFF.—Germ. bk. Eba; 1,150 tons; Robertson; 63 ds.; coal to Wilson, Sons & Co.

MAR. 30. ROSARIO DE SANTA FE.—Br. lug. Argentina; 583 tons; McQuarrie; 31 ds.; hay to J. Souza & Co.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

MARCH 30. FALMOUTH.—Sweed lug. Spithoid; 246 tons; Swensen; salt hides.

FREIGHTS.

Table listing freight rates for various ports like New Orleans, Genoa, Marseilles, Southampton, London, Havre, Antwerp, Bordeaux, Montevideo, Buenos Aires.

ENGAGEMENTS.

Table listing vessel engagements for Southampton, Genoa, River Plate, Antwerp, Constantinople, Marseilles, New Orleans.

Vessels Afloat & Chartered for Rio

Table listing vessels afloat and chartered for Rio with columns for Name, Origin, and Date.

Table listing arrivals of foreign steamers with columns for Name, From, and Consigned to.

Arrivals of foreign steamers.

Table listing arrivals of foreign steamers with columns for Date, Name, From, and Consigned to.

Departures of foreign steamers.

Table listing departures of foreign steamers with columns for Date, Name, For, and Cargo.

• Calling at intermediate ports.

Foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, April and 1899.

Table listing foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro with columns for Name, Tons, Arrived, From, and Consignees.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

March 27.

Table listing stock and share prices for various companies like Apolices, Constructor, Republica, Loterias Nacionales.

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Table listing stock and share prices for various companies like Apolices, Constructor, Republica, Loterias Nacionales.

SATURDAY'S QUOTATIONS—S. PAULO.

Table listing Saturday's quotations in S. Paulo with columns for Name, Price, and Seller/Buyer.

Stocks and Bonds and Joint Stock Companies --- April 3rd

CERVEJARIA BRAHMA

(Brama Brewery)

RIO DE JANEIRO.

142, RUA VISCONDE DE SAPUCAHY

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Beer in barrels (shops) and bottled.

Makes a speciality of packing in cases containing 4 dozen bottles, ready for shipment to the interior.

GEORGE MASCHKE & Co.

PROPRIETORS

Missing Friends.

The British consul will be glad to receive information of the following:

SAMUEL, David, who arrived in Rio de Janeiro in 1838 as mate on board the "William Pitt," of Jersey.

DRAKE, or BUTLER, Thomas Carter - Born 1860, who is supposed to have died at Rio 3 years ago. His photograph can be seen at the Consulate.

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.

To travellers on Land or Sea.

No traveller should forget to take with him a box of pills or a bottle of Tincture of Nectandra Amara, which might come very handy in cases of sudden nausea or any other disarrangement of the stomach or intestines, so frequent during travels. This marvellous remedy is accompanied by a prospectus in three languages, viz Portuguese, English and French to facilitate its use among natives and foreigners. For sale at all Druggists and Chemists and at the manufacturer's depot, No. 74, Rua S. Pedro, 1st floor, Rio de Janeiro.

S. Paulo

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We have added two or three new lines to our stock, among these are the Magee Cook-stoves (for wood or coal) and Oil Cook-stoves.

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We wish to thank our patrons and friends for their generous patronage of the past and assure them that we shall endeavor to fully merit the same in the future.

C. F. HAMMETT & Co.

13 RUA DA QUITANDA SÃO PAULO

VICTORIA STORE

SÃO PAULO

NEWSAGENTS. BOOKSELLERS

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Assortments of English Novels, Books, Shoes, Linens, & Bennett's Hats, Pear's soap, and nearly every English article of general use, on hand.

Agents for Lipson's teas, of which there is a very good stock.

VICTORIA STORE

Caixa O. São Paulo.

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

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

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

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

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

Table with columns: Capital, Shares, Emitted, Par, Cotton Mills, etc., Paid, Reserve fund, Last Dividend, Last quotation. Lists various cotton mills and other industries.

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

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



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**VEGETABLE, FLOWER,  
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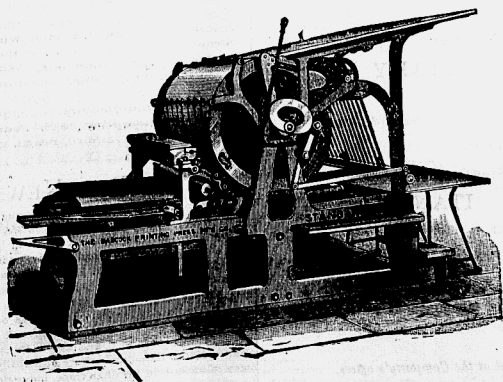
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One of the nicest dinner clarets that  
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26 cases were treated on board s.s. "Olin-  
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ctandra and of these, 22 cases were com-  
pletely cured, and the remaining four be-  
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The illustrious naval surgeon Dr. Henri-  
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Tincture of Nectandra Amara of Mr. Antero  
Leivas against sea sickness and always  
with excellent results.

Numberless testimonials of travellers jus-  
tify the results obtained by these distin-  
guished physicians, with the Tincture and  
pills of the Nectandra Amara against sea-  
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N. B. The Nectandra Amara pills are for-  
mulated with the same doses of the Ne-  
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which are liquid and cannot, therefore, be  
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For sea sickness, nausea in pregnancy,  
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and dissolved in a small glass of Port wine  
in order that they may be taken as a liquid to  
insure a prompt action; it is also to facilitate  
for adults and children who cannot take  
dry pills, and in this case they can be di-  
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Under contracts with the British and Brazilian  
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Date	Steamer	Destination
1899		
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" 17	Nile	Montevideo & Buenos Ayres

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Oravia.....	Apr. 11th
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Drink  
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Take a little  
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 avoid excessive  
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 you can then  
 afford to drink  
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 Scotch is the  
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Carbon .....	86.51 per cent.
Hydrogen .....	4.44 " "
Oxygen .....	4.95 " "
Nitrogen .....	0.66 " "
Sulphur .....	0.61 " "
Ash.....	1.54 " "
Water.....	1.29 " "

100.00 per cent.

Calorific Power. Pounds of water evaporated from 212° Fah. by one pound of the coal, as determined  
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 This coal is of high Calorific Power, being in this respect equal to the best Welsh Steam Coal, and is  
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The Nectandra Amara Pills are prepared  
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 British and American Mail*. It assumed its present  
 title at the beginning of April, 1876, when it was pub-  
 lished three times a month. From a tri-monthly it has  
 been changed to a weekly publication, and from four  
 pages it has been increased to twelve.

As an advertising medium *The News* occupies an  
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will sail for  
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will sail for  
 Bahía, Estancia and Aracajú  
 on the 5th inst.

The Steamer  
**ITANEMA**

will sail for  
**PERNAMBUCO**  
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