

THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, APRIL 18TH, 1899.

NUMBER 16

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Agents in Rio de Janeiro:

Youle & Co.

No. 38, Rua 1º de Março.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO. Ld.

Total funds on 31st Dec. 1896... £ 12,954,532

Authorized Capital..... 3,000,000

Subscribed Capital..... 2,750,000

Agents for Rio de Janeiro:

Pullen, Schmidt & Co.

107, Rua da Quitanda.

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HAND BOOK OF RIO DE JANEIRO

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

Travellers' Directory.

Sao Paulo: Through express trains leave the Central station daily at 6 a. m. and 8.30 p. m. (dormitories) returning at 6 a. m. and 8.30 p. m. (dormitories). Change of cars both ways at Taubaté. Numerous steamers weekly for Santos, connecting with the Sao Paulo Railway.

Onchamand and Lombary: Central Railway (Sao Paulo express) to Curitiba, thence by Minas and Rio Railway to destination.

Juiz de Fora, Barbacena, Ouro Preto, etc. Through express trains leave Central station daily at 6 a. m. and 7 p. m. Connects with all branches along the main line (LINHA DO CENTRO) of that railway. Intermediate trains leave at 7 a. m. and 4 p. m.—the first running through to Barbacena, and the second to Entre Rios.

Bello Horizonte: Trains leave station of General Carneiro, on main line of Central railway, at 2.21 p. m. and 11.40 a. m.—the latter a mixed train.

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

Returning from Petropolis, the all land route trains leave at 6 a. m. Sundays and holidays, included, for S. Francisco Xavier station, where transfer is made to suburban train on Central Railway (additional fare 400 reis.) The suburban trains leave Petropolis at 6 and 7.30 a. m. (except on Sundays and holidays) and 4.10 p. m. for Mauá pier and thence for Prainha. Trains on Sundays and holidays the barca train leaves Petropolis at 4.05 p. m.

Nova Friburgo: Barca leaves the Praça das Marinhas at 5.30 a. m. daily and at 2.30 p. m. on Saturdays, to connect with the Leopoldina Railway to Marilândia. Returns to Nova Friburgo at 2.37 p. m. daily, and at 6.40 a. m. on Mondays. Excursion train leaves Marilândia on Saturdays at 3.15 p. m. (Friburgo at 2.30 p. m.), and returning leaves Friburgo at 6.40 a. m.

Corcovado: Regular trains, week days, leave St. Rua Cosme Velho, Laranjeiras, at 8 and 11 a. m. and 5.30 p. m., returning leave the summit at 7.30 and 9.30 a. m. and 7 p. m. On Sundays and holidays, the hours are: ascending 6.30, 8.30 and 11 a. m., 12.30, 2.30, 5.15 and 8 p. m.; descending 8.35, 10.35, 11.35 a. m., 1.35, 2.35, 4.05, 5.7 and 9 p. m. Each train gives the excursionist half an hour on the summit.

Official Directory

U. S. LEGATION.—Petropolis. CHARLES PAGE BRYAN, Minister. BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraí (opposite Custom House). Petropolis EDMUND C. H. PHIPPS, Minister. AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 23, Rua 1º de Março. FREDERICK SEBER, Consul General. BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraí (opposite Custom House). WILLIAM G. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.

Church Directory

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Until further notice the Church will be closed for repairs. The services will be held every Sunday 11 o'clock in the morning in the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association Rua da Quitanda Baptists and Marriages at times, to be arranged with the Chaplain. IRVINE CRAWSHAW, M. A., British Chaplain, 74, Rua Mendô de Sá, Itaboraí. IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Largo de S. Joaquin, No. 173.—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays. Prayer meeting at 10 a. m.; at 11 a. m. on Wednesdays. Bible class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 5 afternoon. Gospel preaching at 6.45 p. m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study and preaching at 7 p. m. JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor. METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Cattede. English services at 12 a. m. Sundays, Prayer meeting every Thursday, 7.30 p. m. Portuguese services at 10 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sundays; 7 p. m. Wednesdays.—E. A. TILLY, Pastor. Sunday School 11 a. m. at Fabrica Carioea, Sundays, 11 a. m. and 4 p. m. Rev. FRANK WIEDERKER, Pastor. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15, Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., and at 7 p. m. Thursdays. ALVARO E. DOS REIS, Pastor. Residence: On the Church premises. BAPTIST CHURCH.—No. 23, Rua de Sant' Anna. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m., and 7 p. m., and every Wednesday at 7 p. m. W. B. BAGBY, D. D., Pastor. Caixa 352. IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIACHELO.—No. 24, Rua D. Anna Nery, Estação do Riachuelo. Services, Sundays 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.; Wednesdays 7 p. m. FRANKLIN H. NASCIMENTO, Pastor. Primary school in the church building.

Professional Directory

J. Dias Ribeiro, M. D., Ex-assistant to Professors Bartholow and De Costa of Philadelphia, and Dr. Reed of New-York. Residence: Rua Senador Dantas 44 A. Dr. William Frederick Eisenlohr, German Physician. Office: 38, Rua General Camara. Consulting hours from 12 to 3 p. m. Dr. Blissay, Surgeon, graduate of the Faculty of Paris. Specialist in diseases of females, urinary passages. Radical cure of hernias, hemorrhoids, tumors, surgical diseases of the bones, and surgical operations. Consultations from 1 to 3 p. m., Rua da Quitanda, No. 47. Eneas M. Ferraz, Lawyer, specialist in commercial and civil cases, after long stay in London, is pleading in S. Paulo. Office: Rua de Santa Theresza n. 20 A.—S. Paulo.

Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 20, Rua d' Ajuda.—H. C. TUCKER, Agent. BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—Rua Sete de Setembro, No. 71. On sale, the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages. JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent. BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.—St. Rua Gonçalves Dias.—Open from noon to 6 p. m.—For terms, apply to Librarian. RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION.—Rest and Reading Room, 10, Rua Camerino (formerly Imperatriz), 3rd floor; W. H. LIMEY, Minister. Gifts of books, magazines, papers, etc., also of left-off clothing will be gratefully received at the Mission, or at No. 27, Camerino. YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—No. 39, Rua da Quitanda, 2nd floor. Rooms open from 8 a. m. to 10 o'clock p. m. Secretary's office hours from 10 a. m. to 1 o'clock p. m. Nicolau A. Rodrigues, President; Myron A. Clark, General Secretary; R. A. W. Sloan, Hon. Treasurer.

SEA SICKNESS ADMIRABLE RESULTS.

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

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

On the 14th May last, the distinguished physician Dr. Ernani Pinto writes us as follows: "The applications and observations he had made on board the mail steamer Olinda: 'Cases of sea sickness treated with the Nectandra Amara, No. 12 of the cases the result was complete and in the 4 others there was a decided relief. Cases of gastro-intestinal perturbation treated with the same remedy, No. 12. Amongst these may be mentioned the case of the Federal Senator A. A., attacked with exceedingly violent colic pains; the case of Sr. E. C. first 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., a first class passenger from Pará to Mauá, who was suffering from excruciating colic and violent vomiting. In these cases as well as in the other five in which the remedy was complete and rapid."

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

Of the 17th October, 1895, the surgeon of the Army Medical Corps, Dr. Henrique Mantovani, writes us as follows:—"I certify that when on board ships of war, I have had occasion to use the Tincture of Nectandra Amara against seasickness, against cases of sickness, and always with excellent results. The foregoing is true on the faith of my rank."

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

On the 17th August, 1895, Sr. Lacaad writes us as follows: "I have used it on the following occasions: Rio de Janeiro, 17th August, 1895. Mr. J. B. de Miranda.—According to my promise, I have the pleasure to send you to-day the enclosed letter from Miss Richardson, the lady of whom I have spoken, who was so enchanted with the efficacy of the Nectandra Amara against sea sickness, a remedy which she tried on the recommendation of well-known persons without success. The result was complete and rapid. I have never been relieved by any of the remedies she had employed against that malady, from which she had suffered every time she set foot on board."

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

On the 15th October, 1895, Dr. Paes Leme writes to us as follows:—"Rio, 15th October, 1895.—My good friend Miranda.—For many years I have used your preparations of Nectandra Amara on the members of my family, and with the greatest advantage. I have used it on the employees of my estate, who did not know the efficacy of the Tincture for the nausea arising from the brusque and shaking movements of passengers on the railways. I tried its power on a gentleman travelling from Serraria station to Juiz de Fora; and later on, travelling to Itaboraí do Campo, I had occasion to use it on several persons suffering from sea sickness. The Nectandra Amara is already well recommended, but I have pleasure in confirming its utility and efficacy on my own friends, which prove without doubt that it has relieved many. Ever yours.—Pedro G. Paes Leme."

N. B.—The proprietors of the Paulista remedy NECTANDRA AMARA issue a prospectus in three languages—PORTUGUESE, ENGLISH AND FRENCH—to facilitate its use amongst natives and foreigners. Sold by all chemists and druggists, and at the Depository in Rua de S. Pedro, No. 74, (1st floor) Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

WEST COAST ITEMS.

—The Chilean minister of industry has resigned because of divergences with Admiral Montt.

—In the last quarter of 1898 there were vaccinated in Chili 66,297 persons, of which number 53,051 were vaccinated with animal lymph, and 41,140 were vaccinated for the first time.

—A report comes from Rio de Janeiro that a Brazilian man-of-war will visit this coast to return the compliment paid to that nation by the Chilean vessels in 1897. It is expected that the vessel will arrive here early in May next.—Chilian Times.

—According to Antofogasta telegrams of the 11th inst. a really serious fight has occurred in Bolivia, and it resulted in the crushing defeat of President Alonso. It is stated that Col. Pando, at the head of 1,600 federalists (revolutionists) and 15,000 Indians attacked Oruro, defended by 2,000 men under President Alonso. The fight was stubbornly contested and resulted in about 600 men killed, on both sides, and the ultimate defeat and flight of President Alonso's forces. One telegram says that the defeated president is seeking refuge at Antofogasta, while another says that he has arrived there and will reside in Chili. Later telegrams confirm the news, as a number of fugitives have already arrived at Antofogasta. Col. Pando is said to be marching on Sucre, and the vice-president has already made his submission. President Alonso has issued a manifesto from Antofogasta, ascribing his defeat to the fortunes of war. The latest advices state that 424 were killed and 210 wounded at Oruro.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—All sorts of rumors have been current in Buenos Aires the past week in relation to political disturbances in Brazil.

—It is stated that it will require an expenditure of £4,000 to repair the Argentine cruiser "Nueva de Julho." One telegram says £400,000.

—The Argentine government has suppressed the published census returns and dismissed the geographical expert, Professor Bovio, because he made the mistake of delineating the frontier so as to place Puna de Atacama on the Chilean side.

—The Buenos Aires coalmens have gone on strike because the municipal authorities want their photographs. They are not hand-some fellows, taking them as they run, and they are not ambitious to be on such intimate terms with their municipal superiors. Why the aldermen want their photos we can not say; but perhaps it is a new fad—collecting photos instead of postage stamps.

—The wool embarked from Montevideo from Oct. 1 to March 31 was 53,302 bales against 62,949 bales on the same date last year. Of these, 13,260 bales went to Antwerp, 17,210 to Dunkirk, 219 to Havre, 6,093 to Bremen, 13,603 to Hamburg, 419 to Genoa, only 9 to New-York (against 1,323 last year, the effects of the new tariff), 1,957 to Liverpool, 1,027 to Marseilles. There were also 12,554 bales sheepskins exported in the same period.—Montevideo Times.

—About 4,000 people are leaving the country this month, taking advantage of the cheap fares to Europe. Some are sorry they came, having only seen a rich land kept in poverty by an incompetent government, land-speculators and bolsa gamblers. A native colleague complains of the people going when there is a demand for labour. But labour funds no inducements to come, or if it comes, to stay. When the Central African mud novel disappears and a homestead law is passed, the pick of Europe will come here.—B. A. Herald.

—The Buenos Aires police calculate that there are 5,000 vagrants in that city who have been expelled from Brazil. They have no power to arrest them. These beggars are as often as not thieves. It is proposed to make a vagrancy law expelling all foreign beggars and sending the native produce to the territories to work.—Montevideo Times.

[It is a very mean business—this expelling vagrants and criminals because the land-owners better punish them, and the too-weakly with severity. Brazil is over-loaded with foreign counterfeits, thieves and knaves, hailing from various foreign countries, but they are rarely punished as they deserve. It would be good policy to compel the beggars and vagrants to work, and imprison the criminals at hard labor.—Eds. News.]

—Telegrams from Buenos Aires on the 13th inst. stated that earthquakes had been felt in the provinces of Rioja, Catamarca, Tucuman, San Juan and Cordoba. The shocks were not very violent but houses had walls cracked in many instances so badly as to threaten to fall. No personal accident was reported, but the panic was said to have been great as the people feared a second shock which did not come off. A much more serious earthquake occurred in the same district some five years ago, when houses were demolished in San Juan, and the shock was felt within a few minutes in the provinces of Buenos Aires and Santa Fé some 700 miles away. A second shock is reported in this morning's telegrams. One or two small villages have been destroyed.

—The German steamer "Karnak" just arrived in this port from the west coast, brings important news of Captain Gerlach's Belgian Antarctic expedition. The exploring vessel "Belgique" arrived Sandy Point on March 28, after having been ice-bound in the Antarctic seas for over twelve months. The crew suffered great hardships during the period but only two lives were lost, namely the engineer Mr. Darco who died from heart disease and a mariner who was drowned. It has made a valuable collection of flora, fauna and geological specimens from hitherto unexplored regions. These, with a scientific account of the results of the voyage, which is regarded as a very successful one, go forward to Europe in the "Karnak." The "Belgique" will remain at Sandy Point some three months receiving fresh supplies and a new store of instruments awaiting it in the hands of the Belgian consul here, and will then return to the southern seas for further explorations.—Montevideo Times, Apr. 6.

—Both the Siglo and the Razon of yesterday enter upon a laudable campaign against the passion of Uruguayan youths to enter upon an university career, to obtain a degree as doctor, lawyer or engineer, instead of devoting themselves to commerce, agriculture or some productive pursuit. The Siglo calculates that in this republic there is 1 University student to each 2,136 inhabitants, a considerably higher proportion than in any European country. It declaims against this as a positive danger to the country, and a detriment to its progress. The liberal professions are filled to excess, to the prejudice of those engaged in them, whilst other more profitable and useful careers are neglected or left mainly in the hands of foreigners. The propaganda of our contemporaries in this direction is entirely sound and we hope they will continue it. They fail, however perhaps from a desire not to hurt the feeling of their compatriots, to attribute the evil to its real cause; namely, an excessive vanity which likes to see the prefix "Dr." attached to the owner's name, and a foolish superstition that a commercial or industrial career is less honorable and dignified than a liberal profession.—Montevideo Times.

Banks.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

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

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO
10, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

LISHON, OPORTO, PARA, FERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SAO PAULO, CAMPINAS, RIO GRANDE DO SUL, PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AYRES, ROSARIO DE SANTA FE, AND NEW YORK.

Also on:

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

BRASHLIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.

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

Capital..... 10,000,000 Marks.

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

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos
(Caixa 320) (Caixa 185)

Draws on:

Germany: Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Berlin and correspondents. Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg. M. A. von Rothschild, Sohne, Frankfurt a M.
England: N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London. Manchester and Liverpool. District Banking Company Limited, London. Union Bank of London, Limited, London. Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., London.
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Opens accounts current.
Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.
Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every description of banking business.

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THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.

LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 21, Rua da Alfandega.

Authorized by Decree No. 59, of 17th October, 1891.

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

BRANCHES:

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

DRAWN ON:-

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

THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.

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

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

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

31 A, Rua 1º de Março

Branches at:

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

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

Draws on its Head Office in London:

The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited, LONDON.
Messrs. Heine & Co., PARIS.
Messrs. J. Berenberg, Gossler & Co., HAMBURG.
and correspondents in Germany.
Messrs. Roesti & Co., and correspondents in ITALY.
The Bank of New York, N. B. A., NEW YORK.

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

BANQUE FRANÇAISE DU BRÉSIL, AUTHORIZED BY

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

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

HEAD OFFICE:

9, RUE LAFFITTE, Paris.

Branch Office in Rio de Janeiro:

78, Rua da Quitanda

P. O. B. 58.

Branches at S. Paulo and Santos.

Draws on:

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

LONDON: Union Bank of London, Limited. London Joint Stock Bank, Limited. Parr's Bank, Limited. Lazard Brothers & Co. J. Henry Schroeder & Co. Kleinwort Sons & Co. A. Kuffer & Sons.

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

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

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AND ANY OTHER COUNTRY

Opens accounts-current.

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

Henri Joly.

Manager.

Nectandra Amara Pills.

These wonderful pills, so useful and beneficial in all affections of the stomach and intestines, are obtainable in all places where a post-office exists; the manufacturer will forward by registered mail and to any given address, if accompanied by money: 1 box for 2\$400, 4 dozen boxes for 12\$600 and 24 dozen boxes for 20\$800.

Address: JOAQUIM BUENO DE MIRANDA, No. 74, Rua de S. Pedro, 1st floor Rio de Janeiro.

BANCO DA REPUBLICA DO BRAZIL

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

N. B. This capital to be

reduced to Rs. 100,000,000 in accordance with the Government's Decree of 8th May 1897.

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

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

on 30th June 1898.

OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

9, Rua da Alfandega.

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

Draws on:

Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London & County Banking Co. Ltd. Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co Ltd. LONDON.
Messrs. Hottinguer & Co. Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris. PARIS.
Commerz und Diskonto Bank in Hamburg. HAMBURG.
Banco de Portugal LISBON.
Opens accounts-current:
Pays interest on Deposits for fixed periods.
Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every description of banking business.

KIPLING'S RAILROAD POEM.

Several years ago Fred D. Underwood, now general manager of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, named two stations in the upper peninsula of Michigan «Rudyard» and «Kipling» one being in an agricultural country and the other in an iron ore district. Some time later a mutual friend informed Kipling of Mr. Underwood's action, and the celebrated author sent Mr. Underwood his photograph with the following lines on the back:

«RUDYARD» AND «KIPLING.»

«Wise is the child who knows his sire,»
The ancient proverb ran,
But wiser far the man who knows
How, where and when his offspring grows,
For who the mischief would suppose
I've sons in Michigan?

Yet am I saved from midnight lills
That warp the soul of man,
They do not make me walk the floor,
Nor hammer at the doctor's door,
They deal in wheat and iron ore,
My sons in Michigan.

Oh, tourist in the Pullman car
(By Cook's or Raymond's plan)
Forgive a parent's partial view:
But, maybe, you have children, too—
My sons in Michigan.

—RUDYARD KIPPLING.

UNCLE ABNER'S RECOLLECTIONS.

FIRST IMPRESSIONS OF RIO.

We foreigners, continued Uncle Abner, are generally accused of being very remiss in the matter of attending church. Chaplain Walsh put that complaint on record over seventy years ago, and it has been periodically repeated down to the present day. Even within the last few weeks we have been reminded in print that not quite six per cent of the British residents is in the habit of attending church, which from the churchman's point of view is deplorable. But for this there is in part some excuse. The British residents have always been much scattered, and the service has been held at a very inconvenient hour. The majority of careless young men will say that it is too hot at 11 o'clock for an hour's confinement in a stuffy church, and besides that it interferes with breakfast. So they go to the races, or to the cricket field instead. Then there is the lassitude produced by the climate; it is not at all favorable to church-going. Ewbank says:—«The climate is against the severities of northern sects. Neither stringent Methodism nor Puritanism can ever flourish in the tropics.» And I am very much inclined to agree with Ewbank.

Of course, this ought not to apply to the natives, as they are accustomed to the climate and have made their religious observances conform. But the complaint is made, and perhaps not without reason, that the men are quite as lax as the foreigners in their religious duties.

When I came to Rio I was told that the young Brazilian had very little to do with the church. He left that in better hands—those of his mother and sisters. He had to be christened, of course; but no responsibility rested on his shoulders for that. Then when he wanted to marry, the church compelled him to confess at least once; but he was comforted with the satisfying reflection that «the end justifies the means,» and so he confessed his little sins, forgot his big ones, and then received absolution—and a wife. Then there came another hiatus in his spiritual record until sickness or old age came along—when the services of the church were again sought. But this is the life record of other people besides Brazilians, and it can not therefore be styled a peculiarity.

But there has been a very great change in the religious character of the people, which is worthy of note. Just how it has come about I am not prepared to say, but that such a change has occurred no one will deny. In early times there was an immense amount of religious zeal in the country, not only among such churchmen as Anchieta and João de Almeida, but among the people. The best proof of this is to be found in the support which the church received from the people in the erection of churches, monasteries, convents, hospitals and other charitable institutions. Nothing like it has been done in this century. Think of the money given to the old monastic orders, expended on churches and donated to the Misericordia and various asylums in this city. The Santa Casa owns hundreds of houses in the city, most of them gifts from repentant sinners who had made money by the use of worldly tricks and then, when dying, sought to purchase the forgiveness of the saints by devoting a part of it to religious and charitable purposes. A few old-fashioned people still continue to settle their affairs in this manner, but it is not so common as it was two hundred years ago. A fair comparison between these two periods may be seen in the progress of the reconstruction of the old «imperial chapel» and in the building of the maternity hospital on Praia da Lapa. Two hundred years ago there would have been no lack of gifts and bequests for the completion of these edifices; now they beg in vain, for either old Money Bags has found a cheaper way to buy absolution, or he has made up his mind to take his chances and keep the money.

But, in my humble opinion, the building of churches, hospitals and asylums as a peace offering to the offended saints, can well be permitted to disappear. Men ought to be taught the necessity of doing good in the world, of fighting wickedness, sickness and destitution with preventive measures. I'd give more for a good, well-managed industrial school than for the whole schedule of accepted penitential offerings, and I'd sooner take my chances of propitiating heaven in that way, than with a half dozen Misericordias. What we want is to teach boys and girls how to live, how to care for their bodies, how to earn a living, how to be manly and womanly. The old idea was to let them come up as they might—ignorant of everything but their prayers. And then, of course, hospitals and asylums were necessary to remedy their mistakes. There is no need of going naked and hungry, if we know how to get a living and others will let us do it. One of the things to do, if you want to see all sides of a people's religion, is to attend some of their popular festas, like that of Nossa Senhora da Penha. In the United States you would go to a «camp-meeting» where you would see the emotional side of religion; here you would go to the festa to see its sordid, spectacular and fantastic characteristics.

About a fortnight after my arrival I was taken to see the annual festa of Nossa Senhora da Penha, whose church is situated on a small conical rock rising from a level plain some miles up the bay. It is pre-eminently a Portuguese festivity, though the negro element is always strongly represented. Many

devotees drove out from the city in carriages, carts and every imaginable species of vehicle, draped and decorated, and well-stocked with liquid refreshments, just what you may see on the road to Epsom Downs on Derby day. But by far the greater number went by steamer up the bay to a temporary landing stage from which something more than a half mile's walk brought them to the church. Now, one can go by railway to a point very near the church, but old customs die hard and you may still see scores of carriages on the road, gay with flowers and bunting, and vociferous with the strong red *vinho verde* of Portugal.

My first impressions of Penha were of sheer bewilderment. The rugged hill rising from a sandy plain and crowned by a tiny white church, the great crowd of people on the level, with their carriages, horses, tents, rough barrack-like restaurants, African and Portuguese costumes, strange instruments of music everywhere, groups of guitar and tambourine players, brass bands, laughter, chatter, singing, dancing, gambling, eating, drinking and fighting—it was a medley which Hogarth would have delighted to sketch. A great proportion of the men carried large ox-horns, filled with wine, swung over the shoulder, from which they drank often to wash down the dust. Bottles were also in evidence everywhere, and occasionally an unusually pious pilgrim could be seen carrying a demijohn in honor of "Our Lady." It is curious how essential the bottle is to some men's devotional exercises. Perhaps it is a survival of the ancient pagan custom of offering libations to the gods.

Half way up the hill are the offices and residence of the good people who run the church and who give these annual receptions, and here I found an auction in full blast. All sorts and descriptions of offerings were put up for sale, and rough jokes were used to help the bidding. By this time the pilgrims were decidedly jovial and were ready to spend their money freely. From this point up to the church one had to climb about four hundred steps cut in the solid rock. At the top, where we arrived hot and drenched with perspiration, stands a small church, built of stone carried up from below, plastered outside and bare of ornament and architectural pretension. From a distance the church looks imposing, but that is due to its position. Its patroness is credited with many miraculous cures, and it contains the *ex-votos* of many grateful believers. It is a common thing also, to see penitents coming up the burning steps on their knees to do homage to Our Lady.

I don't like to meddle with another's religious beliefs, but I can't somehow make a *festa* like this appear religious. It may be due to some defect in my training, but there it is.

(To be continued.)

From Daily Mail, 16th March.

A DUEL WHICH FAILED.

A weekly society journal gives the story of the following romantic affair which recently occurred in Vienna.

A young German peer quarrelled with another peer of Czech nationality, and a duel was arranged between the disputants. The sister of the German peer, however, a fascinating young lady of twenty-one years, found a means of preventing the encounter. First she went to the Czech nobleman, introduced herself to him, waxed eloquent on her love for her brother, and so wrought on the young man's feelings that he promised not to aim at his opponent when the word was given to fire.

Having disposed of the enemy, the plucky girl conquered her brother by vividly picturing the remorse of a man who shoots another in cold blood in a duel, and extracted a promise from him that he would not aim at his opponent at the decisive moment. The duellists met in total ignorance of how each had been rendered harmless to the other. When the word was given to fire, both discharged their pistols into the air, a procedure which caused great astonishment, as both had expressed their determination to fight to kill. The lady mediator at this juncture appeared on the field and explained the situation.

The happy sequel of the affair was a marriage between the Czech nobleman and the sister of his German opponent.

THE TEXTILE TRADE OF PARÁ.

The city of Pará, situated only about 100 miles from the mouth of the Amazon river, is the key to an enormous stretch of wealthy country; and indications are that it will become the Chicago of South America. Over one hundred and fifty steamers are employed on the Amazon and its tributaries (about one-third of these vessels belonging to a British company), and the number is about to be increased materially. Commerce at Pará has developed enormously within the past few years; the custom-house is overwhelmed with work, and there are not at present enough stores to receive the goods as they arrive, although large additions have recently been made. Both lines of steamships running between Pará and New York are increasing the number of their ships, as they are entirely unable to carry the heavy freight billed for this section of the country. A short time ago, the two lines made one trip each a month; latter a semi-monthly service was established; now three trips are made, and weekly trips are imminent. The United States consul at Pará reports that he learns from the captain of every vessel coming from New York that it is utterly impossible for any one of the steamers leaving that port to clear the freight billed for Pará and the Amazon. As to the extent to which Americans manufacturers supply the Pará market with textile goods, the consul is unable to obtain particulars, but he is confident they have a fair share in regards cotton goods of the coarser and heavier qualities, especially in the products of American mills are preferred, and have almost wholly supplanted those of Lancashire or of other parts of Europe; and the same is true of spool and machine thread, twine, and cordage. The trade in hosiery is very much divided, every country in Europe, as well as the United States, having a share. A line of flashy silk handkerchiefs would sell, he believes, faster than anything else he could suggest.

IN THE "TERRA ROXA" COUNTRY. REMINISCENCES OF TRAVEL IN THE STATE OF S. PAULO BY FRANZ GIESBRECHT.

The Dumont Estates are crossed from all sides by rail, and may for that reason alone, be called the most important enterprise in the way of coffee cultivation. Also the buildings and machinery plant deserve all praise. An immense capital has been employed to transform the Dumont plantation into a model establishment of the latest type. One thing we have to acknowledge: the English as mentioned before, have courage as no other nation of the world. German capitalists could learn a great many things from them. But the German money market expects too quick returns. Parsening enterprises have not yet been called to life by Germans. And this is another advantage which the English financier has over us. He is sure that the Dumont plantation will yield profits only after a long period, but profits will then be sure, and the capital employed will yield heavily.

Just now, when the value of Brazilian paper money is so low, is the right time for German capital to be employed in the exploration of S. Paulo coffee lands. Coffee plantations in the state of S. Paulo are numerous and may be had for little money. A great many amongst them may have come down through mismanagement. But they could be put right again in the same way as has been done with the Dumont estates, which, when taken over by the English company, were not in very good condition. The former proprietor, a Frenchman, lacked sufficient capital.

There should be formed German syndicates for the purchase of coffee plantations in the state of S. Paulo. This would mean a splendid business. These syndicates could establish model farms according to the Koch system, and sell them afterwards to German companies, or they could retail their land to independent coffee planters. And they would make big profits by it; otherwise, the English would not have put their fingers in it.

In the meantime, an enterprise, similar to that of the Dumont estates, has been formed; it is the "Coffee Estates Company," a German-English syndicate, which purchased last year three coffee plantations in the states of S. Paulo, (Sta. Olympia, Kanan and S. Traquin) near the station of Serra Azul, of the Mogyana Railroad company, forming now the third largest coffee plantation in the state of S. Paulo with 2,000,000 coffee trees. The capital was raised by the house of J. Henry Schroeder & Co. of London and Hamburg. This company is represented in S. Paulo by Messrs. Zerrenner, Bülow & Co. The plantation is in a splendid condition and is being administered by German and Swiss officials. For German capital, there might be found many similar advantageous chances.

A discovery which may revolutionize the steel trade is attributed by the *Washington Herald* to Mr. Thomas A. Edison, jun., son of the great inventor. It is claimed that he has made important improvements in hardening steel. A six inch plate, treated by the new process, is superior in power of resistance to fifteen-inch Harveyised plates. Edison's is said to be also much superior to the Krupp process. The steel rails, Mr. Edison declares, manufactured under his process, will not spread. Tools and bearings are made practically everlasting. The *Chronicle's* Washington correspondent says the process is to be kept secret until after the government has experimented with it on armour-plates. Mr. Edison is twenty-two years old, and was brought up in his father's laboratory.—*Exchange.*

TWO GAS ENGINES

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

F. W. SPRENGER

TAILOR

Has received a large stock of English and Scotch goods of the best quality for winter wear, and is prepared to supply a-sets of the latest London fashions. Fit and promptitude guaranteed. Specialities in Cricket and Lawn Tennis suits. Prices moderate.

40, RUA DA ALFANDEGA.

TO LET

Furnished house on St. Theresa. Apply 35, Travessa do Ovidour.

GOVERNESS.

Mr. and Mrs. Forrest having three children 2 living in São Felix would like to correspond with a thorough English governess, born and educated in England, speaking no other language preferred; must be able to teach music (piano). Address London & Brazilian Bank, Bahia.

S. DOMINGOS.

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

PRICE'S

ENGLISH PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE.

This old established house has comfortable accommodation for families and single gentlemen on moderate terms. Excellent baths. The position is a healthy one and is situated in attractive gardens.

Rua Livramento, No. 143.

CLOS ST. CHARLES

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

Collegio Americano Fluminense.

Persons desiring to matriculate their children with please communicate with the Director.

MISS LAVONA GLENN,
No. 118, Praia de Botafogo,
Botafogo.

Hotels.

VILLA HUMAYTÁ.

(FORMERLY ALLEN'S HOTEL.)

NO. 8, RUA HUMAYTÁ

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

THERESOPOLIS GRANDE HOTEL THERESOPOLIS

SITUATED AT THE ALTO DO THERESOPOLIS

CLIMATE VERY HEALTHY

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

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

References may be obtained at:

- Messrs. Netto, Bastos & C., No. 12, Rua de S. Bento.
- Monteiro Jr. & C., no. 38, » Vis. Inhaúma.
- Soares & Niemeyer, » 6, » da Alfandega.
- Mr. Bernardino da S. Carvalho, No. 1, Rua Fresca.

Telegr. Address:—Georges, Theresopolis.

Read the following unsolicited testimony of

TROPICAL DUNLOP TYRES

Mr. C. C. Gnapp (formerly of Bedford, and now in charge of Messrs. Walker's Cycle Works Department, Ceylon) writing to "Whaeing" says:—"The cushion tyre was predominant until 1896, but since the virtues of the Dunlop Tropical tyres were proven it is quite something out of the ordinary to see a machine fitted with any other tyre. I must say that Dunlops seem to have gone to a very great deal of trouble to produce a tyre that will so satisfactorily withstand the effects of the damp and heat in the tropics, and the public here appreciate them by seeing that they get them."

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

See that they bear this trade mark

without which none are genuine.

Write for full particulars to—

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRES CO., LTD.,

Alma Street, Coventry, England.

Grande Hotel Internacional

SANTA THERESA HILL,

Rua do Aqueducto No. 108, Telephone 8018

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

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

Excellent restaurant, always ready.

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

FERNAND MENTGOS, ASSEMBLEA 82, Telephone 206.

Hotel dos Estrangeiros

PRACA FERREIRA VIANNA (Cafete)

Telephone No. 5,008

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

Possesses also a sumptuous saloon and splendid table-service for banquets. Its restaurant and service cannot be excelled.

FREITAS HOTEL

120, Rua do Riachuelo

Mr. J. F. FREITAS, proprietor of the old and well known Freitas Hotel, desires to advise his friends and former customers that he has reopened that hotel at No. 120 RUA DO RIACHUELO in a large and most attractive edifice acquired for this special purpose.

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

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

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

ALPINE HOUSE HOTEL

RUA DO AQUEDUCTO, 65

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

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

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

The restaurant and kitchen are first class.

THE PROPRIETOR,
VIUVA SUZANA MENTGOS.

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 dining-room has also been refitted, and no expense has been spared to make this

The most comfortable Hotel

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



Note the Trade-mark.

TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

United States.

APR. 10.—General Lawton has telegraphed to the government the taking of Santa Cruz after a stiff fight. The Tagalos left 68 dead and 40 wounded on the field. The American loss was only one killed and six wounded.

The New York press says that the disarmament conference will include the discussion of treaties and political relations between one power and another.

The risings of the rivers Kansas and Missouri have caused inundations in Kansas City, and in the town of Glendive, Montana, 14 persons were drowned and 8 are missing from the same cause. The material damages caused by the flooding are estimated at a considerable amount.

APR. 11.—M. Jules Cambon, acting as Spanish minister-plenipotentiary, to-day handed to President McKinley the treaty of peace duly signed by the Queen-regent of Spain. He was in turn handed the treaty signed by President McKinley.

Slight skirmishes are reported from Manila. General McArthur easily repelled an attack at Malolos, and General Wheaton inflicted much loss on the Tagalos outside of Santa Cruz, which is occupied by General Lawton.

The diplomatic corps in Washington have refused to appear at the banquet given by Secretary Hay to Sr. Aspiroz, the new Mexican minister to the United States.

There has been a violent riot in P. n., III. between white and black miners, in which six were killed and eight wounded.

APR. 12.—Telegrams from Apia published in New York say that a detachment of Anglo-American sailors going on patrol duty fell into an ambush prepared for them by the German owner of a plantation, who was afterwards recognized as one of the most ardent supporters of Mataafa. Three officers and four men of the patrol were killed by Mataafa's men, and the owner has been taken prisoner on board a British man-of-war.

One of Vanderbilts' great villas named "Idlehour" has been destroyed by fire.

Spain.

APR. 10.—The cruiser Marquese de Venadillo left Perrol to-day with strict instructions to stop the smuggling of arms along the northern coast.

The prospects of the forthcoming elections are said to be greatly in favor of the conservatives. The Duke of Tetuan has informed the prime minister of his hearty support.

The Queen-regent to-day signed a decree for the payment of the interest and amortization of the Philippine debt.

The royal troops are now parading all the strategic points in the province of Valencia to preserve order.

APR. 11.—Sr. Villaverde, the minister of finance, intends to propose to the Cortes an increase of the import taxes on foreign flour.

News has been received in Madrid to-day that three steamers have left Manila with Spanish soldiers repatriated from the Philippines.

Sr. Emilio Castelar has announced his intention through the press of becoming a candidate at the forthcoming elections.

General March is to be tried by court-martial for having publicly stated that in the recent promotions he was intentionally overlooked.

APR. 12.—General March has been condemned by court-martial to two months imprisonment. The charge on which he was condemned was having sent a disrespectful letter to General Polavieja, the minister of war.

Great Britain

APR. 10.—The daily papers publish the taking of Samuin by the Italian squadron. The landing was effected without difficulty and the town was immediately occupied by Italian troops.

The Annanz Telegraph Co. is studying the Marconi system of telegraphing without wires, with a view to its adoption.

The correspondent of the Daily News in Paris says that one of the council of war that condemned Dreyfus has publicly declared that he believes in the innocence of the condemned man.

At a football match in Greenock, there was a free fight between the players, which the spectators and police joined in. Many of the spectators and 19 policemen were more or less seriously injured (There is no news of the umpire).

Lord Salisbury, who is still at Nice, has declared that the Anglo-French agreement about spheres of influence in Africa does not in any way interfere with Italian interests in Tripoli.

Mr. Brodrick in the house of commons said to-day that the British posts in Uganda are 200 miles to the south of the Anglo-Egyptian forces.

The Duke of Connaught accepted to day for himself and his children the eventual succession to the Grand Duchy of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha in a letter to the Diet. (It will be remembered that the only son of the present Grand Duke—better known as the Duke of Edinburgh—died recently. Failing the succession of the Dukes of Connaught and Albany, the Grand Duke would devolve on the King of Portugal, who is a descendant of the same house).

APR. 11.—Telegrams in the London papers say that Lieut. Lorillier, ex-secretary of Col. Henry, recently doing duty in the garrison of

St. Quentin, on being called upon to give evidence relating to the Dreyfus case preferred to commit suicide as his superior had done. The telegrams add that the news of this new suicide has caused an immense sensation in Paris.

The British delegates to the disarmament conference are to be Mr. Howard and Sir Julian Pauncefote. They will not agree to submit pending questions between Great Britain and other powers to the conference, nor will they allow any discussion on existing treaties.

The naval honors given by the Italian and French fleets in Sardinia to the Italian sovereigns were of the most imposing kind. The French and Italian sailors afterwards fraternized in the most enthusiastic manner.

In the final votings for the country councillors in Ireland, the nationalists were found to have 526 returned against 112 unionists.

The Pall Mall Gazette says that Don Carlos has revoked his order commanding his followers not to take up arms in his cause, and that Don Jaime de Bourbon is negotiating a Carlist loan in Paris.

The Standard publishes a telegram from Berlin attributing to the Emperor the declaration that the new government of Samoa is illegal, and can not be recognised by the powers.

The government declares that the action of Mr. Cecil Rhodes in Berlin in respect to the Cape to Cairo railway was solely due to his own initiative and on his personal responsibility.

APR. 12.—Telegrams from Apia say that the Anglo-American troops have had two brushes with the followers of Mataafa in Samoa. In the first encounter the Samoans had 27 killed. The second skirmish took place on April 1st, when the allied forces were led into an ambush, and one English officer and two Americans were killed (It is said that reprisals were taken by behalving 40 Samoans, but as that is contrary to all civilized warfare we refuse to believe it). There is great excitement amongst the Anglo-American sailors against the Germans as the ambush was in German territory.

The excitement in London against Germany on account of telegrams from Samoa is extraordinary, as the British sailors have been reported defeated and officers mutilated by the natives. The owner of the ground where the ambulance took place is a German subject and he has been taken prisoner.

The foreign office confirms the main points of the foregoing telegrams. Two British warships have been ordered from Sidney to Samoa.

The British steamer Kingswell ran into the Greek steamer Maria in the Mediterranean and sank her with 45 of her passengers.

France.

APR. 10.—M. Hanotaux, the ex-minister for foreign affairs, is about to publish a book entitled "La France", in which he sustains the superiority of the Latin race.

There were 17 suicides in Paris yesterday on account of misery.

The Paris papers say that a physician has discovered a means of isolating the microbe of cancer.

The Figaro continues to publish the evidence of the witnesses before the court of cassation on the Dreyfus case. Generals Zurlinden and Chanoine both gave evidence against the prisoner and stated the grounds, already published, on which they believed him guilty.

Major Esterhazy denies that there was any foundation for the interview with him published in the London Observer yesterday.

APR. 11.—The Paris papers say that the Pope on the occasion of the deferred 21st anniversary of his coronation (which should have been held on Feb. 20) delivered an eloquent allocution on the subject of disarmament and hoped it would conduce to peace and concord amongst nations according to the christian ideal.

Telegrams from Dahomey say that the French officials are having trouble there with German agents.

The Figaro publishes the evidence of General Gallifet and M. Casimir Perier, ex-President of the republic. The former declared that Col. Picquart was an excellent officer, and that all he had done was to try to get at the truth of the Dreyfus affair. The latter said that, while President, he had no knowledge of any confession by Dreyfus officially and only saw it in the papers. He added that the German ambassador at that time had asked him in the name of the Emperor to deny any knowledge of Dreyfus or his alleged treason with Germany.

The Spanish ambassador in Paris denies that there is any fear of a Carlist rising in Spain.

The French naval squadron having paid the special honors to the King of Italy at Cagliari, and saluted the naval and military authorities gave and received a series of brilliant banquets, in which both Italy and France were most amicably and enthusiastically toasted.

APR. 12.—The suicide of Lieut. Lorillier, ex-secretary to the suicide Col. Henry, has caused a great impression in France, mostly in favor of Dreyfus.

Agonillo, the Philippine delegate in Paris, told a reporter that the Tagalos have 1,500 American prisoners in their power.

From Belgium it is reported that 3,000 coal miners have gone out on strike in Senning-sur-Meuse, and it is feared that the strike will extend to the whole coal district of Liege.

To-day's Figaro contains the evidence of General Gonse, who affirmed his entire conviction that Dreyfus only could have been the author of the "bordereau".

Germany.

APR. 10.—By order of the Emperor, five ships of war will be at once despatched to Samoa.

APR. 12.—The German government has addressed an energetic note to Great Britain categorically demanding satisfaction for the contempt shown for German rights in Samoa. The question to all appearance is assuming a very serious character. A negative reply on the part of the British government is said to be likely to have as an immediate consequence the rupture of relations between the two powers.

The Havas agency says that the attitude of Great Britain in the Samoa question has caused lively irritation to the German press, and mentions that the Lokalanzeiger is sure that a strong note will be sent to the British government.

A Herr Raffel, who has recently arrived in Berlin from Samoa, has told the press that the cause of the war against Mataafa arose from the fact that he had become a Roman Catholic.

BISHOP KINSOLVING.

On January 6th, the House of Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States consecrated Rev. Lucien Lee Kinsolving as bishop in that church to be stationed in Brazil. The purpose is to make the Brazilian church autonomous. We understand that Bishop Kinsolving will reside in Porto Alegre.

The N. Y. Evening Post speaks of the new bishop in the following terms:

There is something almost romantic in the history of the Rev. Mr. Kinsolving. Ten years ago last August he sailed from Newport News in company with a college friend bound for a land where their church was quite unknown, and where a large contingent in that church said they had no right to go. The society which had agreed to back these two pioneers was not well to do. It existed as a result of a difference over ritual and to some extent teaching. It was not on the best of terms with the regular missionary organization of its communion. A decade later, and behold the change. The general convention of the Protestant Episcopal church in the United States has officially recognized the position of the two young missionaries and of the society which, against much criticism, based their number, the natural leader, returns to be consecrated a bishop, and bishops in the largest number ever taking part in such a function press forward to participate in the historic ceremony.

The Rev. Lucien Lee Kinsolving is the son of a Protestant Episcopal clergyman of Virginia, who served his church for near half a century. He was a pupil of the Protestant Episcopal High School near Washington at 15, and before he was of age he started a church school on his own account, and made it successful. Desiring to take orders, he went to the University of Virginia and the Theological Seminary near Alexandria, and was ordained deacon by Bishop White. Advanced to the priesthood before the expiration of the year that is usually required, he sailed for Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul, in the August after his graduation from the seminary. He is married.

Two noteworthy things have been accomplished in Brazil, things which had great weight in influencing the American House of Bishops to take the initial step towards creating an autonomous church there. One of these was the large number of communicants and native workers secured, when the length of time since war was started there is considered. The number is nearly 400, a record said not to have been equaled by any other church in any field. The other was the translation of an American priest, assisted by a native helper, of the Book of Common Prayer into Portuguese.

The movement for a bishop of Brazil came from the workers in Brazil, not from the church here. They drew up a concordat, which was substantially agreed to by the American House of Bishops, and chose one of their number, the Rev. Mr. Kinsolving, to be their bishop. The concordat provides that when two more bishops shall have been elected, ordained and consecrated, the Protestant Episcopal church in the United States of Brazil shall be autonomous. Bishops Seabury, White and Provost were the three through whom the American church secured its line of succession from the Church of England, though on account of some alleged defect in Bishop Seabury's ordination, it having come through the Scotch and not the English bishops, a fourth bishop, Madison, of Virginia, was consecrated by Anglican bishops. Bishop Kinsolving will be the first of the three to secure the apostolic line from North to South America, but, unlike Seabury, his ordination is never likely to be questioned.

THIS is an age of tabloids, and it is not surprising to find that tabloid beef tea and tabloid medicines are to be followed by tabloid beer. The Rigya Industrie Zeitung states that already a dry beer has been prepared for hot climates. Yet a little further investigation and we shall have the tabloid. The present powder consists of actual beer evaporated to dryness, and contains all the extractive matter of the original liquid. The powder only requires water and a little carbonic acid gas, and there you are.

CRICKET AT PAYSANDU.

The opening match of the Paysandu Cricket Club took place on Sunday last the 16th inst at the ground of the Club in Rua Paysandu, the contending sides being the home XI and a team of XVI, captained by Mr. R. Robinson. The invitations to play issued by the Committee met with a gratifying reply, and thanks to the interest shown and the magnificent weather the first game was a complete success. The presence of a large number of ladies lent an additional interest to the cricket and we hope that in succeeding matches the afternoon tea will be always in the same demand. The ladies we recognised were Mrs. Bunn, Mrs. Davies, Mrs. Salgado, Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. Hentz, Mrs. Roberts and the Misses Mawson, Wyatt, Tatum (3) Hutchinson, Burtwell, Fairbairns (4) and Salgado. The Rev. I. Crawshaw was also amongst the spectators.

The game was of a even character, the XVI ultimately winning by 13 runs: time only permitting each side to bat once. Mr. Roberts' fine bowling analysis for the XI of 6 wickets for 10 runs needs no comment.

The scores were as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Player Name and Score. Includes names like V. Tatum, C. King, O. Wuchler, F. Davis, R. Robinson, C. Jackson, W. Gims, H. D. Prain, M. Fletcher, R. Lockie, R. Stevens, C. Murray, C. Smart, H. Johns, A. Harrison, Extras.

THE XI

Table with 2 columns: Player Name and Score. Includes names like J. Mawson, C. Mawson, N. Jackson, J. Routh, C. Robinson, T. Stevens, E. Roberts, A. Snythe, A. Skey, C. Atlee, Extras.

MATTO GROSSO

On Wednesday the daily press of Rio de Janeiro stated that the minister of war had received a telegram of the 10th inst. informing him that the "dissidents" (Minister Martinho's partisans) had entered the city of Cuyabá, but that there had been no fighting. It was added that the two contending parties were endeavoring to arrive at an agreement.

Another telegram announced the arrival of Gen. Xavier da Camara, commander of the military district.

On the following day Senator Antonio de Azeredo handed to the press copies of the following telegram, dated the 12th, which he had received from Senator Generoso Ponce and Gov. Antonio Cesario:

"No agreement possible on the basis of annulment of election, a solution that is not in harmony with the constitution, the law, or the real result of the election. In spite of the neutrality of the federal government we remain firm at our post of honor, ready to repel the invaders. We shall show that we know how to do our duty, which of course does not imply that we shall reject an agreement on terms that are not dishonorable, for we wish to avoid fraternal strife and bloodshed. The insurgents are already within two leagues of the city and we are awaiting them at our entrenchments. The commander of the detachment has removed to the barracks of the 8th battalion, where he maintains strict neutrality."

On Friday there was published a telegram of the 13th from Asuncion stating that news had been received of the intervention of the federal troops at Cuyabá.

On Saturday it was asserted in the press that the governor had asked for the assistance of the federal troops and that he had also expressed a desire to purchase arms and ammunition from the general government.

On Sunday three Matto Grosso congressmen published an article in which they say that war has commenced in the state and that for this war the government of President Campos Salles is responsible. Reports were current that fighting had actually commenced, and that there had been loss of life.

The Belgian government has promulgated a decree for the protection of the forest of rubber-producing trees in the Congo Free State. The decree provides that for every ton of rubber yielded each year there shall be planted during the same period not less than one hundred and fifty trees or vines producing rubber. The state officials in charge of forests, and those who hold concessions are charged with the execution of this provision. A fine of control is charged with the preservation of the forests and the strict enforcement of the royal decree. Violators of the decree are liable to a fine up to ten thousand francs or imprisonment not exceeding six months, or both. The decree provides that all rubber shall be gathered by incisions in the bark of the trees or vines. All other methods are prohibited.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor

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RIO DE JANEIRO, APRIL 18th, 1899.

We have spoken with several parties who had just returned from extended trips through the agricultural districts, and they have been unanimous in representing the situation as very unsettled and critical. The people throughout the interior are compelled to pay high prices for everything imported from a distance, money is scarce, trade is greatly reduced, and the planters are thoroughly dispirited. As a rule they speak very freely of their lack of confidence in the government. They have been deluded so many times by the professional politicians that they no longer place the slightest trust in them. Unfortunately, they have no remedy at hand, and therefore accept the situation apathetically. In some of the more enterprising districts of São Paulo, they are reorganizing their agricultural clubs with the avowed purpose of henceforth electing trustworthy men of their own class to look after their interests in congress, but the great majority will do nothing and bear the burden until human nature can stand it no longer. And then will come the deluge. At present their principal product is yielding them a bare profit, owing to low prices, while almost everything they consume commands excessively high prices. The inequality and injustice of the thing infuriate them—and with good reason. The government is spending money with lavish hands, and then to make good the deficit raises the duties on imports, especially on necessities, increases internal taxation and extends it to everything the tax-gatherer can reach, raises its railway tariffs, and by bad administration reduces the value of the currency in circulation. The tendency is to steadily drain all available resources into the national, state and municipal treasuries, and to drive all free capital into the banks and into untaxable investments, such as national loans. It is not surprising that the planter is disheartened, nor that the merchant is despondent. All men work with the hope of adding something to their capital, but the majority of them in Brazil are finding that at the end of the year they have barely gained enough to balance the depreciation in their capital through the depreciation in the currency. Many a man would gladly sell to-day for one half what he asked five or six years ago, and would take the money for what it is worth to-day. And everyone of them remaining in the country would deposit the proceeds and keep out of further business for the present. This want of confidence, which is much more marked among Brazilians than among foreigners, is one of the worst features of the situation. There are openings enough for capital and enterprise, but no one is willing to take the risk under present conditions.

THE amount of the duties collected in gold last month at the custom-houses of Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Pará, Bahia, Pernambuco, Rio Grande do Sul, Maranhão, Macacó, Curitiba, Paraíba, Victoria and Penedo was, it is stated, 1,330,163,862. The gold receipts at the other custom-houses of the country were perhaps a

little less than 10% of this sum, making a probable total of about 1,450,000 for the whole country. After deducting from this sum that which is required to cover the decrease in other revenue, it will be seen that the treasury obtained very little net gain from the increase of 25% in the burden on consumers of foreign merchandise. This gain certainly does not compensate for the injury caused to trade, the aggravation of the prevailing commercial and financial depression and the consequent retarding of the development of the resources of the country.

The political party, called the «partido republicano fluminense», has been dominant in the state of Rio de Janeiro for a considerable number of years. And as it so often occurs, the enjoyment of power and the use of public funds for so long a time, without serious opposition, has tended to develop an arbitrary and impatient manner on the part of those in power, and at the same time a spirit of discontent and opposition on the part of others. Much dissatisfaction has sprung up in Rio de Janeiro with the leaders of this party, and lately the governor of the state seems to have formed some sort of an alliance with the disaffected section of the party. This has led to many secessions from the party councils, and a widespread movement has set in to overthrow the «bosses.» The Campos controversy is only one incident in the struggle. We are informed by a competent observer, that the people of the state are heartily in accord with the governor's action, and that in any fair election the old leaders of the «partido fluminense» would be signally defeated. In Campos they undoubtedly carried the election, but the party chiefs resolved to contest the election, and the governor therefore called in the preceding municipal council, in conformity with an old law, until a new election can be held. But the party chiefs do not want a popular election, fearing an overwhelming defeat, and so they have resolved to impeach the governor. Another view of the question is that outside influences have also been at work to divide the party, Governor Alberto Torres adhering to the President's faction, and Senator Porciuncula to ex-President Prudente de Moraes. The struggle, then, is for the control of the state, preliminary to the next presidential election.

In our last issue we noted that considerable comment had been made in Pará because the American gunboat «Wilmington» had proceeded up the Amazon above Mandos. It was asserted that the vessel had no permission to do this, and that her object was to execute certain surveys. Had the good people of Pará read this paper carefully, they would have known that the «Wilmington» is charged with the duty of visiting all the out-of-the-way ports on the coast and has been engaged in this mission for some time. Much to our surprise a Mandos telegram of the 15th says that the people of that city had held a public meeting on the previous Sunday (9th) to protest against the act of the American warship, which had already taken her departure, and that in their excitement they had stoned the consulate and also the residence of Mr. Boyd, an Englishman and local manager of the Amazon Steamship Co., who had furnished the «Wilmington» with a pilot. With all this, of course, the government will know how to deal. The Amazon is open to the commerce of the world, and the «Wilmington» has a perfect right to navigate that river. Moreover, she is bound to the Peruvian port of Iquitos, and it would be an unfriendly act, both to Peru and the United States, to bar her passage. And, finally, we are informed that Minister Bryan did advise the Brazilian foreign office of the «Wilmington's» intended voyage up the Amazon, and if no notice was sent of this to Pará and Mandos it was because the government did not think it necessary. But it is stated that the government did send notice. We trust the Mandos demonstration resulted in no damage, but it would be as well, in our opinion, were Brazilian journals to condemn the outrage instead of keeping it quiet.

STATE OF RIO DE JANEIRO.

As our readers are aware, the legislature of the state of Rio de Janeiro is now holding an extraordinary session for the purpose of taking action on the decree issued by Gov. Alberto Torres for settling the Campos municipal question.

On the 10th inst. the house was organized, electing by 31 votes out of a total of 53 members present its former president Dr. Souza Motta, who is one of the governor's adversaries.

On the 11th the standing committees were chosen and on the following day there was received from one of the rival municipal chambers at Campos formal charges against the governor, who is accused of having violated the state constitution. The house then proceeded to choose 12 deputies who, together with the judges of the state superior court, are to constitute a supreme court of justice for trying the impeachment case if the legislature decides to impeach the governor. In order to obtain a decision in favor of impeachment a two-thirds vote is required. When the vote was taken for the selection of the members of the court it was found that there were present 30 adversaries of the governor and 25 of his partisans. The latter placed blank ballots in the box. Of the 12 members chosen to belong to the governor's party, they immediately declined to serve, since their acceptance would have excluded them from taking part in the impeachment proceedings in the legislature, thus

depriving their party of ten votes. In order, however, to be excused from serving they found it necessary to declare that they are personal friends of the governor; and it is contended that this declaration debars them from taking part in those proceedings.

In conformity with this view of the subject the chair ruled that the votes of these deputies should not be counted in the election of their substitutes. This ruling led to violent protests and counter-protests, the process of voting, which had commenced, was interrupted and the sitting was suspended. When the sitting was resumed, the angry debate was recommenced with unabated violence. In this debate was consumed the rest of the sitting and also that of the following day. On Friday there was no sitting for want of a quorum.

The sitting of the 15th (Saturday) was consumed in discussion. The legislature was still unable to resume the interrupted process of voting for the election of members of the supreme court of justice.

CORRESPONDENCE.

CHURCH MATTERS.

April, 14th 1899.

To the Editor of the «Rio News».

Dear Sir—Although I enclose my card, from which you will see I am not now the close friend I once was, yet I know you have many kind friends enough to let me say my simple say in your columns over the Church question. I am a Churchman pure and simple, neither too High nor too Low, neither old-fashioned nor new-fashioned, and it would have pleased me better to express my views in the *Church Echo* rather than to have put them in the *Rio News*. Rather than have my letter treated as the «Old Fashioned Churchman's» was in the last *Church Echo*, I prefer to stand my chance with you, and I am not afraid that you will throw it into your waste paper basket.

I think that you have given a fair hearing to your correspondents on this question. I also think that our own church paper has not. I fail to see that those who have previously written to the *Rio News* have not behaved themselves as «Christian gentlemen» (see *Church Echo*, page 15, April No.) To me it seems that all who wrote to you on our Rio matters were as calm as calm could be, though I think the same cannot be said of the S. Paulo business. Our men have, however, not forgotten that they were «Christian gentlemen», in writing to you, but the editor of the *Church Echo* forgot that he should use British fairness when supplanting correspondents' letters and answering the part of it that seemed to suit his purpose. That stirred my bile and instead of writing to him I wrote to you. What I want to say, as a business man is this: When did the British Consulate take a census of the English speaking people here?—and how many Anglicans are on our chaplains' visiting list? When the difference is arranged between the consular census and the chaplain's visiting list, it will be time to say if an average attendance of 70 each Sunday is not good enough for 200 members, including men, women and children. Whenever I go to church on Sunday morning, it seems to me that 20 is nearer the average than 70. I do not blame our chaplain for this, as in zeal and ability he ranks near the average as missionaries abroad go, but I do blame our early training which does not make it compulsory for us to go to church each Sunday when we would have as many in our church as the Roman Catholics have in any one of theirs, if we were not so scattered. But we are scattered in Petropolis, Jurubá, Nictheroi, Copacabana, Botafogo and Cosme Velho, and it is a stiff job to bring wife and family into the city at 11 o'clock on an exceedingly hot day.

As to the ritual used I do not care anything so long as it is in accordance with the rules of the Anglican Church. If there is a disagreement as to whether candles should or should not be burned in broad daylight, if the parson should wear «cope and rochet and stole» or simply a surplice and gown, that might easily be decided by a specially elected committee representative of all parties, which could decide the ceremony best warranted by the ritual of the Church of England, the chaplain to be an ex-officio member and chairman and to be allowed a casting vote if necessary. He was trained in ecclesiastical ritual, and the others were trained in a special business outside of which they could not stand a Civil Service examination or even win a prize in a spelling bee. I know I could not.

I think I have said all I wanted to say except this—put this in the waste paper basket if you dare!

Yours truly,

CHURCHMAN.

Rio, 13/4/99.

[We are extremely glad to hear again from our old friend. Public differences are never allowed to enter our private lives. So far from putting his communication into our p. b. we have even refrained from cutting it down.—Ed. R. N.]

PUT IT A «WE»!

To the Editor of the «Rio News».

Dear Sir—I have just received a copy of the *Church Echo* for March, and am greatly impressed by the majestic paragraph in it kindly devoted to me under the head of «São Paulo Items». In fact I feel very proud of the distinction of being the only S. Paulo item for the month of March.

The writer of it uses the editorial «We»; but this putting on of the lion's skin will in no wise deceive my lynx-like eye as to his real personality. «We» is merely our old acquaintance «Fairplay» in a second disguise. The hands are the hands of B. Ham, but the voice is the voice of B. Ham's *Omnia Flecto*. (Excuse my slight variation in text as I quote from memory.) There is no mistaking the sentiments, feeble forcible style, bolstered up with epithets of a mildly comminatory character, the question begging arguments, the little shimmering quasi-plurals plititudes. Ah! *M. Fairplay je te vois venir avec tes gros sabots!* The *Church Echo's* paragraph is only the echo of your first epistle to the *Rio News!* In that powerful communication you called me an amateur Junius, a «S. Paulo Pys» (whatever that may be), and an «Oliver Cromwell». Can I possibly be, alike Cerberus, all these «three gentlemen at once»?

«We» says my remarks, in my letters signed «Gargoyles» regarding the Dancing Dervish, were «ribald». Frankly, had «We» spoken in his own name, I should not have thought it necessary to notice this *boutade* at all. But as he speaks with the whole power and weight of an *Echo* behind him, I suppose I must treat his accusation as seriously as I can. Let us examine it!

«Ribald», according to the dictionary, means «base», «vile», «vols sene». Now a Dancing Dervish, as «We» ought to know, is merely a religious fanatic with a taste for waltzing. Who knows hat that Mr. «We» may be justly describable in identical terms,—the chief difference, if any, being that the Dervish waltzes well, whereas «We» waltzes badly? The Dervish is a man who carries to what we regard as an excessive point his zeal for his religion. Is Mr. «We» in any way open to a similar reproach? The Dancing Dervish's performance—his ritual, as it were—probably appears to «We» very grotesque; and there is no doubt it is such as would be promptly sat upon by the Rio Church Trustees (though that proves nothing), but it does not appear so to his co-religionists, who look upon him as a holy and reverend personage. «We», however, regards the Dancing Dervish as the Pharisee of old regarded the poor publican; yet the latter is generally considered as having been the better man, after all. The Dervish offers up his terrific and suicidal dance as a sacrifice to his god. Does «We» put himself out to an equal extent in order to please the Deity he serves? If not, then let him speak respectfully of the Dervish; let him say, in the next number of the *Echo*, that he meant no offence to the Dervish; and admit—as admit he must—that there is at least nothing base, nothing vile, nothing obscene, nothing «ribald» in the mere mention, in connection with religious matters, of a creature so devoted to his religion.

As to my «ribald remarks»: the only remark I made at all on the subject was that, as a matter of simple possibility, our Church Committee might appoint a dancing dervish to the chaplaincy; and this I said, seeking by a familiar rhetorical device, to illustrate the soundness of my general contention.

For the rest, what is the use of arguing with such an unsatisfactory person as «We»? He declares no convictions on any point. He is neither with the ex-chaplain, nor against him. He pretends to defend him, yet has not a word to say in favour of his return. He is the typical Mr. Facing-both-ways. There is nothing but weakness in his talk, except the epithet «ribald»; and that being obviously unjustified, the accusation recoils on him, and on the paper which has made itself responsible for his oracular twaddlings.

I am, dear Sir,

Yours truly,

D. MACN.

S. Paulo, 14th April, 1899.

COFFEE NOTES

—The coffee crop of Nicaragua, which is now being gathered, is reported as yielding only about one-half the usual quantity of berries. It is said the laborers are asking high wages and are indisposed to work.

—Our advices from one of the interior coffee districts of S. Paulo are to the effect that the growing crop is well grown and of better quality than last year. There has been plenty of rain, not too much, and now fine weather is wanted for the picking, which began yesterday. All this is good news for the planter, and is confirmed from other places by the complete absence of complaints.

—A gentleman who was through the new coffee district as far as Ribeirão Preto last week, says the coffee plantations are in splendid condition and are loaded with fruit. The crop will be a very large one. Commenting on an estimate in the papers of two millions bags, one gentleman in that locality said it was more likely to be six millions. Ten years ago the country was quite new and few coffee trees were to be seen; now said our informant, the whole country is covered with splendid coffee orchards and trees are just reaching their best bearing age. And, as a curious feature, he says that those who buy ground coffee up here have to pay 2500 a kilo, while here in Rio it is 1800 and 1500. For a drink of the milk he had to pay at railway station 500 réis a glass—the price of a bottle here in Rio.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The archbishop of Bahia and the bishop of Ceará left Bahia last week for Rome.

—In Bahia on the 15th inst. there were two deaths from yellow fever.

—A brother of the archbishop of Bahia committed suicide at D. Serrero some days ago.

—A deficit of 2,166,951 has been discovered in the municipal treasury of Itatiaia, S. Paulo.

—The «corner street» of a new water resort near Bahia, to be called Pituba, was laid on the 16th.

—One of the members of the Tomba opera company, named Lanzi, died at Bahia of yellow fever on the 14th inst.

—The Mac Hardy deposits in Campinas were struck by lightning during a heavy thunder-storm of the 10th inst. A part of the zinc roof was destroyed.

—The São Paulo state government has approved the plans presented by the City of Santos Improvements Co. for accumulating reservoirs on the Rio dos Filhos.

—We learn that the *Pharos* is to be revived at Juiz de Fora. It will oppose the Jacobins and the election of Julio de Castilhos to the future presidency of the republic.

—A man named Abel Leite was recently tried at Ribeirão Preto for beating a poor Italian colonist to death on a plantation near that city. He was acquitted.

—The municipal council of Rio Claro, São Paulo has resolved to effect the electric lighting of that town at its own cost. There is much local opposition to this resolution.

—Distressing news continues to arrive at Bahia of the sufferings of the people in the drought-stricken districts of the interior. Some interior towns are completely abandoned.

—The state government of Minas Geraes has issued a decree creating three colonies in the suburbs of Belo Horizonte, to be called «Afonso Penna», «Bias Fortes» and «Adalberto Ferraz.»

—A letter from Monte Alegre, Bahia, says that people in that locality are dying from hunger. In addition, the privations suffered by the people are causing beriberi, dysentery, and other dangerous maladies.

—The opposition papers at Pernambuco gave currency last week to a report that Vice-President Rosa e Silva had asked the support of the governor of Alagoas in case of a rupture between himself and the President.

—The federal authorities have verified the report that certain telegraph clerks of the Alagoas state treasury had defrauded the government by means of fraudulent receipts. The fraud amounts to 7,943,545. The criminals are also guilty of forging the signatures of various officials.

—On the 16th inst. a meeting was held in Bahia by members of the party in opposition to the state government. Speeches were made, resolutions were adopted and there were cheers for Julio de Castilhos, Lauro S. Bré, Campos Salles and the memory of Marshal Floriano Peixoto. It looks significant, surely!

—Dr. Carlos Guimarães, a prudentist, has been elected president of the S. Paulo chamber of deputies. The former president, Dr. Luiz Piza, a sallista, has resigned his seat in the chamber and has been imitated by two of his friends. He is publishing a series of articles on the subject in the *Correio Paulistano*.

—It is stated the notorious Joaquim Freire, who was accused of being implicated in the political murders committed under the government of Marshal Floriano Peixoto, in the murder of Col. Gentil de Castro, in the murder of Marshal Bittencourt and in the attempt on the life of President Prudente de Moraes, has been appointed assistant prosecuting attorney at Mipibó, in the state of Rio Grande do Norte.

—Near a place called S. Sebastião de Ventania in the state of Minas Geraes the discovery of a miraculous fountain in a grotto is reported. An apparition of a saint is said to have been seen and a little gray bird that constantly dampens its plumage in the waters has attracted much attention. At last accounts over 3,000 persons had visited the fountain for the purpose of filling bottles and flasks with the miraculous water.

—According to telegrams from Santa Catharina, the Indians inhabiting a district called Pouso Redondo have lately been attacking and killing various persons. A telegraph employe named Reich was killed by them, and a friend of his, named Nascimento, who went to the scene of the tragedy to bury the victim, was also killed. Several troops of mules have also been discovered without conductors, the men having apparently been killed.

—Journals recently received from Rio Grande do Sul indicate that crime is rampant in that state. Among recent criminal occurrences is the murder of two brothers at a place called Palmeira by a band of robbers, composed of 10 former soldiers of Julio de Castilhos. Before being murdered the brothers, in attempting to defend their lives and property, killed one of the robbers. One of the brothers had been a captain in the army of Castilhos.

—It is stated Vice-President Rosa e Silva has been conferring by telegraph with Senator Benedicto Leite in Maranhão and Barão de Traipá in Alagoas. It is denied that this means hostility to President Campos Salles, but of course that depends entirely on the attitude of Campos Salles himself. If he behaves himself, it will not be to the interest of the vice-president or other prudentistas to oppose him; but, if he gives too free a rein to Jacobin impulses, they must not hesitate to check him and they are quite right in preparing for any contingency. The indications are that they will be forced to oppose him.

—On the 15th inst. the secretary of agriculture of São Paulo distributed twenty bags of seed rice from Japan among various planters of that state who wish to experiment with it.

—Cricket in Santos is to commence on the 3rd of next month, the date fixed for the inauguration of the new ground. Thanks to the courtesy of Mr. A. Kealman, whom we are pleased to see is again secretary this year, we are enabled to note by the list of fixtures that a goodly bill of sport has been drawn up for cricketers and tennis players, and that a number of outside matches has been arranged, including two with Rio. The season promises to be a great success, as the new ground is looking in good condition and is improving every day. The pitch has been laid down with special care and we hope it will turn out well. There are over 30 fixtures for the coming season.

—A telegram of the 12th inst. from Cuyabá, Matto Grosso, signed by Senator Ponce and addressed to Senator Azeredo at Petropolis, says that no accord is possible which is based on the annulment of the recent state election. They will do all they can to avoid bloodshed, but they will not accept this solution. The revolutionists (Minister Martinho's friends) were within two leagues of Cuyabá, and the legalists had entered the town and were awaiting an attack. Senator Ponce says that the detachment of regulars there is strictly neutral. An Assunção telegram of the 13th, however, says that the federal force is intervening in the conflict — probably in favor of the revolutionists.

RAILROAD NOTES

—It is stated that the coal in deposit at the Gambôa for the Central railway is too fine, and it is being screened at the expense of the contractor.

—The director of the Central has increased the authorized weight of a bag of maize from 60 to 62 1/2 kilos, and the freight rate will be 40 réis per bag for any distance.

—The government has approved the proposal of Director Maia to reduce the passage rates to 70 réis per kilometre for 1st-class, and to 40 réis for 2nd-class passengers.

—The traffic receipts of the Leopoldina railway for the week ended 8th inst. were 245,447,890 against 250,534,660 in the corresponding week of last year. The improvement over the returns of the previous week in this year is a notable one of some 45 contos, but we look for even larger results in the near future.

—It is stated the minister of finance has informed the manager of the Brasilianische Bank für Deutschland that he does not consider acceptable the proposal of German debenture-holders for the purchase of the Oeste de Minas railway. It seems that these debenture-holders wish a guarantee of 6%, interest on their capital.

—The largest single order ever booked by the Baldwin Locomotive Works, at Philadelphia, was taken in February. It calls for a contract to build eighty-one locomotives for the Trans-Siberian railway. The builders will push the work on these machines with all possible dispatch, and it was believed that deliveries would begin in the course of a few weeks.

—The *Financial News* is informed that during the visit last month to London of Herr von Hansemann, chief-director of the Berlin Disconto Gesellschaft, the question of negotiations relative to Brazilian railways was one of the subjects of discussion with London bankers. It was surmised that the acquisition of the Central railway was the principal negotiation alluded to.

—Mr. F. E. Cobby, who arrived from Buenos Aires by the last Royal Mail steamer, has taken over his duties as the book keeper of the Leopoldina railway. Mr. Cobby was previously employed in the accountant's department of the Buenos Aires & Rosario railway, and we see by the River Plate papers that before leaving Buenos Aires he was presented with a handsome travelling bag as a *lembrança* of his many friends amongst the railway men in the River Plate.

—Thanks to the courtesy of Mr. Wells Hood the Superintendent-in-Chief of the Recife and São Francisco (Pernambuco) Railway Co., we are now in a position to give the latest weekly traffic receipts of that railway. The latest return to hand is that for the week ended March 25th of this year, when 36,468,120 were received against 44,637,886 in the corresponding week of last year. The total receipts from the 1st January to March 25th, were 562,119,950 against 626,777,850 in the same period of last year.

—One of our exchanges repeats the statements that the German creditors of the Oeste de Minas line have succeeded in effecting an accord by which the company will be reorganized instead of liquidated, to save expense and delay. The scheme is for a syndicate to take charge, raise one hundred millions of marks by loan with which to liquidate existing obligations and build necessary extensions, including one to Angra dos Reis, and to cut down the capital to represent real value of the property after meeting liabilities.

—A S. Paulo telegram to the *Jornal do Brasil* states that there has been organized a company with a capital of \$6,000,000 for building an electric tramway passing through Penha, Agua Branca, Sant'Anna, and Avenida Paulista. It is called the S. Paulo Railway and Power Co. Another telegram this morning says the new company has purchased the «Portão Queimado» and «Moimho» properties, containing waterfalls of about 8,000 horse-power, for the sum of 370,000\$. It is proposed to obtain electric power from these waterfalls.

—One of the local papers here says that it has heard that Dr. Alfredo Maia, the new manager of the Central railway, intends to make his inspection trips over the line in ordinary trains, so that he may study the necessities and inconveniences of the passengers at first hand. Our contemporary evidently does not know much of railway work or it would not confound an inspection trip of the stations and staff with an observation trip of the wants of passengers. The latter could be best studied in an ordinary train, but traffic inspectors who knew their duty would relieve him and the traffic superintendent of the trouble. If he attempts an inspection trip on an ordinary train, he ought to be heavily fined for delaying that train, or pulled over the coals by the minister of industry for making a perfunctory inspection, which would not keep his chief subordinates up to the mark.

SHIPPING NOTES

—The New Zealand Shipping Co. has reduced passages to London from Montevideo to £22 first-class, £15 second-class and £9 third-class. The Royal Mail Co. also advertises reduced passages from Buenos Aires and Montevideo.

—H. M. S. «Pegasus» arrived at Pernambuco on the 16th inst. from Plymouth to relieve the «Basilisk.» The «Pegasus» is a 3rd-class cruiser, built at Yarrow, in 1897 and engaged by the Palmer. She is of 2,135 tons displacement; 300 feet long 36 feet beam and 17 feet draught. She cost £135,071. Her armament consists of eight four-inch quick-firers, eight three-pounders and other smaller guns. She carries two torpedo tubes and steam 20 knots. Her coal capacity is very small—only 250 tons. Her full complement is 244 officers and men. The «Pegasus» made two attempts to start for the River Plate, but had to put back for defects of machinery.

—The trade with the Brazilian coast during the past 12 months was restricted to parcel cargoes with the regular traders, no steamer nor sailing vessel being reported taken up. Flour rates are 17/10 to 17/6 from up-river ports to Santos and 16/10 from B. A., the parcels booked during the week being limited to 2,000 bags. Cattle shipments to Rio have fallen off very considerably and unless the Rio exchange rate on London goes over 7d the chances in favour of active cattle shipments are somewhat dubious, especially during the coming season when local stock-breeders are anxious to supply the Rio market. The indications are that the more northern ports may become better customers of the River Plate.—*Times*, Buenos Aires, Apr. 3.

—Last year the port of Pernambuco was visited by 10 cruisers, of which 4 were British, 3 Brazilian, 1 American and 1 German. Of the 735 merchant steamers arriving there last year 334 were Brazilian, 195 British, 73 French, 64 German, 27 Italian, 26 Belgian, 12 Austrian, 3 Norwegian and 1 American. Of the 214 sailing vessels arriving there 97 were British, 47 Norwegian, 28 Brazilian, 12 American, 6 French, 6 Portuguese, 5 Swedish, 2 Russian, 3 German, 2 Danish, 2 Spanish, 2 Dutch, 1 Italian and 1 Greek. The aggregate tonnage of the merchant vessels was 1,225,294 and that of the cruisers 18,200. The vessels were manned by 44,853 seamen. The arrivals of passengers were 8,442 from Brazilian ports and 953 from foreign ports and the departures 9,043 for the former and 840 for the latter.

—The only passenger who arrived in Rio on the 11th inst. by the same company steamer «Oravia», from the River Plate, was Mr. Charles Howard.

—The passengers who left Rio on the 11th inst. by the same steamer were the following:—For Liverpool: Miss Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Shalders, Mrs. Hugh Pullen and family, Mr. and Mrs. Harwood, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Dingle and child, Mrs. E. Mayo, Mr. L. Lyon and Mr. Frank Chapman.—For La Pallice: Mr. Henri Leignuel.—For Lisbon: Mr. Manoel P. da Costa, Mr. and Mrs. Nova Junior and family and Mr. Francisco E. de Souza.

—The passengers who arrived in Rio on the 12th inst. by the Pacific Steam N. Co's liner «Liguria», from Europe, were the following:—Mrs. Taylor and family, Messrs. E. Wishart, S. Robinson, J. T. Richards, T. Henderson, J. Labot, M. Lopes, B. Dias, J. S. Pereira, E. de Jesus, H. S. Machado and J. P. de Magalhães and family.

—The departures by the same steamer were:—For Buenos Aires: Mrs. Palmyra Ramine and Mr. R. G. Latham.—For Montevideo: Mr. Manoel Romero and Mr. Pedro Viche.

—The Royal Mail steamer *Nile*, who arrived in Rio on the 17th inst. brought the following passengers:—From Southampton: Miss Estlin, Mrs. Harwood Jones, Capt. Espindola, Messrs. M. de la Porte, S. C. Heins, C. R. Norton, W. A. Wheatley, J. Auerbach, F. Buschmann, W. S. Maclellan, A. MacMillan, R. E. Bromwich and E. C. Manners.—From Cherbourg: Mr. D. A. Silva Pontes.—From Leixões: Mrs. Candida Marques de Oliveira and 4 children, Mr. J. Fernandes da Silva, wife and 5 children and Mr. J. de Souza Santos.—From Lisbon: Mr. Calisto J. Correia Braga, wife, 2 daughters and 3 servants.—From Pernambuco: Messrs. Holzer, J. Kok, T. H. Bell, C. A. Conolly and Patricio Posadas.—From Bahia: Miss Regina Fresto, Mrs. Cherubina Arlinda Cesar and child, Mrs. Thozama Vasconcelos, Messrs. Gustavo Oxheuke Antonio G. da Rocha Filho, A. da Fonseca and wife, José Maclachado Mendes, João Augusto Neiva, Antonio Costa, Joseph Bernard, A. Reifenberg and 57 third-class passengers.

—It is now stated that the «Riachuelo» will be sent to England for repairs. She returned from France in 1894 after extensive repairs and alterations, and has been under repairs once or twice since. As the ironclad is lying at anchor all the time, this necessity for continual repairs is making her a very costly ship. Is it worth while to maintain a navy under such conditions?

LOCAL NOTES

—There are said to be 21 senators in this city at the present time.

—President Campos Salles is reported to be at work on his message.

—Congress, it is expected, will meet this year on May 3rd, the day fixed by the constitution.

—Archbishop Arcoveiro expects to leave for Rome on the 23rd, to attend the council of American bishops called for next month.

—It is now announced that Dr. Joaquim Nabuco will not leave for Europe on the «Magdalena», but will wait for the «Nile» on May 3rd.

—It is thought that Deputy Mata Maclachado will be the prudentist candidate for the presidency of the chamber and Deputy Cassiano do Nascimento the sallista candidate.

—Reports of the dismissal of the chief of police have been circulated and contradicted. The minister of justice perhaps wishes to dismiss him, but President Campos Salles probably objects.

—Frank Brown's circus opens to-night. His intention to open on Friday last could not be carried out owing to the non-arrival of new members of his troupe, who were expected from the United States.

—Commander Douglas A. Gamble of H. M. S. *Beagle* on this station has been appointed naval attaché to the British embassy in Paris. Commander the Hon. Henry A. Scudamore Stanhope is coming out to relieve him of his present command.

—President Campos Salles is evidently finding more difficulties than he anticipated in the way of his little scheme for making Julio de Castilhos his successor. He would do well to abandon all such schemes and devote himself to promoting the welfare of the country.

—It is quite what we expected. The investigation in the treasury is said to have resulted favorably to the employés accused of exacting blackmail from creditors. Everybody knows what it costs to get an account through the treasury, and yet no one cares to complain or give evidence.

—Minister Epitacio Pessoa deserves to be warmly congratulated on his resolution to reappoint to the directorship of the Polytechnic School Dr. José de Saldanha da Gama, who, for the crime of being brother of the heroic admiral, had been dismissed from that place by the government of Marshal Floriano Peixoto.

—The many complaints against the administration of the casa de detenção led the minister of justice to visit that establishment on the 10th inst. Whether in a short visit like that he was able to form a correct idea of the disorder, confusion and anarchy prevailing there we are unable to say; but we know at all events that he found no less than 407 prisoners in regard to whom the law has not been observed. To various authorities he has addressed communications calling their attention to this abuse.

—Among recent departures from Rio, we may mention those of U. S. Consul-general Seeger and Mrs. Seeger, who left for southern Brazil on the 8th inst. They went first to Paranaquá and Curitiba, and are making an extended visit at the last named place, from which they will go to all points of interest in that locality. They will then visit Desterro, Rio Grande, Porto Alegre, and possibly Montevideo and Buenos Aires. At Curitiba Mr. and Mrs. Seeger received a very enthusiastic welcome from the small American colony residing in that capital.

—It seems to me, said Smalwytt, that the government has been giving us a valuable lesson. I understand from what our finance minister is doing, one can check an amount when received with the rate of exchange then current, and then when it is paid at some convenient date later on, he can insist on the acceptance of that rate, providing of course it is not an unfavorable one to the debtor. Now, suppose we all do it! If it is right for the government, it must be right for the citizen. Besides that, it will have a tendency to compel us to live within ourselves. What do these foreigners want to come out here with their gold accounts and bills for? Why can't they stay at home and play shuttlecock with their fanning bonds? Or, if they must come, why can't they accept our paper at our own valuation? If it is good enough for us, it ought to be good enough for them! Our new minister knows just what he is about, even if he has been dispensing little pills all his life. And he's got a splendid devil's advocate too! Costs him only a conto a week, but he's worth it in these hard times! If we were not economising, he'd cost two contos at least. And here Smalwytt pulled down his eyelids as though a fibert had caught in his eye, and walked quietly around the corner.

—Smalwytt wore a cynical smile on his face when he entered our office yesterday, and we knew that something was in the wind. «I see by a telegram in this paper,» said he, producing a copy of *O Paiz*, «that they have begun paying off the Cuban army 'in which figure 55,219 names, the greater part officers.' Now if that does not prove the superiority of the Latin race, I don't know what would. I have

Stocks and Bonds and Joint Stock Companies --- April 17th

Table with columns: Emission, Circulation, Public Funds, Nominal Value, Last Quotation. Lists various bonds and public funds with their respective values and market prices.

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

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

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

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

Table with columns: Capital, Shares, Emitted, Par, Cotton Mills, etc., Paid, Reserve fund, Last Dividend, Last quotation. Lists various cotton mill and other industrial companies and their financial details.

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

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

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

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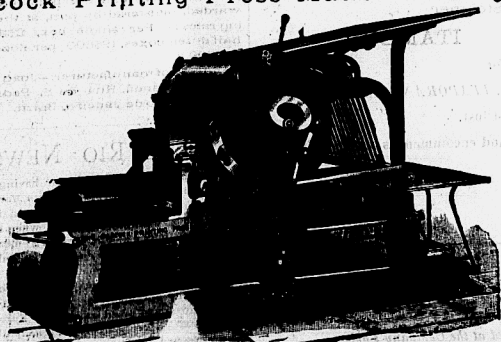
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