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VOL. XXV.

RIO DE JANEIRO, APRIL 11TH, 1699.

NUMBER 15

JILSON, SONS & (LIMITED)

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Through express thins leave the Central Ration daily at 5a, in, and 4; 6p, in, (dormitorio): returning leaves S. Paulo at 5a. in, and 5p in, (dormitorio).

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Bello Horisonte:

Bello Horisonte :

Trains leave station of eneral Carneiro, on main fine of Central Tailway, a 221 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.

Barca leaves the Prainha pier at 6,30 and 8, 50 a.m.

Barca leaves the Prainha pier at 6,30 and 8, 50 a.m.

Barca leaves the Holidays 7 50 a.m.) for Maud pier to consect with ratiway to Petropolis, and beyond; diso at 4,50 m. for Petropolis. Sundays and holidays excepted, By all land route passengers leave Central Ratiway station by subtribut ratins at 4,50 p.m. for Farancisco Xavier station (lare 400 reis) and there transfer to leave daily, Sundays and holidays included, at 4,55 p.m. for Petropolis.

Returning from Petropolis, the all land route trains leave at 6 s.m. Sundays and holidays, included, for 8. Francisco Xavier station, where transfer is made and 7,50 s.m. (except on sundays and holidays) and 410 p.m. for Maud pier and sharcay for Prainha.

On Sundays and holidays the sharcas train leaves Petropolis at 4,55 p.m.

Nova Fribotrgo:

Corcovado: COTOOVAGO:

Regular trains, week days, leave 51, Rua Cosme
Velho, Laraujeiras, at 8 and 11 a.m. and 2 and 530 p.m.,
returning leave the summit at 730 and 300 a.m. and
1, 430 and 7 p.m. On Sundays and holidays, the
hours are: according 530, 8, 530 and 11 a.m., 1230, 4,
330, 815 and 8 p.m., descending 53, 535, 1005, 117,5 a.m.,
105, 225, 405, 6, 7 and 9 p.m. Rich train gives the
excursionist half an hour on the summit.

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WILLIAM G. WAGSTAFF, Consul General

Thurth Directory

CHURCH OF BY GLAND.—Until further notice the church will be looked for repairs. The services will be be held eve, junday at 10 clocks in the morning in the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association Run da Quitanda Baptisms and Marriages at times, to be arranged with the Chaplain.

IRVINE CRAWSHAW, M.A., British Chaplain. 74. Rua Mendo de Sá, Icarahy

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Worship at 11 a.m., Biblical class to study the Holy
Scirptures, at 5 afternoom. Gospel preaching at
6½ p.m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study and preachiuw at 2 m.

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No. 334, Rua D. Anna Nery, Estação do Riachuelo.
Services, Sundays 11 a.m. and 7 , 3 m.; Wednesdays
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ins Ribeiro, M. D., Ex-assistant to Professor: rtholow and Da Costa of Philadephia, and Dr w of New-York, Residence: Rua senador Danta:

44 A.
r. William Frederick Eisenlohr, German Physician. Office: 78. Rua General Camara. Consulting hours from 12 to 3 p.m.

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from noon to 10 clock p.m. Nicolan A. Rodriges,
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We are constantly receiving a muunications and testimonials similar to those given below, which fully dy Nectaudra Amara against the distressing fees-sickness and all the other nauseas and complaints of the stomach and intestines so frequent during voyas atgress or on land. So well known are the results veragion of the stomach and intestines to the stomach and intestines to the stomach and intestines to frequent during voyas atgress or on land. So well known are the results veragion of the stomach and the

On the 5th ulto, a merchant in S. Paulo wrote us as follows: "My late partner W... to whom I recommended the Africany for sea sixtenses, informs me that his sixter has written to him from London saying that she was admitted that the results she obtained from it on

On the 19th May last, the distinguished physician Dr. Erman Pinto wrote us as follows of the applica to the property of the applica steamer Olinday. A Cases of San wickers, reated with the Tinsure of Nectandra Amars, So. In 22 of the cases the result was complete and in the 4 others there was a decided reliet. Cases of gastro-instrain perturbation treated with the same remedy, S. A miongst those A. A., attacked with exceedingly violent colic pains, the case of Sr. B. C. Girst class passenger from Pernambuco to Pará, suffering intolerable agony from intestinal pains, from which he had been subject for a month before embarking and the case of Sr. F. B. C. and the subject for a month before embarking and the case of Sr. F. B. was suffering from excruciating colic and violent younting. In these cases as well as in the other five the effect obtained was complete and rapid. In view of these results we have still another proof

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

Of the 7th October, 1855, the surgeon of the Army Medical Corps, br. Henrique Mangeon, wrote us as followed to the Army Medical Corps, br. Henrique Mangeon, wrote us as followed to the Army of the Army of Author Cheins against cases of sickness, and always with excellent results. The foregoing is true on the faith of my rank.
Capital Pederal, Oct. 9th. 1895.—Dr. Henrique Mangeon.

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

lows: "I'm August, 1955, Mr. J. B. de Mirauda-According to my promise, thave the pleasure to send you to-day the enclosed letter from Miss Richardson, the lady of whom J have spoken, who was so enchanted with the efficacy of the Nectandra Amira against sea sickness, a remedy which she tried on the recommendation of well-known persons without on the recommendation of well-known persons without proposed against that malady, from which she had suffered every time she set foot on shipboard. I have the honor to be your devoted servant,—R. Ametica Lacand.»

Ameticn Lacand.»
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 ellications.—
E. Richardson.

On the 15th October, 1890. Dr. Paes Leme wrote to us

Office sign decoder, issee. Dr. Paes Leine wrote to us a fish with the sign decoder, is a large of friend Miranda, —For many years! have used your preparations of Nectandra Amara on the members of new the fifteen with the greatest advantage! have used it on the employes of our estate, who did not know the efficacy of the Tincture for the nausea arising from the brusque and shaking movements which passengers have to and shaking movements which passengers have to man shaking movements which passengers have to the first of the property of

N. B.—The proprietors of the Paulista remedy NEC-TANDRA AMARA issue a prospectus in three languages —PORTUGUSSE, EWOLISH AND FERNIL—10 facilitate its use amongst natives and foreigners. Sold by all chemists and druggists, and at the De-posit in Run de S. Pedro, No 74. (1st floor) Rio de Janetro, Brazil

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

— A Buenos Aires telegram of the 7th says that Dr. Carlos Pellegrini telegraphs that the Quirnal is disposed to facilitate the emigration of one million Italians to southern Argentina within a period of six years.

— The Indians who have taken a hand in the civil war in Bolivia are described, in Buenos Aires, as assassins and cannibals. Very likely; but how does the white man figure in this business? Is he very much better than the Indian?

— A Bienos Aires telegram of the 8th says that a colonel and four captains of the German army have been contracted for to fill positions as director and professors of the Argentine military school. This is good policy in one sense, but it hardly looks like disarmament.

There has arisen a conflict between the president and congress of Paraguay over the civil marriage question. Congress has passed a law authorizing civil marriage, but the president has postponed its execution. Later, however, congress has yielded to the arguments of the president, and the act is shelved for the present.

present.

— If it be true that the Argentine government has requested Messrs. Krupp to send the material for the construction of a light railway instead of munitions of war, General Roca is to be warmly congratulated on taking so very sensible and so very beneficial a step. It is well known that he was altogether opposed to a quarrel with Chilli, and that his influence was exerted to bring about an arrangement. We hope he has decided, as far as in him lies, to get out of unwise military and naval expenditure, and to devote his energies to the development of the country. — The Slatist.

—An engagement is a mounced in Monte-video, by which the daughter of one of the well known Anglo-Uruguayan families be-comes the bride of a South American diplomat. The parties to this contract are Mr. Albert Fialho, the Brazilian minister to Uruguay, and Miss Sarah Hamilton, the wedding having been fixed to the take place about the end of July.

— What about Ibarreta? Where are all the expeditions that were talked of to find him in the Pilcomayo region? There seems to be no definite information anywhere about the unfortunate explorer and the only man that has not yet returned and given up the quest, is Andersen, the Norwegian who left here months ago to go up the Bermejo in a canoe accompanied by some Indians with whom he is well acquainted. — Times, Buenos Aires.

— The heavy storms of wind and rain which passed over the Argentine republic at the beginning of last month and last tiree days have now been found to have caused tremendous losses in the wheat-growing districts in the province of Sauta Fé. The official report which was published at the end of the month estimated the loss is finally known, the damage will exceed 300,000 tons.

JOO,000 tons.

— Gabriel Etchegaray, the murderer of Mr. John B. Wanklyn in broad daylight and in the most public thoroughfare on the 4th March, 1897, who was instantly arrested with the smoking revolver in his hand and confessed his crime, was only found guilty on the 22nd March, 1899—two years and 18 days after he confessed his guilt. He is condemned to indefinite imprisonment but will doubtless be liberated on some glorious Argentine aniversary. In Europe he would have been executed 18 months ago.

— The native press does not know what is

executed 18 months ago.

— The native press does not know what is good for the country and is complaining that the war office has discharged 700 men from the arsenal. There remain 300 men and these are quite enough, whilst the possibility of doing away with the stores departments in Tucuman and Mendoza is spoken of. We only hope that these economies may be carried and as it is a crying shame that thousands should be spent monthly on these departments which are by no means of urgent necessity. The money can well be employed elsewhere. We are exceedingly pleased to note this move on the part of the President, as also the countermanding of the order for Krupp guns in Europe, the money being employed in a light railway, which we have reason to believe will be used in Patagonia. — Times, Buenos Aires.

THE MISSPELLED TALE.

[This pretty little story is reproduced here for the benefit of those who are studying the English language.—Eds. News.]

A little buoy said: «Mother deer, May Eye go out to play? The son is bright, the heir is clear; Owe, mother, don't say neigh!»

«Go fourth, my sun,» the mother said. The ant said: «Take your slay— Your gneiss knew sled, awl painted read, But dew knot lose your weigh.»

«Ah, know,» he cried, and sought the street, With hart sew full of glee; The wether changed, and snow and sleet And reign fell steadily.

Threw snowdrifts grate, threw watery pool
He flue with mite and mane.
Said he: "Though Eye would walk by rule,
Eye am not rite, 'tis plane.

«Eye'd like to meat sum kindly sole, For hear gnu dangers weight, And yonder stairs a treacherous whole Two sloe has been my gate.»

«A peace of bred, a gneiss hot stake, Eye'd chews if Eye were home. This crewel fate my hart would brake— Eye love not thus to Rome.

«Eye, week and pail, have mist my rode,»

But hear a carte came passed—

He and his sled were safely toad

Back to his home at last.

-Central Presbyterian.

ECCENTRIC ENGLISH,

The Financial News reproduces the following exquisite bit of a English as she is wrote in China, the writer, as shown by the letter heading, being connected with the telegraph service:

«IMPERIAL CHINESE TELEGRAPHS,

«HOERRIAL CHINESE TELEGRAPES.
«HOlliday Cecil, Esq.
«Dear Sir.—I beg to letter a word here.
World was nothing only a large race court, how busy both the race and inspector. I saw the race time in Shanghai, not only the Spring and Authin. but both the Winter, for the annual Calendar preposition quickly show out, the bestower the racer, the favourer the inspector. How beautiful and neatly a Calendar as your are. Will you be kind enough to bestow me few pieces. I will take great care, hanging it up, in our office, to remember what a lovely thing it was.
«I ambhirsty waiting for your favour answer and obliged.—I remain sincerely yours, ****
«February 4.»

«February 4.»

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ONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

 Capital
 , 750.00

 Capital paid up.
 , 750.00

 Reserve fund.
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Reserve fund ,, 1,000,000

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UNCLE ABNER'S RECOLLEC-TIONS.

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 defined and unchangeable, at the of me 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 the project and the number as great as the number a variety almost as great as the number of men concerned. The dogma may 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 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 are not as many distinct religions in the world as there are reasoning in-

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 diference. 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 Of course when I landed in this city, when it was thundering, the lightning would strike him, and I unconsciously would strike min, 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 certainly that the thunderbolt did not fall upon the puny head that dared to speak when the rumbling voice of Jove was if the air.

was if the air.

You can easily imagine, then, how the free and easy customs in these latitudes impressed me. I found that latitides 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 etc races, boat races and cock-fights; for opining the sessions of the General As-sembly and for school festivities, dedicathins of buildings and inaugurating things. And it was the chosen day for eections, which were largely held in those days in the churches. The poor

old Emperor always had something to old Emperor always nad something to do on Sunday, and he used to sleep at his post in doing it. It was anything but a day of rest; if was a day of recreation, of distipation, 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 tobac-conist and bar-tender counted up more cobre at night than for any other two

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.

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 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 ments 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.

ot 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. However, one account for such a contradiction? 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. The sure Logal't make, it can breath. I'm sure I can't make it out. It is one of those contradictions of life, which reason fails the 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 *festa* 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. 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

the saints is not altogether sumclent. I was also impressed with another contrast, but for this explanations 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. 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 dating back to the years when the hist 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 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 1° 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. 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 coated a college and planued a great created a college and planned a great church. The Franciscans located them-selves on Santo Antonio Hill, where selves 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 tured 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 hilliside 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 yeurs 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 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 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 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 espiscopal residence, overlooking the bay on one side and the city on the

Later on when the city outgrew its 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 mankiul 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 an landar account of the control of the control of the chapter. 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 swal-lowed up by secular buildings. The octagonal church on Gloria Hill, which can be seen by every traveller entering 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.)

(To be continued.)

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This hotel, which has been completely restored, is situated in the beat part of the city, receiving air and light from all lour sides, close to the cleanest beach of the city, surrounded by a large garden; has large, comfortable rooms newly and well farmished, good control of the constant of the control of the constant of the control of the co

FREITAS HOTEL 120, Rua do Riachuelo

Mr. J. P. Pastraa, proprietor of the old and well known Freikar Hotel, destress to advise his friends and former customers that he has reopened that hotel at No. 100 ROA DO RIACHUELD in a large and most attractive edifice acquired for this special purpose, the most attractive, and healthy localities in the city, on a broad and quiet street, with trams for all central points of the city passing the door. It has a large and beautifully laid out pleasure garden, particulary suitable for laddes and children, and well-mounted bath-rooms profile to the control of the city of of the ci

ALPINE HOUSE HOTEL **RUA DO AQUEDUCTO, 65**

On the line of Sylvestre tramway, Santa Thereza, 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 fewer and malaria. It is therefore, a most safe place for foreigners, tourists und new arrivals.

The hotel is surrounded by beautiful parks, walks,

and a large florest... The restaurant and kitchen are first class.

THE PROPRIETOR, O

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 repapered throughout and are luxuriously furnished. The has been spared to make this

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
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AN EARLY HISTORY OF THE ENG-LISH CHURCH IN RIO.

Reproduced by 7th Christic Path from an account published in 18th B. M. Ambassador at Mo de Janeiro.

The edifice stands on the Rus dos Barbnoos, 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, or which the standillar 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 aride and about to be incessed to the standing of the standing 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 encouragement such an innovation would give to the growth of schiam in the church. Hending the could not said to encourage 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 disasse, even in Lisbon, and it never had been introduced into Brazil, nor was it likely the people of the country would about to the most strenges 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 disasse, even in Lisbon, and it never had been introduced into Brazil, nor was it likely the people of the country would abount to it; and the proposed of the world. He advocated the cause, in a characteristic manner, with the prejudiced few who opposed it. "The English," said he, shave really no religion but they are a propul and obstinate people. If you oppose

building, now wrote to the bishop of London, to know in what manner he should perform the ceremony of consecration; but the bishop's answer did not arrive till the ceremony was over. The directious sent, however, had been anticipated, and the prayers prescribed used, with a particular one composed for the occasion. A guard of police was ordered to attend, as a matter of precaution against any bigoted or evil-sipsosed persons who might be inclined to interrupt the service, or disturb a congregation introducing a new religion, to which their prejudices were supposed to be greatly hostile; but no disposition of the kind occurred. On the contrary, the common people conducted themselves with great propriety abroad, and the interior of the church was filed with a numerous assemblage of very respectable Brazilians, who equalled the Protestants, as well in numbers as in reverence for the place, by a serious and devout demeanour. A short time after, however, an assault was made on the church, of a very disagreeable nature. While the chaplain was officiating one Sunday morning, a shower of stones was poured into the windows, which shattered all the glass; but, fortunately, the blinds interposed and protected the congregation from any injury. An humediate inquiry was made, and it was found that the outrage proceeded from the house- of a Spaniard, who kept a venda near the chaple. His yard was close by one side, and some drunken fellows, who frequented his shop, anused themselves with this attack on the English church. A strong representation was made to the proprietor, who was threatened with the police, and the outrage was never repeated.

The permission of the treaty was recognised and confirmed by the constitutional charter at the revolution, which contains the following passage: — a All other religions (besides the Catholic) are permitted, either in domestic worship, or in particular edifices destined for the purpose, without, however, having any exterior appearance of a temple. ** The repetition of the interior of th

—In the first two months of this year the shipments to Brazil from Rosario de Santa Fé consisted of 13,666 tons of wheat, 3,026 tons of Indian corn and 218 tons of flour. From Buenos Aires during the same period 38,546 begs of Indian corn, 15,145 bags of wheat, and 68,558 bags of flour were shipped to Brazil.

RECENT mails report the death of Mr Henry Jones, who, under his nom de piume of "Cavendish," was well known to all players of card games. From an early age Mr. Jones showed singular aptitude for the more scientific games at cards, and he was an authority on pastines generally. His death took place on February to, at his residence, 22 Albion street, Hyde Park, in his sixty-eightly year. "Cavendish," besides being a whist player of the leading rank, and a member of the principal whist clubs, made the rules and game a study. He edited Joseph Bennett's book on Billiards, and was the author of "Whist," in addition to writing books on Bezique, Piquet, and many other games. In fact, he may be said to have been the great authority on almost all table games. Mr. W. T. Clifford, the young engineer of the Royal Mail steamer Scot, who jumped overboard and attempted to save the life of Mr. Barney Barnato, has just won for his bride Miss Gertrude Rodney, a beautiful South African heiress, who witnessed her lover's gallant action and used it to win over an obstinate father. Mrs. Barnato, moreover, has settled a handsome annuity on Clifford, and his bank account (adds the Anglo-American) is swelled to good proportions by several testimonials, of sop! each, the gifts of Johannesburg citizens and two steamship companies.

TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

United States.

APR. 3.—The government insists on the revocation of the death sentence passed on American subjects implicated in the revolution at Honduras.

The remains of the soldiers of the 71st infantry who fell in Cuba arrived to-day in New York.

The remains of the soldiers of the 71st infantry who fell in Cuba arrived to-day in New York.

The government has received a telegraphic report from the commander of the «Philadelphia» of the cause of the recent bombardment. He says that Matanfa's men attacked the British and Americans who were guarding the consulates, and this being seen from the ships, the British and American sessels opened fire on the town, killing many and putting the rest to flight.

The total number of deaths caused by the burning of the Windsor Hotel is now known to be 43, of which 32 could not be recognised. Apr. 4.—The revenue receipts in the Philippine islands from the date of the American occupation to the end of March is estimated to be about three million dollars gold.

President McKinley has assured the German ambassador that the bombardment of Apia by American vessels has met with his approval.

General Otis telegraphs that in a skirmish with the Tagalos near Villegoas to the north west of Maholos, the enemy was completely defeated. The American troops entered the town which they found completely deserted.

The Philippine ministry met recently in San Fernando, approved all the measures taken by Aguinaldo and resolved to continue the struggle for independence to the bitter end.

the struggle for independence to the bitter end.

It is reported that in revenge for the losses inflicted upon them by the Americans, the Tagalos are barbarously treating all those who refuse to join their ranks.

News has been received in New York of the murder of 16 gold miners by the Indian workmen employed in the mines.

APR, 5.—The proclamation issued by the Americans in Manilla, while reserving the sovereignty of the islands to the United States, promises to give the public offices to Philippines and to concede them the fullest liberty in the matter of religion.

The New York Herald says that several of the Spanish officers amongst the prisoners of Aguinaldo have taken service with the Tagalos.

the Spanish officers amongst the prisoners of Aguinaldo have taken service with the Tagalos.

The Cuban national assembly has now been finally dissolved, and the Cuban troops have given up their arms. The official municipality of Havana has been definitely formed.

Mr. Harrison' has been elected mayor of Chicago by a democratic majority.

APR. 6.—According to official statistics published to day, the losses of the Americans in the Philippines from the beginning of the war up to the present time have been 184 killed and 976 wounded.

Advices from Havana say that the Cuban staff officers are to meet to-morrow to elect a commander-in-chief, when it is thought that the choice will devolve on Maximo Gomez. The office will only hold good until the last of the Cuban troops with their officers have been finally disbanded.

The cruiser a Detroit a has been ordered to Nicaragua to protect the American citizens there during the present revolution.

There were only a few light skirmishes near Malolos to-day, when the Americans had only two wounded and the Tagalos 6 killed and several wounded.

APR. 7.—The United States will be represented at the disarmament conference by Messrs. A. D. White and Stanford, the ambassadors fo Germany and Belgium respectively, and Mr. Seth Low, the president of Columbia College, assisted by Captains Cruger and Mahan as naval and military advisers.

A terrible fire took place in one of the mandestroped and the Bibly Assuna in New York.

Actifible me took place in Addam, Alasswhere a whole block of fine residences was destroyed.

Another fire took place in one of the mansions near the Fifth Avenue in New York.

The Tagalos who murdered the American authorities in the Negros'island in the Philippines have been suitably punished.

The cruiser "Charleston" has bombarded Dagupan in the south of the island of Luxon.

Apr. S.—A Manilla telegram states that a large meeting of merchants took place there, and passed resolutions declaring their entire approbation of the work of General Otis, Admiral Dewey and the American troops as the only means of securing the quick pacification of the islands.

Spain.

Spain.

APR. 3.—Count Villa Gonzalo has been nominated as Spanish ambassador to London. and Duke de Vista Hermosa to St. Petersburg. Several journals insist that the Carlists are making an active propaganda in the north of Spain, but the ministerial organs ignore the fact.

Spain, but the minimerial organs ignore confact.

The government is said to have reduced the sum offered at first for the release of the prisoners in the Philippines.

El Heraldo says that General Polavieja and Admiral Gomez Imaz refuse to lower the army and navy estimates and are opposed by the minister of finance, Sr. Villaverde. The latter intends to propose an income tax and suspend the amortisation of the national debt.

It is runnored that the Banco Hypothecario is about to lend the government 30 millions of pesetas. minister of finance, Sr. Villaverde. The latter intends to propose an income tax and suspend the amortisation of the national debt.

It is runored that the Banco Hypothecario is about to lend the government 30 millions of pesetas.

APR. 4.—Sr. Sagasta, the premier, declares his policy to be in favor of financial economy, but finds that the only way in which these

can be effected is by reducing the expenses of the army and navy, the allowances to the clergy and pensioners, and by the temporary suspension of the sinking fund.

APR. 5.—The Queen-regent to-day signed a decree re-imposing an ancient law against the blending of wines and alcoholic liquors.

APR. 6.—Telegrams from Manilla deny the runor current here that there are desertions from the Tagalo forces, and assert that General Luna's influence with the Tagalos is increasing every day, while that of Aguinaldo is daily decreasing owing to the many recent defeats. The same telegram said that an encounter was hourly expected to take place between the Americans and Tagalos at Calmippit.

between the Americans and Tagalos at Carumpit.

There have been further munifestations on the part of the repatriated soldiers in Barcelona, but they were of a pacific nature as the men now know that the government is hurrying up the payment of the money due to them as much as possible.

APR. 7:—A banquet was given to-day by the leading Carlists in Madrid to the Carlist journalist Aranda, who was recently liberated from prison.

journaist Atlanda, who was recently instruc-from prison.

The agitation against the continuance of the war taxes is gaining in strength throughout Spain every day.

General Rios has telegraphed to his govern-ment that it usaloss to attenut the release

ment that it is useless to attempt the release of the Spanish prisoners in the Philippines while the war lasts between the Tagalos and

while the war lasts between the Tagalos and Americans.

As a precautionary measure the minister of war has ordered the troops in the north of Spain to make marches through all the districts to prevent any Carlist rising.

Apr. 8.—The movements of the Carlists in the north of Spain are ridiculed by Sr. Dato, the minister of the interior, who says they have no cohesion, training or discipline, and lack a warlike commander.

The Carlist chief, Sr. Cerralho, has gone to Paristo consult with Don Jaime de Bou b n.

Two hundred Carlists banquetted in the open air in Madrid and delivered violent speeches against the government and the present state of Spain.

Great Britain

Great Britain

Great Britain

Apr. 3.— The Daily Chronicle says that the Italians have determined to occupy Sammun supported diplomatically by Great Britain.

The death is announced for Mr. Richard Chamberlain, brother of the colonial secretary.

("Dick", as he was generally called, had all his brother's fastidiousness in dress, but none of his ability, and many times, when M. P. for Islington, must have caused great annoyance to his relative by his indiscretions of speech). The popularity of Mr. Michael Davitt, M. P. seems to be on the wane, as he was stoned by the people when trying to hold a meeting in Ireland yesterday.

Apr. 4.—Telegrams from Athens announce the resignation of the Zumis cabinet.

Great Britain and the United States have agreed to the proposal of Germany to leave the decision of the Sunoan question to a joint commission of the three powers.

At a meeting of the firsh members of parliament held in Dublin to-day, it was decided to unite all the different fractions of the Nationalist party under the presidency of Mr. John Redmond.

Apr. 5.—The London morning papers say that Germany has presented an indemnity claim for damages done to the German consulate during the recent bomb ridment of Apia.

The negotiations between Great Britain and France for an arrangement of commercial interest in Madagascar are going on favorably.

Telegrams from Manilla say that the Tagalo chiefs have replied to the proclamation of the American government issued by the local commissioners, and although the reply is couched in energetic terms the general opinion in London is that the revolution is practically over.

Hong Kong telegrams say that the Philippine junid has published a declaration that

Hong Kong telegrams say that the Philippine jurda has published a declaration that the Vatican supports the American action in the Philippines, and that the American action in the Philippines, and that the American saper promised in return for this support to assure a religious preponderence to the catholic clergy there

there.

APR. 6.—By telegram to-day, the invitations to the disarmament conference have been sent from La Hague to the different courts with the exception of the Vatican and Bulgaria.

The death is announced to-day of Mr. Ellis, M. P. (There are two members of that name and both belong to the liberal party. Details are lacking.)

and both belong to the liberal party. Details are lacking.)

APR. 7]—Heavy gales have again prevailed on the British coasts, which have caused great damage bo slipping and to the fishing boats. Besides Bulgaria and the Vatican, no invitations were sent to China, Japan or Persia to attend the disarmament conference.

The Daily Chronicle to-day published the letters sent by Esterhazy to the late President Faure, in which the writer made most bitter complisints and even went so far as to threaten the President.

Caifo telegrams say that it has been resolved

the President.

Cailo telegrams say that it has been resolved to renove all the British troops from Omdurman wing to the unhealthiness of the place. The garrison will consist only of Egyptian troops who are better able to stand the climate.

The Daity Chronide publishes a telegram saying that China and Japan have begun negotiations for an alliance to limit and restrain the encroachments of European powers in Asia.

in Asia.

The occupation of the new Kowloon territory leased by Great Britain will commence on the 17th inst.

Telegrams from Seoul say the Coreans of Chu-Chong have destroyed the French mission there and taken the superior prisoner.

France.

France.

APR. 3.—Agoncillo, the Philippine delegate, stated to a reporter that Aguinaldo has not been beaten and his followers discouraged by the taking of Malolos, his policy being to draw the Americans into the interior where they will be decimated by the prevailing fevers.

draw the Americans into the interior where they will be decimated by the prevailing fevers.

In consequence of a fall sustained while cycling, it is probable that Baron d Estournelle, the French delegate, will not be able to assist at the forthcoming disarmament conference.

The Figarv continues to publish the evidence given before the court of cassation. President Loubet assisted to-day at the Anteul Taces, and was loudly cheered by the multitude.

APR. 5.—The Figarv continuing the publication of the evidence given before the court of cassation publishes the evidence of General Roget who severely condemned Col. Du Paty de Clam and Esterhazy for their actions against Dreyfus and at the same time reprehended Picquart for his action in favor of the unhappy man.

The German and Italian authorities have again officially denied that either Colonels Schwartzkoppen or Panizzardi have ever had any relations with Dreyfus.

Both the French and Brazilian cases on the Guiana limits question have been handed to M. Muller the Swiss arbitrator to-day.

APR. 6.—The Matin says that it is probable that Cardinal Vaughan will be a cancidate in succession to the present Pope. (There is nothing more improbable, in our opinion. The Papal situation is unchanged now from what it was when Cardinal Pecci was elected Pope, and then we had two brilliant English cardinals—Newman and Manning—more eligible: but it is now a vine qua non that the Pope must be an Italian if there is to be any chance of recovering the Papal States. Only one Englishman ever sat in the Chair of Peter, Nicholas Breakspear, who assumed the title of Adrian IV. and he died seven centuries ago).

President Loubet has paid a visit to his nattive place, Montliniar in the department of

Peter. Nicholas Breakspear, who assumed the title of Adrian IV. and he died seven centuries ago).

President Loubet has paid a visit to his native place, Monthinar in the department of Drome, accompanied by the prime minister, M. Charles Dupny. He was everywhere received with the most tremendous ovations.

APR. 7.—Monsignor Tarnassi has been appointed Papal nuncio to France in place of the late Monsignor Cleri.

The Figuro continues publishing the evidence before the court of cassation. To-day it gives a second deposition of General Roget in which he accused Judge Bertulus of having tampered with the evidence brought before him in order to entrap the late Col. Henry.

The Voltaire says that one of the experts has declared before the court that one of the most material documents in the Dreytus case in which the name of the prisoner was given in full was written in full was really written after the condemnation of Dreytus. The letter in question was the one which was confessed to by Col. Henry and which was the immediate cause of his suicide.

A French fleet has left Toulon for Cagliari in order to pay the special honors to King Humbert which have been ordered by the French government on the occasion of the King's visit to Sardinia.

An explosion of cartridges is reported in the citadad of Huy near Liège. Two were killed and six were injured. The explosion was purely accidental.

The many statements and accusations of General Roget have brought many demands to the court for permission to give rebutting evidence.

APR. 8.—President Loubet, on returning from Montelimar to Paris was enthusiastically received by the people.

The Figuro has been condemned to pay a fine of 500 francs for publishing the evidence before the court of cassation, but the publication is again continued to-day.

Violent gales are prevalent in the Mediterranean, and fears of maritime disasters are entertained.

Germany.

Germany.

entertained.

Germany.

Apr. 5.—The Emperor to-day assisted at a series of trials of a submarine boat of an entirely new system. The result, which is not a final one, is reported to be satisfactory. The Kohnische Zeitung says that the United States has openly declared its intention not to agree to any proposition for disarnament in the forthcoming conference at La Hague.

Baroness Hirsch who died last week has left £280,000 by will to be distributed amongst various charitable institutions in Austria. Apr. 6.—It is generally stated that the Emperor will visit Monaco during the coming autumn accompanied by the Empress.

The coming conference on the Samoan question between Great Britain, Germany and the United States is to be definitely settled by the majority of the commissioners appointed. Apr. 8.—Herr Stangel, the German delegate to the disarmament conference to take place in La Hague, has issued a pamphlet giving his views on the subject. He is enturely opposed to the Czar's idea which he deems utopian, and adds that Germany could never entertain it.

^{*} Todas as outras religiões serão permitidas com seu culto domestico ou particular, em casas para isso destinadas, sem forma alguma exterior de templo.— Tr. I, Art.

THE RIO NEWS PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor

Contains a number of news and a review of Brasilian affair. I list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessel, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a summary of the daily coffee reports and ail other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian made.

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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 forma-lities 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 char-acter have been settled by a formal agreement. To modify this arrange-ment, without the consent of the Minas ment, 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. to conect 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 tion 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 exercicios 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

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 zollverein, a loose kind of of a kind of zollverein, 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 pl. ms. They think of these sister countri. s as independent, with capable govern nents 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 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 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 usure their liberties. 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 writualism, and then, when the discussion breaks out in another journal he not only deprecates it, but even declines to publish letters on the subject. And then, to make the matter worse, he editorially censures the authors of certain letters and copies a discussion of the subject of saltar 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.

work on such an account could be done in an hour, and yet there are countless accounts in exercicios 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 thoughful 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 from 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

CORRESPONDENCE.

CHURCH MATTERS. Rio, 6th April, 1899.

To the Editor.

To the Editor.

Rio, 6th April, 1899.

To the Editor.

Dear Sir.—It would appear that the discussion which has been at paring in your columns relative to the adopt of or irlualistic 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 eightly years ago, assisted, I have been informed, by a small tax levied for a time on British shipping. It was a consular chaplaincy for muny 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 chapl in 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 fit meeting place for those who desire to worship God according to the requirements of the Church of England. If there are only yo or 40 of ms, 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.

Respectfully yours, ENGLISHMAN,

To the Editor of the "Rio News,"

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? Parturund montes, nascitur ridiculus mus. I never made any question of the number of British subjects residing sin and immediately about Rio. What I did take exception to was the spossible congregation of 12003 and the writer of the editorial has failed to prove me in the wrong.

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 Chapting.

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 calends.

One last word about non-attendance at church. May I venture to him 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

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 ap-prehended at Carinhanha, in the state of Bahia. —The senate of the São Paulo state legislature as 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

—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.

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 mon'h there were registered up to the 6th, 17 cases and 6 deaths.

—What will Dr. Camiuhada 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?

supply of water?

—From reports received from Matto Grosso it appears that the struggle for supremacy between Minister Murtinho and Senator Generoso Ponce 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 recep-tion at the governor's residence in Petropolis in honor of the event.

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 unde 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 hav pleasure in welcoming book to

typhoid fevers.

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

nome, we nope with the best results of native air on his health.

—The state legislature of Para 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 2,648,5005000.

—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 foll w.

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

—The engineer who is trying to supply Bahia,

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° Fabr., the miximum 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 mumbering 340, which is excessive for a small town. for a small town.

heavy downpours every day. Naturative 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 drouth-stricken districts. From the beginning of last July up to the 3rd 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 «Wilnington-having left Manaos 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 aWilningtons is seeking commercial information and is going to Iquitos after it.

—The Gazeta do Povo of Campos sives that the Bezamat 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, protegés and infuner friends would be quite sure to be filling their pockets from the municipal treasure in S. Paulo on the 6th from its correspondent in S. Paulo on the 6th from its correspondent in S. Paulo on the 6th from its correspondent in S. Paulo on the 6th from its correspondent in S. Paulo on the 6th from its correspondent in S. Paulo on the 6th from its correspondent in S. Paulo on the 6th from its correspondent in S. Paulo on the 6th from its correspondent in S. Paulo on the 6th from its correspondent in S. Paulo on the 6th from its orrespondent in S. Paulo on the 6th from its orrespondent in S. Paulo on the 6th from its orrespondent in S. Paulo on the 6th inst, in which he denounced the arbitrary

RAILROAD NOTES

—The total length of the railways in operation in the state of S. Paulo at the end of 1898 was 3,225 kilometres.

was 3,225 kilometres.

— The municipal prefect has vetoed the resolution of the municipal council withdrawing the authorization for a revision of the contract with the S. Christovao 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 199,749355 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 the 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

inconvenience and loss.

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

produce more revenue.

—The annual general meeting of the share-holders of the Bahia & São Francisco Railway Co. took place in London on the 8th inst. The chairman, Lord Strathenden, announced the distribution of a divident of 40½, for the main line and 3 ½ for the Timbó branch. He stated that in spite of the drouth which had scourged the country the receipts had not fallen off as the company carried the necessities of life to the drouth-stricken populations. He stated his belief that the government of President Campos Salles would improve the financial situation of Brazil. One of the share-holders objected to the administration as had sathe receipts were £ 100,000 and the working expenses were £ 55,000. 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. "Basilisk," having completed r commission on the south-east coast of nerica, is on her way home to Plymouth, nere she will be paid off.

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

— In the London admir. It was a contraction of the London admir.

class passengers.

In the London admiralty court on the 17th F-bruary 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 Buspes Aires Laborator of the control of the court found properties of the court found the support of the court found the

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

have a claim for damages

—The passengers who left Rio on the 8th inst. by the Hamburg Sudamericanische liner Paroguassa were the following: —For Hamburg: Mr. Valdemar Flohr Matthiessen and family, Mr. Jorge Fuchs and family, Mr. Lili Kaiser, Mr. Pauline Fitz and son, Mr. Carl Kamer and Mr. Adalberto Troffen. —For Balia: Dr. Pedro Macedo de Aguiar, Mr. Esquiel Dantas and Mr. Francisco Porficio. —For Victoria: Dr. Deocleciano Nunes Oliveira, Messrs. Eugenio Nery Faria, Adolfo Galvão and Fernando Braga. —Exceptionally enick work has been shown

and Fernando Braga.

— Exceptionally quick work has been shown in the discharge of the British s. s. aFalls of Invernaid, o Captain Hodge, which arrived here on the 3rd inst. from Rangoon with 61,557 bags of rice. The ship was consigned to Messrs. Norton, Megaw & Co, and the cargo was owned by Messrs. Alvares Pollery & Co., and was discharged at the Trapiche 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.

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. Wis 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 2 children. J. Ribeiro S. Almeida, Antonio N. da Costa, M. J. Marques, wife and 4 children, J. Ribeiro S. Almeida, Antonio N. da Costa, M. J. Marques, 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, Miss. G. Beltrão, Mrs. Olga T. Mello and Mr. Pernand Aruyio. —For Bahia: Miss. Jolvina Hollenberg, Mrs. Regina Frester, Dr. G. Carvalhal, 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 booked for Santos and other ports have been heavy. The rate for flout to Santos keeps firm at 16/s 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 ne war against the Bahia fanatics, has been entenced 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 run-ing 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 Chilian 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 Romaguera, during his absence

It is announced that the Bolivian minister to Brazil, Dr. Paravicini, who has been or-ganizing 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 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 bushs forage plant which has recently been introduced from Australia into the Argentine roublic 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 rati-way. 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 consulescent.

— 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 operatives dwellings in that locality, together with the Villa Sauer, belonging to the Companhia Saneamento, an 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 24th alt, the larged the Commercial

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 slameful immoralities, especially when made public in the columns of a widely-circulated newspaper?

—The removal of the naval arsenal has

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 farther up the bay. Of the ten admirals consulted, five favored the selection of some place within the bay of Rio de Jaueiro, while the others were divided between three localities outside. On Saturday last they visited Ilha de Boqueirafo 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.

mey are not in tavor of that locality.

— Some days ago a part of the press of this city asserted that in Matto Grosso the contending 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. Brindle, 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 no-

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 requently 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.

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 1,360 (at an average rate of 29 per 1000 per annum), the births 1,108, and marriages 206. There were constillibirths 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, diph/theria I. influenza 3, typhoid fever 15, pernicious fever 105, other malarial causes 85, and pulmonary consumption 199.

— Before our next number is out, the cricket

monary consumption 199.

— Before our next number is out, the cricket setson of 1899 will have been inaugurated here by the Paysandi 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 propititious 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 Noticias, in its issue of Sunday, "Detective Lima addressed to Chief of Police Sunpaio 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

have been perfect. "

— A large number of friends assembled at the British cemetery at the Gambōa, 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 resiaents, 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

Intend 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. Christovao transway company. The prefect, Dr. Cesario Alvim, immediately vetoed the resolution, characterizing the act 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 aldernien 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 *representação*, *a but he had not spent 185000 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 impove the reputation of the country, but it may let 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.

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

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Almanak 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 Brasilian-ische Elektricals Gesellschaft is authorized to transact business in Brazil.

—The municipal council of S, Carlos do Pinhal, 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\$330.

On the 7th the "contencioso" bureau of the national treasury sent 625 affidavits to the district attorney for the judicial collection of 133,261578, unpaid taxes levied on companies in the year 1896.

—The deposits in the caixa economica (savings bank) of this city last month amounted to 2,004,1105, and the withdrawals to 2,023,-782499. 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\$600 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. Iudustrial 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 ogo, in witch it is stated that the São Paulo police are investigating commercial transactions recently made by merchants of that city which important companies had been eswindled out of 280,0005. We shall be intersted to get all the facts in this mysterious business.

The well-known firm Srs. Alfredo Mendes — The well-known firm Sis. Anterdo Schules & Marques, proprictors 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 ment totake measures to prevent the anating 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, tary of the Philadelphia Commercial Museum, is making à 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.

The municipal government of Campinas owes the state government of S. Paulo 1,715, 1729\$545. The debt of other municipal governments to the state is 6,500,000\$.

—It is stated that the government of March have been made public:

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

—The March receipts of the Uruguayana custom-house were 61,565276, of which 43,-879595 were from imports, and 3,6848856 in gold. The receipts last year in March were 68,293\$344.

-Duties collected in gold in the month of March:

March:

Victoria. 2.683\$477
Parahyba. 5.479\$615
Penedo. 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 con-

"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 of Rio Grande do Sul on the 6th inst, relative to the suppression of smuggling on the Urguayan 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 duries collected in gold at the customs.

oe 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:

Rio de Janeiro. 1,516,537\$451

Bahia 401,597\$778

Pernambuco 322.917\$982

Total..... 2,241,053\$211

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

	appropriation voted	Actual ex- penditure	١
Sanitation	6,000,000\$000	12,196,768\$787	l
Interest on debt. Difference in exchange	3,153,9864662	6.090,6748395 2,679,38150-0 2,706,100\$882	
	9,153,9862662	23,673,925\$064	ı
-Returns of custom	is receipts in	March :	
	1899	1898	
Victoria	36,483\$430	43,903\$229	
	71,042\$617	399.4515006	
-The following is a	statement of	the amount	١,

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:

Rio de Janeiro. 473.4505922
Santos. 219.4798596
Bahia. 137,116288
Pernambuco. 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 373.894.005€, 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.

will contain the definite balance sheet of the year.

—The deficit of the state government of São Paulo was 9,296,103\$653 in 1897 and 12,994.650548 in 1898, making 22,399,76510 for the two years. During the greater part 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 become 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 will those of the Rio de Janeiro custom-house alone for the corresponding periods of 1895 and 1896:

1st qu'r, 1899-4 custom-

1st qu'r, 1899-4 custom-

	1898	1898
Rio de Janeiro.	5,371,635\$717	8,117,843\$555
Santos	2,431,258\$942	3,406,006\$168
Bahia	1,694,090\$145	1,727,0705328
Pernambuco,	1,515.211\$002	1,576,3125087
Aracajú	34,586\$262	65,217\$312
Paranaguá	141,365\$687	147,666\$776
Parahyba	61,122\$177	72,8698924
Natal	5.712\$460	7,376\$432
Penedo	14,306\$556	24,384\$859
_The state of	Con Dinta lass.	f 0- 11

The state of San Paulo loan for \$1,000,000 has been a distinct success, applications more than covering the issue, so that the under writers 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 dealings; thus following the wholesome law that Stock Market transactions before allotment should be discouraged.— Daily Mail, Mar. 16.

—The local holders of the the formal content of the the content of the content

Mar. 16.

—The local holders of the 4½ per cent gold loan residing here are complaining that on presenting their coupons at the activa da amortisação they were given receipts for the same with a verbal promise that these would be exchanged for «funding bonds» according to the Loudon 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!

—The revenue of the state of S. Paulo for

-The revenue of the state of S. Paulo for 1898 was derived from the following sources: Export duties..... 26,334,241\$600

Tax on transfer of property	10041-4-10000
inter vivos	5,312,224\$805
Do. do. causa mortis	2,143,100\$752
Transit tax	1,927,481\$150
Stamp "	1,132,687\$755
Surtax	973,645\$333
Sewerage rates	934,845\$458
Water ,,	877,137\$607
House tax	609,708\$359
Sundry sources	435,721\$079
Extraordinary revenue	1,598,764\$018

Total..... 42,279,559\$916 —From the four custom-houses of Rio de Janeiro, Suntos, 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:

ve be	en, in round numbers,	as follows :
For	1896	17,800,000\$
,,	1897	14,500,000\$
**	1898	14,400,000\$
. ,,	the three years	15,500,000\$

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

merch were	
January February March	13,100,004\$170

Total..... 37,786,648\$228

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

COMMERCIAL

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Loans, gua
Bills receiv
9 rs. gold Securities etc
4 00 c. Sundry ac
\$143 \$285

EXCHANGE

EXCHANGE.

A pril 3.—The whole of the banks opened with an official rate of 6½ d. on London, and maintained in through the control of the British Bank which put out 6 2½ exception of the British Bank which put out 6 2½ exception of the British Bank which put out 6 2½ exception of the British Bank ket was somewhat annected aftermoon. The market was somewhat annected and the most price of 5 2½ 2½ d. but as private paper found ready bursar outside of the banks at 6 13/6 d. bank bills went down to 6 3½ d. and business was done in private though to 6 3½ d. and business was done in private firmer about 1000 ml of 13/6 d. without freedom against prompt private paper at 6 2½ d. d. without freedom against prompt private paper at 6 2½ d. and that was the clossing rate for bank of 10 2½ d. and that was the clossing rate for bank which out off 40 7½ d. The official value to the paper milireis was 250 and 251 reis gold during the day.

of the paper milreis was 250 and 251 reis gold during
the day.

April 4.—The British and Nacional banks opened with
an official rate of 6 25/26 d. which they see all day.
All the other banks put out 6 ½ d. as when they given,
which the Banque Française, subsequently of 25/26 d. while the London & River Plate, Erastling
the and London & British banks adopted 6 13/16
d. There was very little animation in the market
outlined to a complete of the day and the banks
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outlined to a complete of the day and the banks
of 25/26 d. The sales realised in the week before last
was calculated as were 26/000 bags in New York,
14/2000 in Havreday were 26/000 bags in New York,
14/2000 in Havreday were 26/000 bags in New York,
14/2000 in Havreday and Socool in January,
15/2000 and 12/2000 of No. 7

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At the last hour the banks were drawing at 6 1/16 d, and private paper was quoted at 6 2/1/2d, d, and 6/3 d, as which prices the day closed. A fair day's business of the paper mirried anting the day was 20 to 23 reis gold.

10 pt 15 — The official rate was general in at 1 at 0 ppm ing time with 2 at 0 ppm in time with 2 at 10 ppm in 10 pm in 1

ness is reported to have been done. The official value of the paper mitricis during the day was 250 to 352 reis gold.

All the paper mitricis during the day was 250 to 352 reis gold.

All the paper mitricis during the morning as the banks reliased to draw freely day by the course of the afternoon the Brasilianischer as 10 the course of the afternoon the Brasilianischer as 10 the course of the afternoon the Brasilianischer as 10 the course of the afternoon the Brasilianischer as 10 the course of the afternoon the Brasilianischer as 10 the course of the banks reliased to draw freely at my bet er rate than 6 the course of the course of private paper at 6 the course of the course of

day were mans mis ricery units a constraint of the paper milreis was 252 reis gold with the paper milreis was 252 reis gold April 7.—The Brasilianianch, Londows & Brazilian and Londom & River Plate banks kept their official opening rate of 6 ½ d. intact all day, the Française and Nacional banks kept 6 2/2 d. unaltered but the Hitish Bank changed from the latter rate to the Hitish Bank changed from the latter rate to the Hitish Bank changed from the latter rate to the distribution of the course of the morning. The first business of the day course of the morning. The first business of the day course of the morning of the morning of the day drawn against private paper at 615/164. The first business of the charge of the day of the morning the day was 254 and 257 reis gold. He was a super a day of the day of the day of the paper and 257 reis gold. April 8.—The findical opening rate of the Brasilianisch and London & Bratilian and London & River Banks, London & Brazilian banks rose to 7.d. during the day. When the market first opened bank bills were sparingly drawn at 6 1/16 d. against principal paper and 1/1/2 d. Three was little daying the day when the market first opened bank bills were sparingly drawn at 6 1/16 d. against principal paper at 0/1/2 d. Three was little and the day of the day and the day of the milreis was worth from 254 to 25 preis gold.

1899 1896

lows:-	
1899 1898	
London, per milreis 6 %-7 d. 6-6 1/16	đ.
Paris, per franc. 1\$303-1\$389 1\$573-1\$590 Hamburg, per mark. 1\$682-1\$717 1\$940-1\$663	
Italy, per lira	
New York, per dollar 7\$191-7\$342 8\$280-8\$415	

BANQUE FRANÇAISE DU BRÉSIL.

BALANCE SHEET, 29TH MARCH, 1899. Assets : Assets:
Shareholders, unrealised capital.
Cash, in current funds.
Branches and agencies.
Bills discounted.
Bills receivable.
Guaranteed accounts current
Sactites deposited.
Sandry accounts.
Sundry accounts. 5,000,000\$000 7,149,455 541 5,132,392 733 5,684,474 170 2,624,293 949 2,643,541 050 1,346,279 800 7,702,854 410 711,200 360

Liabilities: 37,985,492\$01 E. & O. E.

Rio de Janeiro, 6th March, 1899.

For the Banque Française du Brésil,

H. Joly, Director,

V. Marsol, Accountant. RITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA,

LIMITED. ital 50,000 shares at £ 20 £ 1,000,000
paid up. 500,000
erve Fund. 320,000 ALANCE SHEET, 31ST MARCH, 1899. .1ssets:

8,610,449 080 2,494,864 040 4,466,596 850 39,448,779\$820 Liabilities:

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

MARKET REPORT.

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Dought during the day were at 13 to 200 per tracks of Note and the market closed firm at the higher quotation and the market closed firm at the signed and Note and the market closed firm at the signed and the market the signed and the signed and

43,035	bags	for the	United States
3,907	,,,	6153	Europe
600		d and d	Cape of Good Hone
2,433	**	11	River Plate, etc.
586	11	**	Coastwise
50.621	hare		the first of the second

The following ships sailed with coffee last week:

	United States:	/ T
Apr.	6 New York Germ. str Taormina 8. Baltimore Amer. bk. Frances Europe:	bags 24,230 10,501
Apr.	5 Southampton Br. str. Danube	1,500 500 1,967
	Cape:	5
Apr.	5 Port Elisabeth Nor. lng. Farvel	4.800
	Elsewhere:	4,000
Apr.	4 River Plate Br etc. 16	

	Apr. 8	Apr. 1
No. 6	13\$400	13\$100
7	12 800	12 500
8	12 400	12 000
9	11 800	11 400

The stock in all hands was estimated this morning at 222,104 bags, against 220,544 bags a week ago. The Santos stock is reported at 484,670 bags.

The shipments of coffee from Rio during the first there months of the year were 843,039 bags, with the following destinations:

United States: bags. 51,841 673,423 Europe : Europe ;
Hamburg Genoa .
Marseilles .
Trieste .
Havre .
London .
Bordeaux .
Southampton .
Dakar .
Lisbon . 26,604 19,886 17,599 11,863 7,631 3,948 3,060 94,841 Other countries:

5	Cape of Good Hope	15,280	
	Valparaiso	545	
)	Coastwise:	- 11-11 -	32,223
,	Northern ports		
	Southern ports	34,633	
١.		7,919	
	for the contribution of th	i in nacional	42,552
	Tota1		843,039
d	The exporters were the following	tid julia e	
3	antial dall schutch course to hinte		bags.
	J. W. Doane & Co		207,109
٩			129,817
	Ed. Johnston & Co	Tier Hale	71,920
1	Ornstein & Co		70,425
1	W. F. McLaughlin & Co		53,270
1	Levering & Co		36.369
1	Karl Valais & Co Hard. Rand & Co		33,766
١	Aretz & Co		25,020
1	Karl Krische		18,803
1	Norton, Megaw & Co		18,368
1	Naumann, Gepp & Co		17,150
1			15,100
1			14,406
ı			14,232
ı			11,715
ı			11,054
ı			10,368
1	Empreza Industrial Brazileira	14111	9,122
ı			8,929
			8,157
			8,014
			7,253
1	P. S. Nicolson & Co		6,701
			6,165
			5,520
			4.284
			2.885
			2,525
			1.905
	I neodor Wille & Co		1,475
	Sundry	110.00	3,069
			3,309

Tota1.....

Arrivals of foreign steamers.

April 11th, 1899.]	1	THE RI
Daily receipts and shipments of colf. Receipts. Access of the per arrola. Europe		w Charl.—The following vessels arrived with cost many ceck:— From Crewport, ex Marries. 1. Leith. ex Ardmanschan. 2. Leith. ex
bags n hags N. Y. No. 8 primage		SHIPPING NEWS.
្រះប្រជាធិន មន្ត្រីក្រះប្រជាធិន	Apr. 2	ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.
7,117 2,531 600 11,065	Apr. 3	Ansterdam.—Dutch steam dredge Puerto Belgrano II; 95 tons; Cassem; 43 ds. ballast.
6.550 9.558 9.558 1.000 	Apr. 4	APR. 4. Marseilles.—Aust. bk. Ban Mazuranic; 565 tons; tiles to A. Avenier & Co.
6,563 11,853 11,853 11,853 222,167 11,2600 1123000 6 % c. 6 % c. 6 % d. 4 495,020	Apr. 5	LEITH.—Hr. sp. Ardnamurchan; 1,619 tons: Crosby; 54 ds.; coal to Gaz Company.
6.467 8.044 267 120 8.431 220,203 12500 12500 12500 6 1/4 co 6 1/3 fo dd 437,240	Apr. 6	DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS. APRIL. 5.
5.789 7.682 1,700 1,700 305 9,687 216.305 124800 12	Apr. 7	BAHIA BLANCA.—Dutch steam dredge Puerto Bel- grano II; 95 tons; Cassem; coal. PORT ELISABETH.—Nor. lug. Farvel; 308 tons; Kvaase;
5,764 3,367 11,368 1161 4,896 227,173 11,9800 12,9400 6,740 4,740 4,800 1,000	Apr. 8	coffee. APR, 6. BRUNSWICH. — Port. bk. Bella Formigosa; 568 tons;
50,257 45.696 4.004 1.100 2.433 5.991 60.144	Totals since Apr	Trindade ; stone ballast. APR. 8.
2.667,486 1,766,586 00,604 93,702 147,760 1,668,480	Totals	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.
along the action of the second	4 =	FREIGHTS.
Im ports. Flour.—The receipts for the week were	5,710 bags rom Bue-	NEW ORLEANS 1—40 cents and 5 % primage per bankew York. (of 60 kilos.
Plour.—The receipts for the week were x Tugus, and 4, 250 bags ex Neptuno, both from the New York of the Cheridge also brought the hardwer short shipped by the Galileo in the lack. The market is weak owing to the lack. The market is weak of a market is weak or the lack of t	295 bags previous rge stock	LIVERPOOL. 3-55 shillings and 5 % primage per ton, weight or measure.
Trieste nomine	ð.	GENOA. $\begin{cases} -30 & \text{francs and 1o } of_0 \text{ primage pe} \\ 1,000 & \text{kilos.} \end{cases}$ MARSEILLES. $-30 & \text{francs and 1o } of_0 \text{ primage pe} \\ \text{ton of } 1,000 & \text{kilos.} \end{cases}$
Richmond 1st. 403000-44	al. 000	SOUTHAMPTON 1 2-25 shillings and 5 % primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.
Western and Interior noming River Plate	at. 5 000	LONDON. 1-30 shillings and 5 % primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.
Codfish.—The Pelotas brought 600 cases fiburg, and the Santos 360 cases. The Cotro New York brought 200 cases and 385 tubs. In first and second hands consists of Lice in first and second hands consists of Lice and Santon Santo	rom Ham- idge from The stock	HAVRE. 1-17 francs, 50 centimes and 10 ° primage per ton of 900 kilos.
saspe, 4, 700 titles of same	nackages	is france and to 0/2 primage be
6\$000 to 57\$000 per tub, St. Johns at 48\$000 !	er barre	MONTEVIDEO. 1-35000 per bag of coffee.
and Norwegian from 70s to 15000 per to the Norwegian From New York last week, and the British Feegs from the same place. A slight rise in aken place in the market, as the wholesal American lard is now 900 reis per pound. No still gooded as nominal.	prince 1.150 price has rate for ative lard	ENGAGEMENTS.
s still quoted as nominal. Pork,—The receipts of the week were is parrels and so tubs from New York ex Colera but no change in	o cases, 50	GENOA.—It. str. Mattéo Bruzzo; 4,000 bags of coffe MARSEILLES.—Fr. str. Béarn; 1,700 do do
s still quoted as nominal. Pork.—The receipts of the week were 15 arrels and so tubs from New York ex Caferinarket continues weak, but no change in aken place. American pork is still selling o 1540 per pound wholesale, and native 1500 to 15200 per kilo. Rice.—The week's arrivals were 700 bags.	from 1\$500 bork from	MARSEILLES,—FT. St. Bearl, 1, 00 do NEW ORLEANS.— do Caravellas; 7,000 do do RIVER PLATE.— do La Plata; 1,000 do do
on 1540 per pound wholesale, and native i 1590 to 1520 per kilo. **Rice.**—The week's arrivals were 700 bags Vork by the Pelodas and too bags ex Santos same port. From Rangoon the Italia of trought 61,557 bags. The along the tematic the prices quote of the tematic of the tematic state of the tematic of t	from the Invernational prices set is firm quoted a	Vessels Aflout & Chartered for Rio
25\$500 per bag of 60 kilos and the new croper bag. Pitch Pine.—There were no receipts	p at 26 \$ 000 last week	Alrana Westerwick 4 Fe America Porto Arthur Nead (str). Cardiff 15 Ma
There was a steady demand and prices w	ent up to	death —
from 89\$000 to 90\$000 per dozen. White Pine.—There have been no ac stock in the past week, but prices have gon reis per foot generally and some special lots at 280 reis per foot.	have sold	Raltimore Baltimore 25 Fe Constanze Hamburg Claudina Porto
M 250 reis per 1001. Spruce Pine.—No receipts. The marking prices are quoted nominal. Swedish Pine.—There have been no freduring the past week. The market is exited with without movement.	sh arrival	Glasgow 19 De
during the past week. The market is endul without movement. Kerosene. —The Coleridge brought 6,100 the British Prince, 12,000 cases from New Y	cases, and	Charles Dickens. Pensacola Corrivecham Leith Clara Chittagong 24 Fe Marseilles 4 Fe
Merosene.—The Coleridge brought 6,100 the British Prince 13,000 cases from New Ymarket remains firm at last week's price steady demand. The prices per case are it to 10\$300.	es with a rom 10\$20	Dalamos Marseilles 4 Fe Ellida Pensacola Francis S. Hampshire. New York
Turpentine.—No fresh receipts. The merceipts are serves its firmness and the demand has be-	arket pre en sustain per kilo.	Glenburn Rangoon 27 Fe
ed. The latest quotations are 1800 to	1,300 bar other ves ates which continue	John Cardiff I Ma Kinghorns Sunderland Levuka Pensacola
brisk. Dark grades still sell at 26\$000 per b light grades at 30\$000.	arrel, and	Leonor. Porto Mariposa Porto Marabout. Pascagoula
change in the firmness of the market or since our last report. Belgian cement sell to 178000 per barrel, and English cement for	s at 16\$00 rom 19\$00	Magellan Pensacola Mortlake (str) Rangoon 17 Fe
Indian Corn.—The s.s. Mercurio broubags from the River Plate. In spite of	ght 10.57 the heav	Olivia Gothenburg 25 Fe y Osterok Swansea Peniugn Castle. Rangoon 14 Me
to zópozo per barrel. Indian Corn.—The s.s. Mercurio brou bags from the River Piate. In spite o's stock which is counterbalanced 11950 wh prices have gone up to 12 State 11950 wh prices have gone up to 12 State 11950 wh ling at the same rate being equally good in Bran.—No arrivals from abroad. There demand, and the local mills can only obta	olesale fo luce is sel quality.	Penlugn Castle
40 kilos. Hay.—No fresh consignments came to week. The large stock ou hand has caus fall in price, as alfalfa from the River Plat quoted from 170 to 180 reis per kilo, but the quoted from 170 to 180 reis per kilo, but the	hand las	Ville de Cayenne Marseilles 12 Fe Virginia Pensacola Porto
quoted from 170 to 180 reis per kilo, but the	ge has als	Vareiro

40 kilos.

— No fresh consignments came to hard has week. The large stock of hand has sured a small fall in price, as affalfa from the fall in price, as affalfa from the fall in price as affalfa from the fall in the demand is graded from 170 to 10s res to the fall but the demand is small fall in the fall of the f

54 ds. ; coal to Gaz Company.			3 Carave
			4 Montp
DEPARTURES OF FOR	EIGN VESSI	ELS.	4 Hogar 5 Danub 5 Pelota
APRIL. 5.			6 Tagus
AHIA BLANCA Dutch steam grano II; 95 tons; Cassem; co	n dredge Puer	to Bel-	7 Minas 7 D. di C 7 Fellip 8 Parag
ORT ELISABETHNor. lug. F.		Cvaase ;	7 Fellip 8 Parag 8 Arary
coffee.		.	9 Atlant
APR, 6.			9 Marse 9 Cromy 9 Neptu
RUNSWICH Port. bk. Belle	Formigosa; 56	S tons;	9 Alvare 9 Medoc
Trindade ; stone ballast.			
		Žitena.	• Calling
ALTIMORE.—Amer. bk. Francoffee.			Foreign
ENSACOLA Br. bk. Lancej ballast.	feld; 946 tons;	Gram ;	Rio
ALTAL Germ. sp. Adelaid	e; 1,245 tons;	Müller ;	
stone ballast.			1476
			NAME
FREIGH			233
NEW ORLEANS -40 cents an New York. of 60 kil	d 5 % primage os.	per bag	America
IVERPOOL. 1-35 shillings	s and 5 % pringht or measure.	age per	
.)—so francs	and to % prin		sp W. J. Ro bk. Amy
	os.		Argenti
MARSEILLES30 francs ton of 1			
SOUTHAMPTON -25 shilling ton of 1	s and 5% prit ,000 kilos.	nage per	lug M. B. T
	s and 5 % prin	nage per	Austria
HAVRE. 1-17 francs,	50 centimes an e per ton of 900 l	id 10 %	
) as chilling	e and a % prin	nage per	bk. Emma bk B, Mazu
,	,		,
BORDEAUX40 francs	no kilos.		Britis
MONTEVIDEO. -3\$000 per	bag of coffee.		bk. R. S. Be bk Arisona sp Canada
The second of th			sp Canada lug Argent sp Ardna'c
ENGAGEN	IENTS.		sp Ardna'c
GENOAIt. str. Mattéo Bru	zzo; 4,000 bags	of coffee.	Germa
MARSEILLESFr. str. Béarr		do do	sp Orlands
NEW ORLEANS.— do Cara RIVER PLATE.— do La Pl		do	sp Orlanda bk Visurgi bk Elsa
			Norweg
Vessels Afloat & C	hartered for	Rio	
Alrana	Westerwick	4 Feb.	sp Superb.
America Arthur Nead (str)	Porto Cardiff	15 Mar.	
Atair	Leith Mobile	_	Russia
Birnam Wood	Baltimore	25 Feb.	Ozobiom
ConstanzeClaudina	Hamburg Porto	1 =	sp Cashier bk Verdan
Cora	Glasgow Hamburg	19 Dec.	Spani
Carl Charles Dickens	Pensacola		
Corrivrecham	Leith Chittagong	24 Feb.	bk Tereza
Dalamos	Marseilles Pensacola	4 Feb.	Birth.
Ellida Francis S. Hampshire	New York		ST
GlenburnGazelle	Rangoon Pensacola	27 Feb.	
Jotun Kinghorne	Cardiff Sunderland	ı Mar.	APRI
Levuka	Pensacola Porto		7 Apol
Leonor	Porto	<u> </u>	49 d
Marabout	Pascagoula Pensacola	_	1 d
Mortlake (str)	Rangoon Gothenburg	17 Feb. 25 Feb.	1 d
Olivia	Swansea	14 Mar.	67 d
Penlugn Castle	Rangoon Pascagoula	_	20 6
S. N. Hansen	Westerwick, Pensacola	3 Jan.	100
Simonside (str)	Cardiff	16 Mar. 4 Mar.	21 Rept
S. Thome (str)	Porto Marseilles	12 Feb.	50 Rura
Virginia	Pensacola Porto	=	250 Mell
White Wings		-	250 Mell

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	5 I	Danube Jinas	I.a P	ata 4 d	s. Roy	ral Mail	75 10	do Emprest	1897 (reg	.)			970 162
	7 5	Septuno antos L. Cabral	Leix	burg 16	ds. E. W.	Guimarães & Co	1190	deb. Em	preza Via das Flôre	ção			16 35
	7 A	siatic P. Paraguassú D. Genova	Rosa	rin ın d	s. Q	Davidson & C. Johnston Co. Veloce				Banks			
	8 1	assell oleridge british P.	Liver	York 18	ds. N.	Megaw & Co.	500	Commer	cio (40 %))	,;;		82\$000 12 250
	9 I	a Plata Tedoc	do	23 ds	. 1	do	2100	do	il de Sant		 .		12 500 150
_	9,7	rier	Bren	ien 30 d	s, H.	Stoltz & Co.	175	Republic	ca				184
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300				River	Plate	Sundries	285 353	*	ocab ana-I do	do			65 500 66
Apr	4	Minho Caravellas Edenbridg	e ,	Santos Bahia		do Ballast do	100	N	do	do Banks.			66 500
	4	Montpelie Magdalena Hogarth		do River Santos	,	Sundries.	50		rciat				222\$000
Reg.	5	Danube Pelotas Taormina		South Santos New Y	ampton* Tork	do do do	278 5	Republi Rural e	Hypothe	ario			184 260 500
0.10	6	Tagus Minas		Bueno	s Aires Plate	Ballast Sundries. do		APRIL.					864 \$ 000
114	7 7 8	D. di Geno Fellipe Lu Paraguass	ssick ú	Buenc	s Aires	Ballast Sundries.	10 26	do		t rate of			865
	8	Fellipe Lu Paraguass Arary Hil Atlantico Marselisb	l neg	S. Vic Bahia La Pla	urg* ent * Blanca ata	In transit Ballast do	1	do do	(500\$) a (500\$)	do .			840
57	9	Cromwell Neptuno		Bueno Sauce Santo	s Ayres	do do Sundries.	1	do do	(200\$) (1,000\$)	do .			830 830
13.7	9	Alvares Co Medoc	aprai	Santo		do	24 I	do do	1895	o\$)atra			878
	• (Calling at	inter	mediate	ports.		12 10	do do					879 . 978
1	15	_				- ha nest of	7	Apolice	stimo Mu	nicipal nas Ger	aes		160 880
*	For	eigu sa: Rio de	ilin g Jane	vesse iro, A	pril 9t	the port of h 1899.	100	deb. So	rocabana-	Ituana I Banks	R. R	· · · · · · ·	67
-	- 14		1				200	Constr	uctor				12\$750
	3 4 1 1 7 1	NAME	TONS	ARRIVED	FROM	CONSIGNERS	2800 100	do Hypot	necario				12·500 53
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3	9 7		- -							iscellaneo			
	A	merican					530 500	Ċ	ucções Ur lo	do			28250 2 500
r sp	. W	J. Rotch	1664	Feb.15	New Yo Baltimo	rk. F. I. Braz. re Levering&C.	200 40		Com. e I mento do				35 20
r	11	rgentine				**		APRIL					
r		1. B. Towe	r. 580	Mar.22	Para na	guá To order	100	do	es, 5s				865 \$ 000 866
т '''							15	e do					878 880
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r bl	k. F	mma Mazuran	565 ic. 565	Mar. 6 Apr. 5	Marseil Marseil	les. Avenier & C. les. Avenier & C.	400	deb. S	orocabana	-Ituana i Banks.			67
r	,	British					130	Rural	e Hypoth	ecario (2	nd s.).		135\$000
١.,		, S. Besna	r.4 120	Mar 16	Pensac	ola . To order.		APR.	8. es, 5 s				864\$000
bl	k A n Ca	risona anada	213	7 15	Grimsh Norfol Rosario	Gaz Co.	2	ı do					865 866
s ₁	ig A	Argentina. rdna'chan	58.	Apr.	Leith	Gaz Co.			(certif	icate)			835 878
e.	C	German					1	do	(reg.)			· · · · · · · · ·	875 982
S	p 0	rlanda	121	Mar.	Hambu	H. Stoltz & C. Gaz. Co. W. Sons & C.	7.	5 Empr	estimo Mi	micipal.			162 165
b	k E	lsa	115	0 2	Cardiff	W. Sons & C.	110	s act. 5	orocabana	Ituana	R. R		67
	Λ	Vorwegian					1	Comm	ercial	Banks			222\$000
b. s ₁	n S	uperb	135	2 Feb.1	Pensac	ola E. I. Braz.	60	Comm	ructor		•••••	· · · · · · · ·	227 12
r.		•					1		tica				182 182 500
	,	Russian					95					· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	183
b. s	p C	ashier	136	7	6 Pensac	ola To order rola. To order		SATU.	RDAYS	QUOTA	TIONS	–S. PA	UI.O.
c. b	k V	erdandi	77	Mar. 1	rensac				m erc io e I			sellers. 310\$000	<i>buyers</i> 304 \$ 000
		Spanish					,,	Cons	tructor e ito Real d	Agricol	a	115 000	
b. b	k T	`ereza	29	6 Mar.2	Sautos	To order	,	Lavr	adores antil de S			_	100 000
b. =		U200			C	TIADEC	;	S. P	aulo irão Preto			150 000 180 000	138 000
ь.`	٠	STOC	KS	AN	D 2	HARES		, Uniã	o de S. Ca	rlos (all lo (40 ^c	paid). '/ ₀ .)	250 000 120 000	230 000 110 000
b. r.		Sal	es of	Stock	s and S	Shares.		Unia do	io de S. Pa	aulo (70 \$) lo (50 \$)	· · · · · ·	26 000	17 000
		APRIL 3.					١,	Sant	os Luz			90 000	100 000
-	7 49	do do	1		ate of	868 825		, Ante	rctica s Paulista				60 000 8 000
	1	do do	(cert	ificate)	do	830 830		Brag Fab	gantina	 ana		_	130 93-3
b. b.	70 67	do	1805.			878		, Fern	o Carril S de S. Pau	to. Amar lo	0		380 000
ır.	67 42	do	(reg	.)		870 970		, Lup	hanica			_	90 000
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ır.	21 70	Republic do				183 50	0	, Pau	lista redior				40 000
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	250	Melhora	mente		aneous. azil'	20≸00		" Uni	ão Sportiv ão Paulisi			60 000	45 000 30 000
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THE RIO MEWS.

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

Emission		Circulation	ot.	Public Funds		apuntos —	Nominal Value	Last Quotation buyers s.llers
399,438,8c 114,657,00 119,66 30,000,00 100,604,00 Fet. 17,560,00 11,700,00 600,00 10,000,00 15,500,00 25,500,00 25,500,00 404,00	500 FG	11,709,00	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	Stock 5 % currency (apolices) Bonds of 1895 % % color to the stock 4 % of gold). converted 1800 Bonds, 4 % of gold). converted 1800 Bonds, 4 % of gold). converted 1800 Bonds, 4 % of gold Loan, 1888, 6 % of gold Bonds, 1888,	iiro, 6 º/ 7 º/ ₀ 7 º/ ₀ yba, 7 º	o.	1,000\$ 800\$, 200\$ 1,000 1,000\$ 1,000 1,000\$ 800\$, 700 1,000\$, 500 1,000\$, 500 1,000\$, 500 1,000 200 200 200 200 200	8558000 - 8578000 - 850 000 850 000 1,000 000 - 1,450 000 1,450 000 1,450 000 1,450 000 450 000 - 475 000 151 000 - 153 000 151 000 - 153 000 150 00
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Banks	Paid	Reserve Fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
20,000,000 24,000,000 24,000,000 25,000,000 3,000,000 3,000,000 3,000,000 3,000,000	100,000 80,000 10,000 40,000 45,000 45,000 40,000 55,0413 100,000 100,000 100,000 35,000 35,000 35,000 35,000 20,000 20,000 20,000 20,000	04.000 60.000 20.000 20.000 20.000 20.000 20.1688 77.7665 and all all all all all all all all all al	200\$200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200	Commercial do Rio de Janeiro. Commercio o 2nd series Commercio do Brazil Credito Real do Brazil Credito Real do Brazil Depositos e Descontos Funcionarios Publicos Hypothecario do Brazil Nacional Brazilerio Nacional Brazilerio Nacional Brazilerio Republica do Brazil Rio e Matto Grosso. do 2nd series Rode Hypothecarios Rode Hypothecario Rode Hypothecario Rode Hypothecario Commercial da Bahia Com. e Industria de S. Paulo Credito Real de Minas Geraes. Credito Real de Minas Geraes Credito Real de Minas Gerae	200 200 200 200 200 100 200 200 200 200	4,000,000 3,370,000 1,645,009 1,744,000 1,744,000 1,744,000 1213,560 953,398 17,750,020 324,200 7479-104 2,185,356 6,000,000 800,000 800,000 800,000 800,000 800,000 800,000 800,000 800,000	\$6000, Jan. 1899 \$4000, Aug. 1892 22000, Jan. 1895 24000, Jan. 1899 2500, Jan. 1899 26000, Jan. 1899 27 Jan. 1899 28 20 ditto 1899 28 20 ditto 1899 28 20 ditto 1899 27 ditto 1899 27 ditto 1899 27 ditto 1899 28 20 dit	121/2000 - 21/2000 81 500 - 21/2000 81 500 - 21/2000 81 500 - 31 700 - 31 700 95 500 - 35 500
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Railways	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
110,000,000\$ 20,000,000 12,000,000 20,000,000 62,000,000 10,000,000 11,500,000 42,000,000 12,500,000	550,000 200,000 100,000 310,000 100,000 350,000 8,000 210,000 62,500	all 153,253 46,747 all all -33,525 266,475 10,000 all -all -si	200\$ 100 do 200 200 do 200 do 100 do 200 200 200 do 200 do	Leopoldiua Minas de S. Jeronymo do Macahé e Campos Muzambinho do 2nd series Oeste de Minas do Quilombo. do Quilombo. do União Valenciana Sapucahy, Tocantins e Araguaya do	25 10 200 100 200 75 20 100 80 200 40	26,697\$ 65,000 2,901,489 1,385,541 45,710 583,378	int. Sept. 93 int. Jan. 91 6 % June, 92 6\$500, Feb. 86 int. Jan. 92	56000— 8 250 18 000— 8 250 18 000— 7 000— 56 000— 54 500 10 000— 2 500
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Tramways	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
2,500,000\$ 6,000,000 700,000 14,000,000 12,000,000 3,000,000 800,000	25,000 30,000 7,000 70,000 60,000 15,000 8,000	all ail ail ail 59,360 all all	100\$ 200 100 200 200 200 100	Carrico. Carris Urbanos. Corryedo. Corryedo. Jardim Botanco. S. Christovao. Villa Izabel. Pernambuco.	100\$ 200 100 200 200 200 100	163,989 5,1447 489,308\$ 105,899\$ 30,999	14\$500, July 91 2 700, Jan: 99 5 000, Jan: 99 8 000, July 91 5 000, Aug. 98	80\$000 160 000167 000 176 000
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Steamships	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
1,000,000 28,000,000 5 000,000 673,400 1,000,000	5,000 141,000 25,000 3,367 5,000	all all all all 2,750	200\$ 200 200 200 200	Esperança Maritima Lloyd Brazileiro Navegação Costeira S. João da Barra e Campos Sul Paulista	200	250,000 \$ 59,598	8 000, Jan. 99 10 000, Feb. 99	3 500— — 300\$000
Capital 10,000,000\$	Shares 50,000\$	Emitted all	Par	Cotton Mills, etc.	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
2,000,000 2,000,000 6,000,000 6,000,000 6,000,000 1,500,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 1,000,000	12,000 2,500 30,000 18,000 30,000 22,500 10,000 6,000 4,000 7,500 20,000 15,000 1,500 1,800 6,000 1,500 1,800 1,500 1,500	all	2004 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200	Alliança America Fabril Botalogo (aniagen) Brazil Industrial. Confiança Industrial. Confiança Industrial. Confiança Industrial. Corovado idem D. Irabel Fabril Paulistana Industrial Mineira Manufactora Fluminense Petropolitan Progresso Industrial Rink (Woolens) S. Felix Santa Luzia. S. Pedro de Alcantara União Fabril.	200\$ 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200	854,013\$ 104,654 39,471 150,000 25,623 259,955 5,498 250,000 77,401 5,900 26,186 462,802 116,668 32,554 39,038 1,145,644	105000- Feb. 99 7 000- Alig. 96 10 000- Jan. 99 12 000- Jan. 99 12 000- Jan. 99 10 000- Jan. 99 8 000- Feb. 99 10 000- Jan. 99 8 000- Mar. 99 4 000- Oet 95 4 000- Jan. 99 10 000- Jan. 99 10 000- Jan. 99 11 000- Jan. 99 11 000- Jan. 99 12 000- Jan. 99 13 000- Jan. 99 13 000- Jan. 99 13 000- Jan. 99 13 000- Jan. 98	175\$000— - 120\$000 - 230000 - 240 000 - 185 000 140 000 - 160 000 - 210 000 - 210 000 40 000— 160 000 40 000— 175 000— 25 000— 360 000— 160 000— 180 000
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Insurance	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last Quotation.
4,000,000 3,000,000 2,000,000 4,000,000 4,000,000 2,000,000 1,000,000 2,000,000 2,000,000	20,000 3,000 10,000 20,000 8,000 2,500 10,000 10,000 12,500 10,000	all all 9.735 10,000 4,000 all all all all all	200 E 200 C 500 F 1,000 G 200 G 100 I 200 P	Illiança Trgos Fluminense Jonança Jonança Jolefidos José de Jo	20\$ 250 30 20 180 100 20 20 20 20 20	43,678\$ 300,000 15,584 200,000 358,752 250,000 400,000 14,935 350,000 126,628	1\$000, July 97 16 000, Jan. 99 1 500, Jan. 99 3 000, Jan. 99 8 000, Jan. 98 8 000, Jan. 99 20 010, Jan. 99 1 000, Jan. 99 1 000, Jan. 99 150 0, Jan. 99	3\$000— 375 000— 30 000— 30 000— 95 000— 95 000— 15 000— 15 000— 15 000—
7,000,000\$	Shares		Par -	Miscellaneous	Paid -	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last Quotation
7,600,0000 5,000,000 5,000,000 6,000,000 15,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000	35,000 10,000 6,000 25,000 300,000 235,000 300,000 10,000 5,000 70,859 15,000 10,000 94,126 10,000 7,500 3,000	all all 5,821 all all all 9,900 all all all all all all all all all a	200 C 200 D 100 M 200 0 200 «C 200 M 100 M 100 M 100 Sa 100 T	antareira e Viação Pluminense, arros Tateraall Moreaux arrusquas Fluminense, ruseiro (match factory) respecto de la comparación del co	200 50\$ 200 200 200 200 200 200 50 100 100 100 200 200	38,790\$ 51,228 2,908,472 2,286,745 43,577 1,015,181 300,000 32,210 871,661 400,000 55,441 29,987	1 500 July 91 1 500 Jan. 99 1 500 1 500 Jan. 99 1 500 Jan. 90 1	100 000 — 110 000 285 000 — 200 000 19 750 — 2 000 — 12 5 000 — 12 5 000 — 105 000 — 170 000 — 4 000 — 20 000 — 20 000 — 6 000

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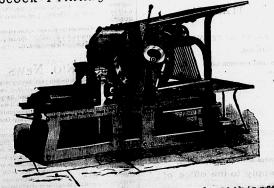
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