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Capital paid up..... " 750,000
Reserve fund..... " 600,000

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

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos (Caixa 350.) (Caixa 185.)

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England..... N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London
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Subscribed capital. £ 1,500,000
Realized do " 900,000
Reserve fund " 1,000,000

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Idem paid up..... " 800,000
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N. B. This capital to be

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

Profits in suspense . . . Rs. 9,075:823\$568 on 30th June 1898.

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UNCLE ABNER'S RECOLLECTIONS.

FIRST IMPRESSIONS OF RIO.

The great majority of men, said Uncle Abner, are in the habit of looking upon religion as an abstract thing, a belief based upon fixed dogmas, a faith clearly defined and unchangeable, a rule of life as rigid and unchanging as the laws which govern the universe. And yet, when we compare the methods employed by different men to give expression to their religious beliefs, we find a variety almost as great as the number of men concerned. The dogma may remain the same, but the practice varies with the man. Suppose John Knox could be landed in Rio de Janeiro, would he admit that there is any religion here? Or suppose one of Rio's favorite clergymen could be transplanted to some Scotch Presbyterian hamlet, or to a Puritan village in New England, on a Sunday, what would be his opinions? The personal factor is a much larger one than we are accustomed to think—so large in fact, that I am not sure there are not as many distinct religions in the world as there are reasoning individuals.

Of course when I landed in this city, I had something of the Puritan's conception of religion, and his reverence for sacred things. I had inherited it. My beliefs might not have been quite in step with these feelings, but that made no difference. To me, Sunday was a day for rest and worship, a church was a sacred edifice, a church service was a gathering of devout men and women for a pre-eminently solemn purpose. I had inherited these feelings, and somehow I never reacted against them, nor saw anyone violate them, without feeling a shock. It was something like my experience with thunder storms when a small boy. Somehow I had come to believe that if one spoke aloud when it was thundering, the lightning would strike him, and I unconsciously kept silence at such times long after I knew better. And the shock was distinctly felt long after I knew to a certainty that the thunderbolt did not fall upon the puny head that dared to speak when the rumbling voice of Jove was in the air.

You can easily imagine, then, how the free and easy customs in these latitudes impressed me. I found that Sunday was the liveliest day of the whole week. In those days the retail shops were nearly all open on Sundays, as were all the saloons, vendas, kiosques, etc. It was the accepted day for horse races, boat races and cock-fights; for opening the sessions of the General Assembly and for school festivities, dedications of buildings and inaugurating things. And it was the chosen day for elections, which were largely held in those days in the churches. The poor

old Emperor always had something to do on Sunday, and he used to sleep at his post in doing it. It was anything but a day of rest; it was a day of recreation, of dissipation, of festivity and fatigue. The little venda boy began his work earlier and worked later than on any other day in the week, and the tobacconist and bar-tender counted up more *coffe* at night than for any other two days.

I was not greatly impressed with the appearance of the churches, for there was something in the patched and heavy-looking plastered exteriors which vulgarized what ought to be an elevated sentiment. When you walk through the massive portals of St. Paul's and look up to the ceilings far above, you feel as though you were being lifted above the common things of life. But I never felt such a sensation on entering the portal of any one of these little plastered churches, whose walls were cracked and patched, and whose interiors were dark and close. There is nothing in such a church to elevate men, nor to inspire them. It is made of broken stone and mortar and plaster like the meanest shop on the street, and it inspires just about as much reverence.

The completion of the Candelaria church has of course given Rio something better than what I am criticising, and others are better than the type presented, but there is I think no disputing the statement that the churches here are for the most part cheap, tawdry, ugly affairs, structures that belittle the faith they represent.

Like many another stranger, I was struck with the reverence shown by all classes in passing a church entrance—the uncovering of the head, often the turning of the face reverently toward the high altar, and not infrequently the making of the sign of the cross. Perhaps the most unconsciously reverent people were the lower-class Portuguese, whose display of homage and piety seemed to be perfectly spontaneous and instinctive. Centuries of obedience to the requirements of the church could not fail to make such a people blindly observant of every custom of such a character, and it came as naturally as the simple habits of their plodding lives.

And then, to my horror and mystification, the reverent wayfarer not infrequently supplemented this touching act of homage to the portal of the church, by defiling and dishonoring the edifice when he had turned the corner. How can one account for such a contradiction? What can be the faith, the sentiment, the sincerity of men who can perform two acts so diametrically opposed to each other and almost within the same breath. I'm sure I can't make it out. It is one of those contradictions of life, which reason fails to explain. I have no business, perhaps, to say that the reverence is a sham which a man shows in passing the church door—but it won't keep step somehow with the lack of reverence which follows.

As for the conduct of worshippers inside, I can hardly be considered a fair judge, for I have visited the churches only on *feita* days. Two-thirds of the crowd, at least, are usually black or of mixed blood, and it has always seemed to me that their conception of worship is very much like that of children. They fill the body of the church, laughing, whispering, talking sometimes, pushing here and there, always exhibiting more curiosity than reverence. They are extremely impressionable, but the impressions soon fade and leave them as they were. And if you look closely, you will nearly always find some kind of a charm suspended from their necks, to bring luck and ward off evil spirits. Evidently their faith in the saints is not altogether sufficient.

I was also impressed with another contrast, but for this explanation are doubtless forthcoming. In the good old times when the soldier, and priest, and adventurer were settling down on the land, the priest seems to have had a thought for the future, and he lost no time in picking out the most desirable localities for his churches and monaster-

ies. With but few exceptions the churches, and monasteries, and convents dating back to the years when the first settlements were formed, were all located on the best and most picturesque sites. Think of Rio as a little town hugging the eastern and northern sides of Castle Hill, and straggling around through the narrow gap, between that hill and Santo Antonio Hill. The old wall and moat passed through Rua Uruguayana and down across Rua da Alfandega between Quitanda and Candelaria. In those days the water front was where Rua 1º de Março now runs, and the Cruz dos Militares church was located on a rock projecting out into the bay. It was not much of a town pent up within these limits, and a few scattered habitations outside were all that made up the future capital of Brazil. Back of it were jungle-covered levels, full of swamps and ponds, and to the south of this level ground the forest-clad slopes of the Carioca mountains. And then imagine what must have been the far-seeing acuteness of the priests and monks. The Jesuits established themselves on Castle Hill, where they created a college and planned a great church. The Franciscans located themselves on Santo Antonio Hill, where they built a monastery and church. The Benedictines were a little more venturesome, and wiser as the results have shown, for they went farther afield and took possession of a little hill overlooking the upper bay, on which they built a great monastery. And the Carmelites after building a monastery within the walls, which afterwards became a dependency of the old palace, also ventured outside and located a church and monastery on the shore of the bay a short distance south of the town, and later on a convent on the hillside above, from which an enchanting view was obtained of the harbor entrance. A little hermitage near the shore of the bay was taken over by the Franciscans about a hundred years after the city was founded, and it became the celebrated Ajuda convent, whose windows in those days looked out upon the sandy beach where the waves broke fresh and strong from the blue sea beyond. It was not on a hill, but it stood on the shore of the bay, overlooked the harbor entrance and was surrounded with spacious gardens. The founders of the city, the Sá family, built a little chapel on the summit of Castle Hill, which they dedicated to the patron saint of the city, St. Sebastian, and within which they deposited the bones of Estacio de Sá, who effected the first settlement. This little chapel then became the parish church, and a hundred years later the cathedral church. As the city spread out on the level, it was abandoned and then, within the present century was turned over to the Italian Capuchins, who had once resided on the level near the site of the English church, and then finally located themselves on Castle Hill. On the same hill we find the episcopal seminary and on Conceição Hill the episcopal residence, overlooking the bay on one side and the city on the other.

Later on, when the city outgrew its walls and spread out over the level ground, it absorbed a great number of little hermitages and chapels erected by pious sinners as the price of a life, or of some successful venture. The Candelaria church, to-day the finest religious edifice in Rio de Janeiro, stands upon the site of a chapel erected by a thankful mariner who had been scared out of his reckoning by a great storm at sea. Many of these humble little chapels became churches later on, but the city pressed in against them and they either had no lands to protect themselves with, or else they built on them in order to acquire a revenue from rentals. And from this it happens that many a church has been swallowed up by the city, and we can see of it only its unprepossessing front. Some of them, like that of S. Pedro, have architectural pretensions which are completely hidden by the surrounding buildings. Even the Candelaria is completely closed in at the sides by commercial houses.

And here is the contrast—the eagerness of the early churchmen to secure commanding sites for their churches to make them dominate their surroundings, and the weakness of their successors who were content to locate their edifices anywhere and to allow them to be swallowed up by secular buildings. The octagonal church on Gloria Hill, which can be seen by every traveller entering the bay, and by every person going out to the southern districts of the city, is always admired. Its surroundings are picturesque and the little church is made beautiful by them. Compare with this the Roman rotunda of S. Pedro, located in the heart of Rio's busiest commercial district and shut in closely by commercial edifices. No one thinks it beautiful, nor even stops to look at it. And yet, were S. Pedro church located on a site like that which the Gloria church occupies, it would undoubtedly become one of the attractions of the city.

(To be continued.)

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(Cafetete)

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 and well-furnished, good shower and warm baths, disinfectants in the water-closets, drinking water filtered by the Pasteur system, good table-service, and is, therefore, to be considered the first hotel of the 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 No. 120 RUA DO RIACHUELO 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 for all central points of the city passing the door. It has a large and beautiful dining-room, particularly suitable for ladies and children, and well-mounted bath-rooms provided with hot and cold water. The Hotel is especially 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 20 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 LARANJEIRAS, 181

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

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

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.

AN EARLY HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH CHURCH IN RIO.

Reproduced by The Church Echo from an account published in 1828 by Rev. R. Walsh, Chaplain to H. B. M. Ambassador at Rio de Janeiro.

The edifice stands on the Rua dos Barbohos, and is distinguished as being the first ever erected in South America. Before it was built, divine service was only performed occasionally on board any king's or merchant's ship, in the bay, of which the English on shore used to avail themselves. But in the year 1810, by one of the articles of the treaty then made by Lord Strangford with the Brazilian government, it was stipulated that the British should be permitted to build a church for divine service, provided it was erected, not as a public edifice, but as a private house, and did not use bells to assemble the congregation. This latter stipulation was unnecessary, as the residences of the English were so remote that no bell could be heard, and so would have been useless. When the article was about to be inserted in the treaty, the pope's nuncio, Lourenço Calepi, archbishop of Nisibia, was at Rio. He was a man of the easiest and most insinuating manners, and seemed so little disposed to take exception to such a thing, that he appeared rather careless of more serious matters. Nevertheless, he made the most strenuous opposition to the measure. He demanded an audience with the king, and represented in the strongest manner the engagement such an innovation would give to the growth of schism in the church. When he could not succeed in inducing Dom John to retract his assent, he then proposed, that if the exercise of Protestantism was thus publicly permitted, the Inquisition should also be established along with it, to watch over the interests of the Catholic religion, and restrain the progress of that heresy among the Brazilians, which this public edifice of the new faith could not fail to encourage. This tribunal had, for the last half century, fallen into disuse, even in Lisbon, and it never had been introduced into Brazil, nor was it likely the people of the country would submit to it; and this compromise was also rejected.

The bishop of Rio, on the contrary, was a strenuous advocate for the measure. He is not only a tolerant and liberal man, but a man of excellent good sense and knowledge of the world. He advocated the cause, in a characteristic manner, with the prejudiced few who opposed it. "The English," said he, "have really no religion; but they are a proud and obstinate people. If you oppose them, they will persist, and make it an affair of infinite importance; but if you concede to their wishes, the chapel will be built, and nobody will ever go near it." This argument had its weight, and the Brazilians say he was right; for the event has verified the prediction. All opposition was, therefore, withdrawn, and the treaty was signed in a tolerant and liberal spirit, as creditable to the disposition of the king, as of his American subjects.

In order to meet the expense of such an erection, a duty of one-half per cent. was laid on all British merchandise imported into Brazil, and by a very unequal distribution of the produce, two-thirds were allocated for the consular-general, and one-third only for pious and charitable uses, in which were included the chapel, chaplain, sick, poor, and all other similar expenditure. The rapid increase of British commerce was such, that I am informed the percentage yielded ten or twelve thousand pounds per annum to the consular-general. When a sufficient sum was raised, the chapel was commenced. The place originally fixed on was in the Largo da Lapa, nearly opposite the public gardens. Here was a large square in front, and a space in the rear, extending nearly to the aqueduct, capable of affording a considerable area round the church, and space for a chaplain's residence. This eligible site, however, was given up for the present, on the tract, obscure, and inconvenient one. The place chosen was the court-yard of a former religious edifice, belonging to a deceased Catholic bishop, José Joaquim Justiniani, at the entrance of the Rua dos Barbohos. The foundation-stone was laid on the 12th of August, the anniversary of the birthday of the then Prince Regent of England, and a bottle, containing some English newspapers, with coins of the same date, as is usual, was deposited with it. It was dedicated to Saint George, the patron of England, and St John the Baptist, in compliment to John VI, the worthy sovereign, who had permitted the erection of the first reformed church in South America, since the Dutch had a temporary possession of Pernambuco.

The original plan of the edifice had arched windows. It was submitted to the king, who objected that such windows would not resemble those of a private house. The present plan, with a portico and pediment, was then given in; and it was approved of, though much more deviating from the original stipulation. The front is that of a small but elegant public building, thrown back from the street to give it effect, and separated from it by an ornamental iron railing and gates. The interior consists of two aisles, one at each side, but none in the middle. The pews have no doors, and are very simply open seats. They and the pulpit are made of venetian, a native wood, like mahogany, beautifully grained and colored, and susceptible of a high polish. The body of the chapel has a spacious and elegant appearance, and is capable of containing from six to seven hundred persons. When the edifice was finished, and ready for divine service, a day was appointed for opening and consecrating it. The chaplain, Mr. Crane, who had for three years before performed service for the English congregation in a private house, while the church was

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a summary of the daily coffee reports and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, APRIL 11th, 1899.

It will appear strange to many of our readers why any person should object to collect accounts at the national treasury. With the Minas and Rio company, the objection is based upon a feeling averse to the rôle of the ordinary creditor who is obliged to spend much time and comply with countless formalities in the collection of an account. The money received by the Central railway in payment of freight charges on the Minas and Rio line, is received in trust, and the manner and time of settling monthly accounts of this character have been settled by a formal agreement. To modify this arrangement, without the consent of the Minas and Rio company, is clearly illegal, and the minister must know it. Of course, no one would object to collecting an account at the treasury, were it possible to transact the business there promptly and without prejudices. But as every creditor knows, it costs time and money to collect an account at the treasury. It is practically impossible to get an account passed without paying for it. And unless influence and liberal payments are made, delays of every description are interposed. Why should it take a year to get a simple account passed—one perhaps for ordinary supplies for the Central railway, or for one of the military departments? The actual work on such an account could be done in an hour, and yet there are countless accounts in *exercício findos* of this character! To speak plainly, the national treasury is a disgrace to the country! It deals unjustly, harshly, arbitrarily, with the creditors of the state; it takes advantage of its position to force unfair settlements; and it leaves no recourse to the creditor who believes that he has not received his just dues. Many reforms are needed in the administration of this government, but it must be confessed not one is more urgent than those required in the national treasury.

The discussion which Dr. Joaquim Nabuco has raised in regard to the future destinies of this continent, may be neither untimely nor unprofitable, providing it will lead to a thoughtful consideration of the situation, but it ought not to be overlooked that the people of the United States have no ambitions in the direction suggested. Cecil Rhodes holds no brief for the United States, and he gives us only the opinions of one man. Benjamin Kidd, also, has published what he considers will be the ultimate destiny of the tropical regions of the earth. It may be that the predictions of these men will come true, but that is a matter for the distant future to solve, and need not enter into any diplomatic programme of to-day. It is true that history is sometimes made with startling rapidity—just as it was in the Spanish-American war just

ended; and it may be that the problems which are to decide the status of this continent may be presented to us within a very few years. But at the present hour the people of the United States are indulging in no dream of conquest; nor of imposing their authority over the several states of this continent. There have been and still are some who wish to control the territory through which the Nicaragua canal will pass; but this ambition was blocked many years ago by the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. And there are some, also, who dream of a kind of *collecin*, a loose kind of confederation, among the several independent states of North and South America, in which the United States shall play the leading rôle. But the great mass of American people have no such plans. They think of these sister countries as independent, with capable governments and each one busy with its own political and industrial problems. The idea of trying to absorb them does not exist, nor will it exist until some strong outside influence shall force it into existence. Destructive wars, continual revolutions, gross violations of treaties and friendly intercourse, the attempt of some European power to acquire territory through the weakness or venality of some American state—in such case intervention would follow, and that might lead to suzerainty or absorption. The future, however, lies as much in the hands of these several states as in those of the United States; and Dr. Joaquim Nabuco will be rendering incalculable service if he succeeds in awakening his countrymen to that fact. By purifying, strengthening and elevating their own government, by developing their own industries and commerce, and by educating and invigorating themselves, they will be making it difficult for any outside power to usurp their liberties.

OUR colleague of *The Church Echo*, it seems to us, has laid himself open to the charge of unfairness. He first invites discussion of the question of ritualism, and then, when the discussion breaks out in another journal he only deprecates it, but even declines to publish letters on the subject. And then, to make the matter worse, he editorially accuses the authors of certain letters, and copies a discussion of the subject of altar lights which bears strongly on one side of the question. We have made it a rule never to criticise a person, or subject, without leaving our columns open for a reply. Any other course would be unfair. If we condemn Methodism, we are under obligations, in our opinion, to publish the defence which any Methodist may send us. If our colleague advocates ritualism, he can not be dealing fairly with his readers, it seems to us, unless he gives the non-ritualists a hearing. We have no interest in the subject one way or the other, but we like to see a public journal deal impartially with its readers.

SOME of the local journals have announced in a tone of exultation that the government, besides paying in the last five days of March debts belonging to the year 1898 to the amount of about 14,000,000\$, has redeemed exchequer bills amounting to 20,250,000\$ and has reimbursed the Banco da Republica of over 11,000,000\$ which had been advanced on account current by that bank, at which the government is said to have had on the 31st ult. a balance of 2,539,000\$. It seems to us that our contemporaries have allowed themselves to become unduly elated. It must not be forgotten that since the 1st of last July the government has had the benefit of a funding scheme that gives it temporary relief from obligations estimated at £2,877,531 per annum. Up to the end of last month, then, that scheme had placed at the government's disposal resources amounting to £2,158,148, a sum equivalent at the present rate of exchange to over 75,000,000\$. It is of course gratifying to learn that old debts to the amount of 45,000,000\$ have been paid and that at the Banco da Republica there is a balance in favor of the government, even if it is only 2,539,000\$. But what has become of the remaining 27,500,000\$? We do not hear that the government has made any currency deposits at the foreign banks in this city, as is required by the contract of the 15th of last June, and the treasury notes burnt up to the present do not exceed 8,000,000\$. Nor has the government paid the interest due on the gold bonds of 1861 and 1869. What other obligations it has failed to meet we do not yet know, but we shall doubtless learn when payday can no longer be postponed. Our contemporaries would then, it seems to us, do well to defer their rejoicing until there is some certainty of the government's being able to pay all it owes and relieve the people of some of their oppressive burdens. We shall then all rejoice together.

CORRESPONDENCE.

CHURCH MATTERS.

Rio, 6th April, 1899.

To the Editor.

Dear Sir.—It would appear that the discussion which has been appearing in your columns relative to the adoption of ritualistic practices in our church, has quite exhausted itself. I am very glad of it. Can we not now drop the subject and go on our way?

Our church was founded by the British residents of this city about eighty years ago, assisted, I have been informed, by a small tax levied for a time on British shipping. It was a consular chaplaincy for many years, and then the support of the church reverted to the British residents. The property does not belong to the Church of England, but to our local organization. But we are communicants in the Church of England and must conform to its requirements. All this seems clear to me.

Now I believe that we have the right to choose any form of worship authorized by the Church of England, simply because we own and support the church, and this was done many, many years ago. At the last general meeting this choice was re-affirmed by an overwhelming majority. And our chaplain says that the wishes of the congregation are his wishes! Now, it seems to me, that closes the discussion. Instead of wrangling further, let us unite to make our church what it should be—a fitting place for those who desire to worship God according to the requirements of the Church of England. If there are only 30 or 40 of us, so be it. If the absentee majority is stopping away because the service is not ornate enough, let them tell us so and then we can decide what to do.

Respectfully yours,

ENGLISHMAN.

To the Editor of the *Rio News*.

Sir.—The editor of *The Church Echo* certainly runs riot in the April number over his congregational mare's nest of 1200. I have read and re-read the third paragraph with particular pleasure; it is such a gem of lucidity and phrasing.

But, after all, what does it amount to? *Parturient montes, nascitur ridiculus mus*. I never made any question of the number of British subjects residing in and immediately about Rio. What I did take exception to was the possible congregation of 1200; and the writer of the editorial has failed to prove me in the wrong.

With the rest of the editorial I have nothing to do. It is waste of time to trail red herrings across the scent, so far as I am concerned. But I would again like to sympathise with our Chaplain.

Our mentor has now taken him in hand, and he has to see to the continuous absence of those 1130,—a task he is likely to get through somewhere about the Greek calendar.

One last word about non-attendance at church. May I venture to hint to the editor of *The Church Echo* in Mr. Chucks's most delicate manner possible, that people who live in glass houses should not throw stones? Let sleeping dogs lie.

Yours &c

A LAYMAN.

Rio, 8th April 1899.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The *Diario da Bahia* has been sold for 120,000\$000.

—Last year the number of voters in the state of Ceará was 45,757.

—Counterfeit 50\$ notes have been apprehended at Carinhonha, in the state of Bahia.

—The senate of the São Paulo state legislature has elected Dr. Cerqueira Cesar as president.

—The legislative assembly of the state of São Paulo was formally opened on the 7th inst.

—In Rio Grande do Norte the season has been very favorable one, the rains falling in abundance.

—The aggregate length of steam navigation on S. Paulo rivers at the end of 1898 was 574 kilometres.

—During the month of March there were killed for consumption at the Santos slaughter house 1,080 cattle, 131 hogs and 39 sheep.

—It would appear from the telegrams received from Bahia that Dr. Caminhada will not succeed in supplying water to the quantity promised within the time specified.

—In Bahia during the month of March there were 11 cases of yellow fever, of which 9 were fatal. In the present month there were registered up to the 6th, 17 cases and 6 deaths.

—What will Dr. Caminhada do when his large drainage ditches have exhausted all the water in the ground drained? Does anyone believe that such works can give a permanent supply of water?

—From reports received from Mato Grosso it appears that the struggle for supremacy between Minister Murdinho and Senator Genesio Bonca has resulted in a resort to arms. At last accounts a body of the former's friends was said to be marching on the capital to prevent the meeting of the state legislature. It stated that this produced a panic at the capital, which had been abandoned by a great part of the population.

—Sunday the 9th was the anniversary of the promulgation of the constitution of the state of Rio de Janeiro. There was a brilliant reception at the governor's residence in Petropolis in honor of the event.

—The report is current that Porto Alegre is to have a law school, and that Julio de Castilhos will be invited to fill the chair of the philosophy of law. The law would be made to suit Julio's philosophy without doubt.

—According to an official report there were during the month of January in the state of São Paulo 4,226 births, 3,499 deaths and 666 marriages. The principal causes of death were pulmonary consumption, malarial and typhoid fevers.

—We have pleasure in welcoming back to Rio Mr. C. N. Atlee, the sub-manager here of the important house of Messrs. Wilson, Sons & Co., who has returned from a four months trip home, we hope with the best results of native air on his health.

—The state legislature of Pará was formally opened on the 8th inst. The governor says that the revenues last year exceeded twenty thousand contos, or 4,700 contos over the estimate, and that the public debt of the state has been reduced to 2,648,500\$000.

—The legislature of the state of Rio de Janeiro was opened yesterday in extraordinary session at Petropolis. As the legislature was convened to take cognizance of the Campos difficulty, it may be presumed that a political contest with the governor will follow.

—On the night of Good Friday some thieves broke into the house of Dr. Alfredo Guimarães, in Bello Horizonte, Minas and carried off property to the value of 30,000\$. Among the articles stolen were some apocryphs, which they threw away near the house on finding what they were!

—The engineer who is trying to supply Bahia with water by means of large drains, Dr. Caminhada, now wants the boring machinery recently sent up to Bahia by the minister of agriculture, and the latter says he can have it by paying for it in advance. It's a good rule to follow—cash in advance.

—The meteorological report for the city of S. Paulo for March gives the average temperature at 72° Fahr., the maximum being 93.2° and the minimum 61.5°. It rained on 15 days, and the rainfall for the month measured 153.4 millimetres. The maximum rainfall in one day was 22.2 millimetres on the 22nd.

—The complaint from Ceará just now is that there is too much water. It is not only raining; it is pouring. In March the rainfall measured 676 millimetres. April began with heavy downpours every day. Naturally the season is an unhealthy one, the March deaths in Fortaleza numbering 340, which is excessive for a small town.

—In the month of February 1,534 refugees arrived at Bahia from the drought-stricken districts. From the beginning of last July up to the 1st inst. the state government of Bahia has given free passage on the Bahia and São Francisco railway to 8,759 refugees. To this it may be added that many other refugees have been given free passages by the Central Bahia railway, without any expense to the state.

—The United States gunboat «Wilmington» having left Manaus to ascend the upper Amazon, the newspapers of Pará are raising the question whether permission has been obtained or not. Some timid patriots are asserting that the gunboat will make soundings, and chart the course of the river. Why, we can not imagine! The «Wilmington» is seeking commercial information and is going to Iquitos after it.

—The *Gazeta do Povo* of Campos says that the Bezamat municipal council spent 11\$ money in the municipal treasury lavishly and illegally, and gives a list of the payments made. A chance to spend the public money seems to be the chief end of political ambition now-a-days, and it would be strange indeed were the Bezamat clique to miss the opportunity. While Dr. Bezamat was talking political philosophy, his relatives, protégés and intimate friends would be quite sure to be filling their pockets from the municipal treasury.

—The *Journal do Brazil* published a dispatch from its correspondent in S. Paulo on the 6th inst. in which he denounced the arbitrary action of the director of the Hospedaria de Imigrantes there in keeping prisoners 25 colonist families, who arrived by the steamer *Minas* at their own expense. The correspondent says the director is determined at all hazards to send them out to the fazendas, and that the Italian consul has been informed of the facts of the case. The director is evidently unfit for his post and we hope the Italian consul will take steps to impress on the director's superiors that slavery has been abolished in Brazil; and that even if it were yet in force, Italian subjects could not be held prisoners without just cause or made slaves with impunity. The action of the director should call for the strictest enquiry by his superiors even outside of the action of the Italian consul.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The total length of the railways in operation in the state of S. Paulo at the end of 1898 was 3,275 kilometres.

—The municipal prefect has vetoed the resolution of the municipal council withdrawing the authorization for a revision of the contract with the S. Christovão tramway company. It would be manifestly improper to make an exception in this case.

—The traffic receipts of the Leopoldina railway for the week ended 1st April were 199,749,365 against 320,133,805 for the corresponding week of last year.

—The governor of the state of Minas Geraes suggests that the money collected by the Central railway on through rates for other roads shall be deposited at the Banco da Republica. He says that the threatened suspension of the agreement for through freight will subject the people of southern Minas to much inconvenience and loss.

—The state government of Minas Geraes has decreed considerable reductions in the freight and passenger tariffs of the Sapucaia railway (in liquidation). It is expected that these reductions will promote an increase in traffic and revenue. The usual argument, however, is that rates must be increased in order to produce more revenue.

—The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Bahia & São Francisco Railway Co. took place in London on the 8th inst. The chairman, Lord Stratheden, announced the distribution of a dividend of 4% for the main line and 3 1/2% for the Timbó branch. He stated that in spite of the drought which had scourged the country the receipts had not fallen off as the company carried had not fallen off as the drought-stricken populations. He stated his belief that the government of President Campos Salles would improve the financial situation of Brazil. One of the shareholders objected to the administration as bad as the receipts were £100,000 and the working expenses were £65,000. A consulting board composed of three shareholders was elected.

SHIPPING NOTES

—The bark "Annie Reed" sailed from Bahia on the 7th for Philadelphia with 950 tons of manganese ore extracted from the Pedras Pretas mines, in that state.

—H. M. S. "Basilik," having completed her commission on the south-east coast of America, is on her way home to Plymouth, where she will be paid off.

—The Lamport & Holt steamer "Covadonga" arrived in Rio on the 8th inst with the following passengers: Mrs. and Miss. Mc. Nalley, Mr. and Mrs. E. Avilla and child, Mr. R. H. Robinson, Mr. F. W. Harrick and 22 third-class passengers.

—In the London admiralty court on the 17th February last, Sir Francis Jeune decided the case of a collision between the Norwegian bark "Solveig" and the British ship "Melanope," which took place in Imbetiba harbor as far back as March 1894. The court found the "Melanope" was alone to blame and gave judgment accordingly.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 9th says that the steamer "Iris" has been newly released from quarantine because it is recognized that there was an error in the diagnosis which declared certain persons ill with yellow fever, when they only had "grippe". In that case owners and passengers of the "Iris" should have a claim for damages.

—The passengers who left Rio on the 8th inst. by the Hamburg Södamericische liner "Paraguass" were the following:—For Hamburg: Mr. Valdemar Flohr Mathiesens and family, Mr. Jorge Fuchs and family, Mr. Lili Kaiser, Mrs. Pauline Fritz and son, Mr. Carl Kamer and Mr. Adalberto de Aguiar, Mr. Esequiel Dr. Pedro Machado de Aguiar, Mr. Victor Dantas and Mr. Francisco Porfirio. For Victoria: Dr. Deocleciano Nunes Oliveira, Messrs. Eugenio Nery Faria, Adolfo Galvão and Fernando Braga.

—Exceptionally quick work has been shown in the discharge of the British s.s. "Falls of Invernaid," Captain J. Hodge, which arrived here on the 3rd inst. from Rangoon with 61,537 bags of rice. The ship was consigned to Messrs. Norton, Megaw & Co., and the cargo was owned by Messrs. Alvares Polley & Co., and was discharged at the Trapique Reis. The work of discharging began on the 4th inst. and up to the close of the 8th 44,162 bags of rice had been taken out, the largest quantity ever handled in five days in this port. The discharging has been done by Messrs. John Carew & Co., stevedores, who have given special attention to the handling of this cargo. We understand that Capt Hodge expects to sail again to-morrow, which means a delay of only nine days in port. This is quick work, and is worthy of record.

—The Royal Mail steamer "Danube," left Rio on the 5th inst. with the following passengers:—For Southampton: Mrs. H. Grenfeld, Malvel Grenfeld, Mr. James Nicholas and Mr. R. J. Reidy Jr.—For Lisbon: Messrs. Antonio S. M. Queiroz, wife and 2 children, Antonio Santos Novaes, wife and child, Joan A. Nunes and wife, Antonio Leite de Carvalho, wife and child, Thomaz P. da Pocha, Paulo B. da Silva, wife and 4 children, J. Ribeiro S. Almeida, Antonio N. da Costa, M. J. Marques, wife and 3 children, Antonio J. da Silva, wife and daughter, Manoel da Silva Ribeiro, wife and daughter, Eduardo C. Frazão, Manoel P. Dias, Domingos Ferreira, Alfredo A. M. Vaz, wife and infant, Francisco T. Fernandes and wife, Antonio Gonçalves de Souza and José C. de Magalhães.—For Pernambuco: Miss. Flora Castro Barbosa, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. de Castro Barbosa, Miss. G. Beltrão, Mrs. Olga T. Mello and Mr. Fernand Araújo.—For Bahia: Miss. Jolvinia Hollenberg, Mrs. Regina Frester, Dr. G. Carvalho, wife and 2 children, Mr. Lucindo Fernandes, Mr. Simeão Motta and Mr. José Machado Mendes.

—Our trade with the Brazilian coast has been active during the past week. Two steamers for wheat and one sailer for hay and corn having been fixed while the parcels hooked for Santos and other ports have been heavy. The rate for flour to Santos keeps firm at 16/8 from B.A. and 17/ from up-river ports, there being no lack of cargo for the regular traders to that coast, especially for ports below Rio.—Times, Buenos Aires, Mar. 27.

LOCAL NOTES

—The new Argentine minister, D. Manoel Gorostiaga, was formally presented to the President on the 7th inst.

—An ensign accused of deserting during the war against the Bahia fanatics, has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

—The well-known clown, Frank Brown, will open with his circus on Friday next at the S. Pedro de Alcantara theatre. We hope he will have a successful stay in Rio as he richly deserves it.

—Complaints are made that the river running down through Larangeiras is very dirty. It always is! It is a public receptacle of all kinds of rubbish, and when the season is hot and dry it is a focus of infection.

—The Chilean consul-general at this port, D. Agostinho Violier, left for Buenos Aires on the 7th, on his way home. The consulate will be under the direction of his vice-consul, Sr. Henrique Romagnera, during his absence.

—It is announced that the Bolivian minister to Brazil, Dr. Paravicini, who has been organizing affairs on the Rio Acre, left for this capital on the 28th ult. It is said that he has only very recently heard of the revolution in Bolivia.

—On the 7th inst. autograph letters were presented to President Campos Salles by the British and Spanish ministers from the sovereigns of their respective countries, congratulating him on his assumption of the presidency.

—Minister Murtinho has telegraphed to Matto Grosso suggesting that the gubernatorial election held on March 1 shall be annulled. This, he says, is in his opinion the first step towards a satisfactory solution of the crisis in that state.

—The reports given of the salt bush-forestry plant which has recently been introduced from Australia into the Argentine republic are so satisfactory that it would be well for some enterprising agriculturist to experiment on bad lands in Brazil with this new fodder.

—Amongst those who were on the sick list during the past week was Mr. F. W. Barrow, the managing director of the Leopoldina railway. Having a slight fever, he prudently went to the Strangers' Hospital where good treatment brought him around, and we are glad to inform our readers that he is now convalescent.

—In view of the publicity given to the circumstance that there are not dinner basins enough in the casa de detenção for all the prisoners, the minister of justice telegraphed down from Petropolis on Saturday authorizing the purchase of two hundred. And the director of that establishment says that a requisition was made two months ago for these basins.

—The construction of sewers to drain the Corcovado and Carioca mills, and the operative dwellings in that locality, together with the Villa Sauer, belonging to the Companhia Saneamento, all in the vicinity of the Botanical Garden, where an epidemic of fever appeared this year, has at last been commenced. It will greatly benefit that locality, where so many working people now reside.

—On the 25th ult. the "Jornal do Commercio" published a statement in regard to the casa de detenção, on the authority of its own reporter, which merits serious consideration. The lack of dinner dishes and the character of the food furnished the prisoners are trifles compared with the bestial immorality exposed. Is it not time to take these matters seriously. Can respectable and patriotic Brazilians continue to ignore these shameful immoralities, especially when made public in the columns of a widely-circulated newspaper?

—The removal of the naval arsenal has lately been made the subject of a consultation of the general officers of the navy, the minister of marine favoring the choice of some point further up the bay. Of the ten admirals consulted, five favored the selection of some place within the bay of Rio de Janeiro, while the others were divided between three localities outside. On Saturday last they visited the de Boqueirão for the purpose of investigating its suitability for an arsenal, but it is said they are not in favor of that locality.

—Some days ago a part of the press of this city asserted that in Matto Grosso the consulting parties had arrived at an agreement on the basis, suggested by minister Murtinho, of the annulment of the gubernatorial election held on the 1st ult. It appears, however, from a statement published yesterday by three Matto Grosso congressmen that the assertion is unfounded. From all accounts, the situation of that inland state is critical, and a collision between the followers of Senator Generoso Ponce and Minister Murtinho may occur at any moment.

—The last home papers to hand announce that the elevation of the Rev. R. Brindley, the well-known military chaplain who recently retired, to the coadjutor-bishopric of Westminster and state that he was the first admitted to the presence of the Pope after the recent illness. We also see that Dr. Richard Garnett, the distinguished litterateur, resigned his position as keeper of printed books in the British Museum after 49 years of service in that institution. Dr. Garnett is father-in-law to Mr. Guy B. Hall, the editor of the "Church Echo" of this city.

—The casa de detenção is becoming notorious for bad administration and disorder. There are about 600 persons in the place besides the officials and guards, and it is said that there are not dishes enough to serve out the food to such a number. In addition frequent complaints are made of the food, and the only way the prisoners have to enforce their complaints in that of making an infernal noise: And this they frequently do. On the 7th the noise became so frightful that the officer in charge threatened to throw dry lime into the cells if quiet were not restored.

—During the second half of February, according to the official report just published, there were 670 deaths, 550 births, and 76 marriages in this city. There were also 3,944 port arrivals and 4,100 departures. For the whole month the deaths numbered 1,350 (at an average rate of 29 per 1000 per annum), the births 1,108, and marriages 206. There were 50 stillbirths during the month, which are not included in the preceding totals. Of the deaths, yellow fever is credited with 170, small-pox 10, measles 2, beri-beri 20, diphtheria 1, influenza 3, typhoid fever 15, pernicious fever 10, other malarial causes 85, and pulmonary consumption 199.

—Before our next number is out, the cricket season of 1899 will have been inaugurated here by the Paysandú Cricket Club on Sunday 16th inst. on their own grounds by a match which is practically against all comers. We hope the weather will be propitious enough to admit of the presence of fair spectators. The Rio Cricket and Athletic Association open their cricket season on the 3rd proximo, when the sport will be in full swing. Some of those who distinguished themselves at the wickets last year will be missed this season, but enough are left of the best men to ensure good cricket this year. The first tennis fixture is that of the United Banks against the Paysandú Club at Paysandú on the 21st inst.

—Yesterday, says the "Gazeta de Notícias," in its issue of Sunday, a Detective Lima addressed to Chief of Police Sampaio Ferraz a written communication in which he says that on taking a tram of the Carris Urbanos Co. he heard a passenger speaking in a loud voice of the President of the Republic and chief of police and that, in defence of these two authorities, he had a heated discussion with the passenger, whom he consequently followed home for the purpose of ascertaining his residence. The chief of police caused to be filed this important official document of Detective Lima, whom at the first fitting opportunity he intends to eulogize. And, indeed, if Lima had only arrested the audacious and impertinent critic, his conduct would have been perfect.

—A large number of friends assembled at the British cemetery at the Gamba, Rio, on Thursday March 23rd to pay the last tribute of respect and sympathy, when the body of Mrs. Catherine Amelia Nathan was laid to rest. Mr. Edwin Hime, wearing the "Tallos," officiated at the side of the open grave. The service was the burial service used by the West London Synagogue of British Jews. Some of those who stood by the grave-side could not help recalling the fact that Mr. Allan Nathan, whose mother was being buried, had himself officiated some time ago when Mr. Hime was then chief mourner. The service was in many respects the same as that in use in the Church of England with the addition of prayers for the deceased. Mrs. Nathan was very well-known in Rio, especially to the older English residents, and when at the close of last year the news reached us that she had passed away during her stay in England, may felt that they had lost a friend by the removal of the kind face so familiar to them.—The Church Echo.

—We are likely to have a very interesting quarrel between the prefect and municipal council. The latter recently passed a resolution withdrawing the authorization given for reforming the contract with the S. Christovão tramway company. The prefect, Dr. Cesario Alvim, immediately vetoed the resolution, characterizing it as thoughtless, and reflecting rather severely on the council. On Saturday the council adopted a protest against the language used by the prefect, and two aldermen disburdened themselves of some very unfavorable opinions of him. One of them charged that the prefect is a shareholder in the S. Christovão company, and also accused him of diverting appropriations to other purposes. For instance, he said that 18,000 had been appropriated for a "representação," but he had not spent 18,000 on that item. As Dr. Cesario Alvim is an old hand at this kind of warfare, we may expect a lively controversy before the quarrel ends. It will do the public service no good, nor will it improve the reputation of the country, but it may lay a ray of light into the dark corners where our political chiefs are accustomed to do their work.

—Looking at the board in the British Subscription Library yesterday we were surprised to find that a defaulter was posted. On making enquiries we found it was the first case in 73 years of existence and certainly the only one in the many years we have known and appreciated this excellent institution. We hope for the credit of our book-loving community that the first occurrence of the kind will also be the last.

DEATH.

BENN.—On April 1st, on board s.s. "Thames," of yellow fever, REGINALD CECIL, youngest son of Frederick Benn, Esq., of Bahia, aged 4 years.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Aluanaek Laemmert, 1899. We are indebted to the Companhia Typographica do Brazil for a copy of this invaluable publication—the official and only directory of the city of Rio de Janeiro. Under the able direction of Mr. Arthur Sauer the Directory has been greatly improved, and is now as nearly perfect as it is possible to make a directory with the material in hand. As customary the publishers have given us much useful and valuable information, including exchange tables, calendars, tax rates and dates, tables of weights and measures, commercial statistics, and the budget laws adopted at the close of the past year. The publishers will accept our congratulations on the character of the work accomplished, and our thanks for the copy sent to this office.

BUSINESS NOTES

—By a decree of the 7th inst. the Brasilianische Elektricals Gesellschaft is authorized to transact business in Brazil.

—The municipal council of S. Carlos do Pinaal, S. Paulo, is intending to call for tenders for sewerage works in that city.

—The sale by auction on the 4th inst. in Santos, of the assets of the firm of Robertson & Co., in judicial liquidation, is said to have produced the total sum of 162,000\$.

—The receipts of salt at the port of Rio de Janeiro from other Brazilian ports in the first quarter of the present year were 8,766,261 kilos on which was paid a tax of 262,987\$830.

—On the 7th the "contencioso" bureau of the national treasury sent 625 affidavits to the district attorney for the judicial collection of 133,261\$778, unpaid taxes levied on companies in the year 1896.

—The deposits in the caixa economica (savings bank) of this city last month amounted to 2,004,110\$, and the withdrawals to 2,023,782\$499. At the end of the month 121,173 pass books were in circulation.

—The tax on cattle in this city during the past month aggregated 115,419\$670, against 148,476\$060 in the same month of last year. For the quarter ending March 31st the tax amounted to 323,151\$320, against 339,253\$436 in the same period of 1898.

—The syndics of the Cia. Industrial do Rio de Janeiro, in liquidation, took possession of the property, including all the material for street cleaning and removal of garbage, on the 7th inst. It is said that a new syndicate will be formed to monopolize the same public service.

—A curious item of news appeared a few days ago, in which it is stated that the São Paulo police are investigating commercial transactions recently made by merchants of that city by which important companies had been swindled out of 280,000\$. We shall be interested to get all the facts in this mysterious business.

—The well-known firm Srs. Alfredo Mendes & Marques, proprietors of the "London Store" 34 rua do Ouvidor, has gone into liquidation because of the death of Sr. Alfredo Mendes, and is succeeded by Srs. Costa Marques & Cia, composed of Sr. Joaquim Mendes da Costa Marques, Adolpho José de Abreu and Osmar Mendes da Costa Marques.

—It is curious to note that while the Argentine authorities are asking the Brazilian government to take measures to prevent the landing of animals infected with the carbuncle pest, Brazil ranks as a prohibited country from which cattle can not be exported on account of disease. The Argentine government has given orders to prohibit cattle being introduced into Argentina over the Brazilian frontier.

—Mr. Wilfred A. Schoff, the foreign secretary of the Philadelphia Commercial Museum, is making a tour through South America by way of Colon and Peru and will visit Brazil within the next few months before returning home. His objects are to arrange for the attendance of delegates to the commercial congress in Philadelphia next October, to secure in every country samples of the manufactured goods most in demand, with prices, methods of packing etc., and to arrange with the proper officials of each government to supplement or complete the exhibits of raw products from their countries now at the Museum.

FINANCIAL NOTES

The municipal government of Campinas owes the state government of S. Paulo 1,715,925\$45. The debt of other municipal governments to the state is 6,500,000\$.

It is stated that the government intends asking congress for another appropriation for the work on the Tamandará quarantine station, on which over 2,000,000\$ have already been spent.

The March receipts of the Uruguayan custom-house were 61,565\$276, of which 43,875\$95 were from imports, and 17,689\$321 were from exports. The receipts last year in March were 68,293\$344.

Duties collected in gold in the month of March:

Table with 2 columns: Location (Victoria, Parahyba, Penedo) and Amount (2,683\$477, 5,479\$615, 318\$745).

It is stated that, when congress meets, the government intends asking for a special appropriation to enable it to promote 23 cadets who have recently completed their studies at the military school. Better send them back into civil life to earn their own living.

It seems that the general government has not repaid to the state of S. Paulo the sum which the latter advanced in 1893 and 1894 for the purpose of holding in office Marshal Floriano Peixoto and Dr. Julio de Castilhos. The sum thus advanced is said to be 8,213,474\$91.

The seventh and eighth functions connected with the burning of paper money withdrawn from circulation under the provisions of the funding loan agreement, took place on Wednesday and Saturday of last week. The amount burned now reaches 8,000,000\$.

The President had a conference with the secretary of finance Rio Grande do Sul on the 6th inst. relative to the suppression of smuggling on the Uruguayan frontier. It is said that it was decided that the enforcement of the law and collection of the revenue would be entrusted to the authorities of that state.

The duties collected in gold at the custom-houses of Rio de Janeiro, Bahia and Pernambuco in the first quarter of 1899 amounted to the following sums:

Table with 2 columns: Location (Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco) and Amount (1,516,537\$451, 401,597\$778, 322,917\$982).

The governor of S. Paulo in his message addressed to the state legislature on the 17th inst. says that the revenue of that state amounted last year to 42,270,559\$916 and the expenditure to 55,274,220\$364, the deficit being, consequently, 12,994,660\$448. At the end of the year the floating debt of the state was 22,290,766\$101, a sum equal to more than half the annual revenue. The foreign funded debt was 9,822,224\$690 in gold.

The expenditure of the S. Paulo state government largely exceeded the appropriations last year in the following items:

Table with 3 columns: Item (Sanitation, Arrears of indebtedness, Interest on debt, Difference in exchange) and two Amount columns.

Returns of customs receipts in March:

Table with 2 columns: Location (Victoria, Ceará) and Amount (36,483\$430, 371,042\$617).

The following is a statement of the amount of the duties collected in gold at some of the custom-houses in the month of March:

Table with 2 columns: Location (Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Bahia, Pernambuco) and Amount (473,450\$222, 219,478\$996, 137,116\$288, 122,968\$276).

In our comments in a previous issue on Mr. Beaumont's report we neglected to say that the expenditures of the Brazilian government for 1896, which according to that report amounted to 373,804,026\$, are stated by Senator Leopoldo de Bulhões in his speech on the 18th of last November to have been 432,000,000\$. We do not know where the senator obtained his figures and we hope that the next report of the department of finance will contain the definite balance sheet of the year.

The deficit of the state government of São Paulo was 9,296,105\$653 in 1897 and 12,994,660\$448 in 1898, making 22,290,766\$101 for the two years. During the first administration of this time President Campos Salles was at least nominally governor of the state, being consequently responsible for the administration. Instead of relieving himself of responsibility by resigning when he became a candidate for the presidency of the republic he continued to hold office even when, after being elected, he made his trip to Europe.

The following is a comparison of the receipts of the four custom-houses of Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Bahia and Pernambuco in the first quarter of 1899 with those of the Rio de Janeiro custom-house alone for the corresponding periods of 1895 and 1896:

Table with 3 columns: Period (1st qtr, 1899; 1st qtr, 1895; 1st qtr, 1896) and Amount (37,786,648\$228, 31,078,463\$834, 35,287,717\$913).

The governor of Bahia has issued a decree authorizing the financial secretary to issue stamped paper to an aggregate of 500,000\$.

The following returns of customs receipts for the month of March have been made public:

Table with 3 columns: Location (Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Bahia, Pernambuco, Aracaju, Parahyba, Natal, Penedo) and Amount (1899, 1898).

The state of San Paulo loan for \$1,000,000 has been a distinct success, applications more than covering the issue, so that the underwriters will be fully released. The point about this loan which has attracted the investor is that, it will be all redeemed in a few years at par. It is, therefore, highly probable that a substantial premium will be created. So far the issuers of the loan, with commendable wisdom, have not encouraged any feelings; thus following the wholesome law that Stock Market transactions before allotment should be discouraged. Daily Mail, Mar. 16.

The local holders of the 4 1/2 per cent gold loan residing here are complaining that on presenting their coupons at the caixa da amortização they were given receipts for the same with a verbal promise that these would be exchanged for 'funding bonds' according to the London agreement. Up to date, however, they have not received these bonds, and consequently while the London bondholders are receiving interest on said bonds and are able to sell them at a good quotation, the national bondholders are able to get nothing more than a promise. Surely the treasury can do better than this!

Table with 2 columns: Item (Revenue of state of S. Paulo for 1898, Export duties, Tax on transfer of property, etc.) and Amount.

From the four custom-houses of Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Bahia and Pernambuco the Brazilian government derives more than half of its revenue. The average monthly receipts of these custom-houses in the last three years have been, in round numbers, as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Year (1896, 1897, 1898) and Amount.

It is interesting to compare these figures with the receipts for the first quarter of the present year, which were as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Month (January, February, March) and Amount.

Total monthly receipts 12,595,549\$409.

COMMERCIAL.

Table with 2 columns: Item (Rio de Janeiro, April, 11th, 1899) and Amount (Par value of the Brazilian milreis, etc.).

EXCHANGE. April 3. The whole of the banks opened with an official rate of 6 1/2 d. on London, and maintained it throughout with the exception of the British Bank which put out 6 3/4 d. at opening time. The market was somewhat uncertain during the morning. The first rates were bank bills with conditions at 6 1/2 d., but as private paper found ready buyers outside of the banks at 6 1/4 d. bank bills went down to 6 1/4 d. and business was done in private paper at 6 1/4 d. and two of the foreign banks at least were drawing at 6 1/2 d. without freedom. The last hours saw a general weakness, the banks refusing to draw at any better rate than 6 1/2 d., and that was the closing rate for bank bills. The paper market closed at 6 1/2 d. The official rate of the paper milreis was 250 and 251 reis gold during the day.

April 4. The British and National banks opened with an official rate of 6 1/2 d. at opening time. All the other banks put out 6 1/4 d. at opening time, which the Banque Française subsequently raised to 6 1/2 d. while the London and River Plate, Brazilian and London and Brazilian banks adopted 6 1/4 d. during the early hours of the day and the market did not get money for bills at 6 1/2 d. while private paper offered at 6 1/4 d. only found buyers at a downward tendency against the banks, the banks drawing at 6 2/3 d. against private paper at 6 1/4 d.

At the last hour the banks were drawing at 6 1/2 d. and private paper was quoted at 6 2/3 d. and 6 3/4 d. at which prices the day closed. A fair day's business is reported to be recorded. The official rate of the value of the paper milreis during the day was 250 and 251 reis gold.

The official rate was general in all the banks at opening time with 6 1/2 d. posted out. In the course of the afternoon the Brazilian and London very little business done during the morning as the banks refused to draw freely at any better rate than 6 1/2 d. while the buyers of private paper at 6 1/4 d. and the market became firmer soon afterwards, and rates went up until bank bills were supplied at 6 2/3 d. against private paper at 6 1/4 d. Towards closing time there was a falling tendency, and the closing prices were 6 2/3 d. for bank bills and 6 1/4 d. for private paper. The paper milreis rose from 250 to 251 reis gold during the day. April 6. The official rate of the day in all the banks was 6 1/2 d. without change. The market was in reality firmer throughout the whole day. The first rate for bank bills was at 6 2/3 d. the banks refusing to buy private paper at 6 1/4 d. at which it was offered and sold outside of the banks. The firmness of the holders made an impression on the market, the morning there was money offered freely for bank bills at 6 1/4 d. and no buyers for private paper at the same quotation. Soon after midday the market became more animated, and business was done in private paper at 6 1/4 d. The closing rates of the day were 6 1/2 d. for bank bills and 6 1/4 d. for private paper selling at 6 1/4 d. and 6 1/2 d. The market value of the paper milreis was 252 reis gold all day. April 7. The Brazilian, London and River Plate banks kept their official opening rate of 6 1/2 d. all day. The Banque Française and National banks kept 6 1/4 d. the London and British Bank changed from the latter rate to the business of the morning. The first rate for bank bills was at 6 1/4 d. and the closing rate for private paper at 6 1/4 d. The banks refused to sell at the original rate for a while, but they soon recovered and remained steady to the close of the day. At the last hour the Brazilian and London banks were drawing at 6 1/2 d. and private paper at 6 1/4 d. The milreis was worth 250 and 251 reis gold. The official rates of the day as compared with those of the corresponding day last week were as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Location (London, Paris, Hamburg, New York) and Amount (1899, 1898).

BANQUE FRANÇAISE DU BRÉSIL.

Table with 2 columns: Item (Shareholders, unraised capital, Cash, Bills discounted, etc.) and Amount.

Liabilities.

Table with 2 columns: Item (Capital, Accounts current, Interest, etc.) and Amount.

E. & O. E.

Rio de Janeiro, 6th March, 1899. For the Banque Française du Brésil, H. Joly, Director, V. Marsal, Accountant.

THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.

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

BALANCE SHEET, 31ST MARCH, 1899.

Table with 2 columns: Item (Capital, unincurred, Bills discounted, Loans, etc.) and Amount.

E. & O. E.

Rio de Janeiro, 7th April, 1899. For the British Bank of South America, Limited, E. P. de Saane, Actg Manager, Frank Dodd, Actg Accountant.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 11th April, 1899. Coffee. The sales realised in the week before last were declared at 25,000 bags against entries for March in the foreign market were 26,000 bags in New York, 21,000 in Havre, 20,000 in Hamburg and 14,000 in London in all a total of 94,000 bags against 92,000 in February. The market was in a state of improvement in the local market. There was a decided upward tendency in the market on Monday. The packers and factors doing business to-day were 2800 and 2800 for No. 7 and No. 8. The shippers also showed a decided upward tendency. They made offers of 12,000, but found no sellers at that price, and the 20,000 bags

thought during the day were at 2800 and 2800 per arroba of No. 7. The market closed firm at a higher quotation. In Santos the market was firm with a good average selling at 2700 per 10 kilos. The only foreign market that did business was New York, which had no alteration in prices to report. The entries in New York during the preceding week were 17,000 bags against deliveries of 15,000 bags and a diminution in the visible supply of 20,000 bags. The Rio market opened firm with a rise in prices. The packers and factors did their negotiations on bases that ranged from 12800 to 12800 for No. 7. During the morning there was a good demand on the part of the shippers, but the firmness of exchange limited the day amounted to 1,000 bags which were bought during the market at closing time, when the good average was 12800. In Santos the market was firm at the rate of the previous day namely 2700 for 10 kilos of good report. The market here had no change to report, but the factors managed to get 12800 for the No. 7 base from the packers. The American shippers showed little desire to buy as they made offers on the market steady but without much business doing. The Santos market was at the rate of the previous day. The foreign markets had no alteration of interest to report. Thursday's market was firmer in one or two things prices were lower, the packers buying from the factors at 12700 and 12800 for No. 7, and suffered a slight fall in the shippers at 12800. Prices were unchanged in prices and had very little business done. The Rio market was 252 reis gold Friday with higher prices ruling, and business was done between packers and factors at 12800 and 12800 for No. 7. The packers were active in the afternoon, but 12800 was the closing price for the day. Santos again quoted 2700 as the price of good average No. 7. All the foreign markets reported small rises. The upward tendency maintained in Rio on Saturday when the factors demanded the shippers to offer 12800 for the base prices but the packers would not sell under 12800 as the price of the previous day. The market remained firm at the price of the previous day, and reported 12,000 bags sold for the United States and 20,000 for Europe during the week. New York and London were unchanged, but slight rises in price took place in Havre and Antwerp.

Table with 2 columns: Item (The shipments since our last report have been) and Amount (43,035 bags for the United States, 3,967 for Europe, etc.).

The following ships sailed with coffee last week:

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

Assets:

Table with 2 columns: Ship Name (River Plate, Magdalena, etc.) and Amount.

The receipts for the past week were 42,615 bags, against 41,641 bags for the previous week and 56,239 bags for the week before.

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

Table with 3 columns: No. (No. 6, 7, 8, 9) and Amount (12,400, 12,500, 12,600, 11,800).

The stock in all hands was estimated this morning at 222,104 bags, against 229,544 bags a week ago. The Santos stock is reported at 184,670 bags.

The shipments of coffee from Rio during the first three months of the year were 243,039 bags, with the following distribution:

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

Exports were the following:

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

Total 843,939

The exporters were the following:

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

Daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro

Table with columns for Receipts, Shipments, and Stock at Santos. Includes sub-sections for Apr. 2, Apr. 3, Apr. 4, Apr. 5, Apr. 6, Apr. 7, Apr. 8, Apr. 9, Apr. 10, Apr. 11.

Coal.—The following vessels arrived with coal last week: From Cardiff, ex Colehele, 1,256 tons. Newport, ex Maritima, 3,572 " Leith, ex Ardnamurchan, 2,700 "

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

APRIL 3. AMSTERDAM.—Dutch steam dredge Puerto Belgiano II; 95 tons; Cassem, 43 ds. ballast.

APR. 4. MARSEILLES.—Aust. bk. Maz Murwanic; 565 tons; tiles to A. Avenir & Co.

APR. 5. LEITH.—Br. sp. Ardnamurchan; 1,619 tons; Crosby; 54 ds.; coal to Gaz Company.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

APRIL 5. BAHIA BLANCA.—Dutch steam dredge Puerto Belgiano II; 95 tons; Cassem; coal.

PORT ELISABETH.—Nor. Ig. Farsel; 308 tons; Kvaase; coffee.

APR. 6. BRUNSWICK.—Port. bk. Rella Formigosa; 568 tons; Trindade; stone ballast.

APR. 8. BALTIMORE.—Amer. bk. Frances; 644 tons; Erikson; coffee.

PENSACOLA.—Br. bk. Lancefield; 946 tons; Gram; ballast.

TALTAL.—Germ. sp. Adelaide; 1,245 tons; Müller; stone ballast.

FREIGHTS.

Table listing freight rates for various ports: NEW ORLEANS, LIVERPOOL, GENOA, MARSEILLES, SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, HAVRE, ANTWERP, BORDEAUX, MONTEVIDEO, BAHIA BLANCA.

ENGAGEMENTS.

Table listing engagements for various ports: GENOA, MARSEILLES, NEW ORLEANS, RIVER PLATE.

Vessels Afloat & Chartered for Rio

Table listing vessels afloat and chartered for Rio, including ship names, companies, and dates.

Arrivals of foreign steamers.

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

Departures of foreign steamers.

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

Foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, April 9th 1899.

Table listing foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, including ship names, arrival dates, and agents.

APRIL 4.

Table listing financial data for April 4, including Apolices and various bank entries.

APRIL 5.

Table listing financial data for April 5, including Apolices and various bank entries.

APRIL 6.

Table listing financial data for April 6, including Apolices and various bank entries.

APRIL 7.

Table listing financial data for April 7, including Apolices and various bank entries.

APRIL 8.

Table listing financial data for April 8, including Apolices and various bank entries.

APRIL 9.

Table listing financial data for April 9, including Apolices and various bank entries.

SATURDAY'S QUOTATIONS—S. PAULO.

Table listing Saturday's quotations for S. Paulo, including various stocks and bonds.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

Table listing stocks and shares, including sales of stocks and shares for April 3.

Stocks and Bonds and Joint Stock Companies --- April 10th

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 and financial institutions.

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 textile companies.

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

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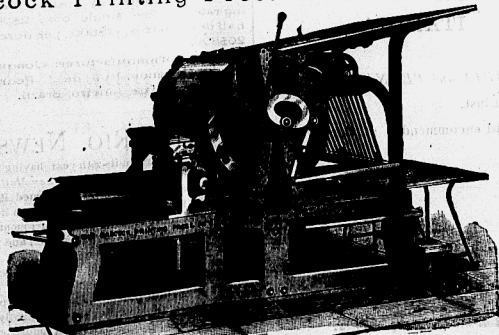
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