



THE RIO NEWS.

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NUMBER 18

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HAND BOOK OF RIO DE JANEIRO

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

Travellers' Directory.

São Paulo: Through express trains leave the Central station daily at 6 a. m. and 8:30 p. m. (dormitory); returning leaves 8. Paulo at 5 a. m. and 9 p. m. (dormitory). Change of cars both ways at Taubaté station. Numerous steamers weekly for Santos, connecting with the São Paulo Railway.

Cachambú and Lambarý: Central Railway (São Paulo Express) to Cruzeiro, thence by Minas and Rio Railway to destination.

Juiz de Fora, Barbacena, Ouro Preto, etc. Through express trains leave Central station daily at 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 Mand pier to connect with railway to Petropolis and beyond; also at 4 p. m. Petropolis, Saturdays 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 200 reis) and there transfer to adjoining station (Linha do Centro) for Petropolis, leave daily, Sundays and holidays included, at 4:55 p. m. for Petropolis.

Returning from Petropolis, 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 barca trains leave Petropolis at 6 and 7:30 a. m. (except on Sundays and holidays) and 4:30 p. m. for Mand pier and barca to Petropolis on Saturdays at 3:15 p. m. (barca leaves Rio at 2:30 p. m.), and returning leaves Frizburgo at 6:40 a. 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 at Sant' Anna de Marulhy. Returning trains leave Nova Friburgo at 2:37 p. m. daily, and at 6:40 a. m. on Mondays. Excursion train leaves Marulhy on Saturdays at 3:15 p. m. (barca leaves Rio at 2:30 p. m.), and returning leaves Friburgo at 6:40 a. m.

Corcovado: Regular trains, week days, leave St. Rua Cosme Velho, Laranjeiras, at 8 and 11 a. m. and 2 and 5:30 p. m., returning leave the summit at 7:30 and 9:30 a. m. and 4:30 and 7 p. m. On Sundays and holidays, the hours are: ascending 6:30, 8:30 and 11 a. m., 12:30, 2:30, 4:30, 6:30, 8:30, 10:30, 12:35, 2:35, 4:05, 6:7 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 Ita borahy (opposite Custom House). Petropolis EDMUND C. H. PHIPPS, Minister.
AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 99, Rua 1.º de Março, EUGENE SEGER, Consul General.
BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Ita borahy (opposite Custom House). WILLIAM G. AGGASTY, Consul General.

Church Directory

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

IRVINE CRAWSHAW, M.A., British Chaplain, 74, Rua Meudo de Sá, Icarahy.
IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Largo de S. Joaquin, No. 179.—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays, prayer meeting at 10 a. m., Worship at 11 a. m., Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 3 afternoon, Gospel preaching at 6 p. m. on Wednesdays. Bible study and preaching at 7 p. m.

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Cateite, English services at 12 a. m. Sundays, Prayer meeting service Thursday, 7:30 p. m. Portuguese services at 10 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sundays: 7 p. m. Services.—E. A. HILLY, Pastor. Sunday school 11 a. m. at Fabrica Carioca, Sundays, 11 a. m. and 4 p. m. Rev. FRANK WIEDRRHEKKE.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15, Travessa da Barreira, English services every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., and every Wednesday at 7 p. m.

ALVARO E. DOS REIS, Pastor.
Residence: On the Church premises.
BAPTIST CHURCH.—No. 25, Rua de Sant' Anna, Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., and every Wednesday at 7 p. m.

W. B. BAGBY, D. D., Pastor.
Caixa 352
IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIACHUELO.—No. 234, Rua D. Anna Nery, Estação do Riachuelo, Services, Sundays 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. on Wednesdays, 7 p. m. FRANKLIN H. NASCIMENTO, Pastor. Primary school in the church building.

Professional Directory

J. Dias Ribeiro, M. D., Ex-assistant to Professors Bartholow and Da Costa of Philadelphia, and Dr. Rew of New-York. Residence: Rua Senador Dantas 44 A.

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

Dr. Brisavy, 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 5 p. m., Rua da Quitanda, No. 42.

Enéas M. Ferraz, lawyer, specialist in commercial and civil cases, after long stay in London, is pleading in S. Paulo. Office: Rua de Santa Theresa n. 30 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.

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BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.—31, 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 Cacerino (formerly Imperatriz), 3rd floor; W. C. DUBBY, Missioner. Gifts, books, magazines, papers, etc., also of left-off clothing, will be gratefully received at the Mission, or at No. 27, Candeia.

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 noon to 1 o'clock p. m. Nicollan 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 seasickness and all other nausea and complaint of stomach and intestines so frequent during voyages at sea or on land. So well known are the results venged by this new and wonderful remedy for all the ills common in this life, that no traveller without of its properties, should start on a voyage without providing himself with it as a preventive measure.

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

On the 10th May last, the distinguished physician, Dr. Ernani Pinto wrote us as follows of the applications and observations he had made on board the mail steamer Odessa: "Cases of sea sickness treated with the Tincture of Nectandra Amara, 20. In 22 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, 8. Amongst these may be mentioned the case of the Federal Senator A. A., attacked with exceedingly violent colic pains; a first class passenger from Pernambuco to Pará, suffering intolerable agony from intestinal pains, from which he had been subject for months before embarking and the case of Sr. F. B., also a first class passenger from Pará to Manaus, who was suffering from excruciating colic and violent vomiting. In these cases as well as in the other five the effect obtained was complete and rapid."

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

Of the 7th October, 1895, the surgeon of the Army Medical Corps, Dr. Henrique Mangrove, wrote us as follows:—"I certify that when on board ships of war, I have had occasion to use the Tincture of Nectandra Amara in the treatment of 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 Mangrove.

On the 17th August, 1895, Sr. Lacaud wrote as follows:—"Rio de Janeiro, 17th August, 1895. Mr. J. B. de Miranda.—According to my promise, I have the pleasure to send you to-day the enclosed letter from Miss Richardon of Antero Letiva against sea sickness, and who was so enchanted with the efficacy of the Nectandra Amara against sea sickness, a remedy which she tried about a month before embarking and the case of Sr. F. B., also a first class passenger from Pernambuco to Pará, suffering intolerable agony from intestinal pains, from which he had been subject for months before embarking and the case of Sr. F. B., also a first class passenger from Pará to Manaus, who was suffering from excruciating colic and violent vomiting. In these cases as well as in the other five the effect obtained was complete and rapid."

I have the honor to be your devoted servant,—R. Amelien Lacaud.
Miss Richardon's letter runs: "I have much pleasure in testifying to the merit of Nectandra Amara as a remedy for sea sickness, and it is richly on a voyage and found it most efficacious.—E. Richardson."

On the 15th October, 1895, Dr. Paes Leme wrote 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 our estate, who did not know the efficacy of the Tincture for the seasickness arising from brusque and shaking movements which passengers have to suffer on our railways. I tried its powers on a gentle; and later on, travelling to Tabira do Campo, I had occasion to observe the same effects on some friends of mine. The Nectandra Amara is already well recommended, but I have pleasure in confirming its utility by facts that I have seen with my own eyes, 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 protest in three languages.—PORTUGUESE, ENGLISH AND FRENCH—to facilitate its use amongst natives and foreigners.

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

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—Messrs. Arctowski, Amundsen and Dobrowski, three members of Capt. Gerlach's Belgian Antarctic expedition, came up from Sandy Point, where the "Belgique" now is, in the "Lucania" and are proceeding to Europe in the same vessel. They decline to be "spurred" as to the results of the expedition, but say that the "Belgique" will probably be brought up to the careening dock in Buenos Aires for repairs before resuming her explorations.—Montevideo Times, April 19.

—Messrs. W. McClymont, R. McClymont, and Robert Russell arrived here yesterday morning from Chile after a most interesting six weeks ride on horseback through the country. The gentlemen, who by the way are all well known in estancia circles and amongst the British community in this city, started about six weeks ago from Bahía Blanca on horseback to Chile. They traversed the whole distance on their horses and met with various interesting little incidents on the way, the passage along the Nahuel Huapi pass through the mountains being very difficult indeed. The travellers were leading their horses through a narrow part of the pass when Mr. Willie McClymont's horse slipped over the precipice, owing to dislodgment of a boulder. The horse fell on its back on a ledge about thirty feet below, the heavy "tracodon" saving it from death, it only sustaining a few bruises. This is the first time, we believe, that Englishmen have taken such a long and interesting journey, on horseback, in this country. Once on the other side of the Andes things were easier; the party came back by easy stages through the Cumbre pass, only just in time, for the snow is now beginning to fall and the pass will shortly be closed for the winter.—Times, Buenos Aires, April 16.

—Some extraordinary details have been received concerning the earthquakes in the province of Jujuy, especially in the districts of Yacubá where all houses were razed to the ground. Witnesses say that huge chasms opened up and closed again with the movement, out of some volumes of water appearing and inundating the place whilst the River Itiqui was much swollen. One man was caught in one of the chasms as it was closing, half of his body remaining out. He remained in this frightful position for some time, until another quake came along. The earth about him loosened and he managed to get out with a broken leg. Some diminutive volcanoes have also made their appearance in the surrounding country, streams of mud and clouds of dust following the quakes just like after a dust storm.—Times, Buenos Aires, Apr. 18.

—The war hoop of the Argentine Indian was again heard on the 8th inst. in the region of San Domingo within walking distance of the Marcos Paz fort. The Minister of War has some telegrams on the subject which state that the number of Indians was about a thousand, about five per cent of them being Brazils with remnants of the rest working with bow and arrows. To oppose this force a sprightly lieutenant attached to the fort went to San Domingo with a picket of soldiers but had to retire as the Indians made it too warm for him, the Indians capturing several mules of the soldiers. Four soldiers and seven residents living in the San Domingo Colony were killed. This is about all to be had from an official source concerning the latest campaign of the Chaco red skin who, it seems, is having things pretty well his own way just at present.—Times, Buenos Aires.

—A Buenos Aires telegram on the 27th ult. said a disease which is supposed to be yellow fever had broken out there, and that 13 people were down with it, two of whom were in grave condition. It seems to us that the Portefeis have yellow fever on the brain. There is practically no yellow fever now in Brazil with the coming of the colder weather, and in Buenos Aires it has been colder still for a month past. We were not surprised to learn from the telegram that the doctors down there were not yet certain that the disease was yellow fever. For the last six months they have been diagnosing cases of influenza, gastric fever and like mild complaints as casos sospechosos of yellow fever. If they would send their port and municipal doctors to Rio next hot season to study the disease in all its stages, there would be less scare and less detriment to the commercial interest of the country.

It would seem that the recent action of the government in giving greater freedom to transit commerce in this republic is provoking protests both from Argentina and Brazil, where it is alleged that the step only foments smuggling, and that the greater part of the merchandise is intended for contraband introduction there. This is rather amusing. Uruguay is certainly not called upon to act as a protector of Argentine and Brazilian customs houses, nor can she be asked to sacrifice her own trade in benefit to theirs. Let our neighbours attend to their own business and leave us to attend to ours. If they want to put an end to smuggling, let them adopt more reasonable tariffs. Yesterday's Siglo, replying to the puerile objections of the Brazilian press, says:—"Both the transit of foreign merchandise destined for Brazil, and the importation of natural products similar to those of the country, have always been exempt from duties (in Uruguay) and the present decree by forming making any innovation, strictly maintains former dispositions which, furthermore are of universal character, for it is axiomatic in every country of the world that transit commerce should be entirely free, to the advantage of the territory which the merchandise crosses and also of the producing or consuming countries. It would seem, therefore, that the Brazilian press has misinterpreted the recent decree of our government."—Montevideo Times, April 22.

—Bishop Warren will return to Buenos Aires early next week from Mar del Plata. He has been steadily gaining strength and hopes to be able to preach in the American Church on Sunday morning April 30th. Also on the night of that Sunday it is expected that he will give an address on the great "Twentieth Century Movement" which has been undertaken with such enthusiasm by the Methodist of both England and America. Aside from the great religious movements planned, this undertaking proposes, on the charitable side, the most stupendous enterprise ever planned by any philanthropic organization. It is briefly this:—The Methodist Church in England undertakes by Jan. 1st, 1901, to raise and give in addition to all its ordinary contributions a special thank offering for benevolent purposes of one million guineas. It is only two months since this undertaking was practically begun and already there is actually pledged the sum of six hundred and eighty thousand guineas. The Methodist Church in the United States will raise for similar benevolence during the next three years the sum of twenty million dollars. All over the great republic the work is being entered upon with the greatest enthusiasm. Bishop Warren was one of the originators of this great enterprise and is one of its most enthusiastic advocates. Bishop Warren will preside at the annual conference of all the pastors of the Methodist Church on this side of the Andes, the session commencing next Thursday at 10 a. m. in the church, 718, Corrientes. This conference will continue over the following Sunday.—B. Aires Standard.

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:

LISBON, OPORTO, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, 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., nachf., HAMBURG.

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Messrs. Granet Brown & Co., GENOA.

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.

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

Capital . . . 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO:

(Caixa 108.)

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos (Caixa 520.) (Caixa 185)

Draws on:

Germany..... Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Berlin and Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg, M. A. von Rothschild, Sohn, Frankfurt a M. and correspondents.

England..... N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London Manchester and Liverpool. District Banking Company Limited, London. Union Bank of London, Limited, London. Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., London.

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PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 21, Rua da Alfandega.

Authorized by Decree No. 591, of 17th October, 1891.

Subscribed capital £ 1,500,000

Realised do " 900,000

Reserve fund " 1,000,000

BRANCHES:

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Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.—PARIS.

Banco de Portugal and agencies.—PORTUGAL.

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Capital £ 1,000,000
Idem paid up " 800,000
Reserve fund " 820,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

31 A, Rua 1° de Março

Branches at:

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BUENOS AIRES AND ROSARIO.

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Draws on its Head Office in London:

The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited, LONDON.

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Messrs. J. Berenberg Gossler & Co., HAMBURG.

and correspondents in Germany.

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

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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 Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, and agencies. Société Générale pour favoriser le développement du Commerce et 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. Fitt's Bank, Limited. Lazard Brothers & Co. J. Henry Schroeder & Co. Kleinwort Sons & Co. A. Ruffer & Sons.

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

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

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

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Opens accounts current;

Pays Interest on Deposits for fixed periods.

Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every description of banking business.

UNCLE ABNER'S RECOLLECTIONS.

FIRST IMPRESSIONS OF RIO.

It is a great pity, said Uncle Abner, that someone has not made a permanent record of the customs and habits of the negroes of Brazil in the days of slavery. They are now free and their customs are changed. To me they are not half so interesting now as in the days when I saw them first. Of course I do not wish it to be understood that I would have them kept in slavery just to preserve traits of character and customs which disappear as soon as freedom comes, but the fact remains just the same that freedom has changed them and that something has been lost in the transformation.

My first visit to the Penha festa gave me a number of novel impressions of them. They seemed to be as devout as the church-ridden Portuguese, but it was the devotion of curious children, believing in wonders, enraptured with spectacular effects, fearing the unseen. They toiled up the rocky steps, carrying all sizes and descriptions of wax candles, and appeared to be half burdened with the prayer they intended to offer up at Our Lady's shrine. On entering the little church they performed their devotions, bought a cheap print representing Our Lady which was destined for some special place on the walls of their humble abodes, and then they were ready for the festivities of the day. They had done what duty required them to do, and their consciences were clear. From that time on they were ready for any frolic which the saints had prepared for them. They ate, and drank, and chattered as though their lives depended on the enjoyment they could get from the day.

In toiling up the steps to the church we came across a funny little old negro seated on a step, laboriously picking the strings of a rude marimba and occasionally breaking out into a plaintive recitative. He was covered with rags of varying hues and smells, a battered old wool hat rested upon his head, and his mummy-like face was riven and tossed with the humors of the tale which he was reciting in a cracked and quavering voice. And on his knee there rested a dried gourd with an arm projecting from it some ten or twelve inches, across which were tightly drawn three or four strings. The gourd was open on the upper side and over this cavity he rubbed and picked the strings to accompany his words. It was a rude imitation of the hurdy-gurdy, but it served his purpose as well, perhaps, as the guitar serves a younger troubadour. I first

thought that the old darkey had been imbibing a little too much pinga; and perhaps he had, for his audiences were as delighted with his grimaces as with his recitation. But for myself, I neither understood the words, nor the allusions; but the quaint old figure, the novel instrument and its rude hip-pet-y-hop music, the quavering voice, and the facial contortions of the old joker, were full of strange fascination. One might look for such—barring the clothes—in the heart of Africa. Coppers and nickels, of course, occasionally dropped into the old negro's hand and then disappeared into some hidden receptacle under his ragged old coat, which was undoubtedly the object which he had in view. And it was perhaps as good an object, all things considered, as Our Lady's servitors had with their auctions, and ex-votos, and crude pictures, and other means of extracting money from superstitious believers. The priests chanted, the choir sang, the auctioneer shouted, and the half-barbarian old darkey thrummed his rude hurdy-gurdy, grimaced and recited—and the money flowed in—a banknote here, a nickel there, and a humble copper now and then down on the steps. There was nothing in either to remind one of the founder of the Christian faith, nor of the simple worship which he sought to instill into the hearts of his followers, but it was all quaint and interesting as a mixture of christianity and barbarism can not help being.

Later on in the same day I ran across a group of excited blacks, with here and there a white face in the mass like a grain of salt in the pepper box. There was a continuous clapping of hands, boisterous laughter and shouts of encouragement. Of course I wished to know what it meant, so we crowded in—and there I had my first introduction to the barbaric African zamba. There was nothing there to remind one of Our Lady, nor was it in harmony with the religion which the little white church on the hill above is designed to represent. To be sure the crowd was dressed like Christians, but the dance and its accessories were purely African. And not infrequently were heard the liquid sounds of some strange African dialect, as old friends met, or the excitement of the dance carried some old slave back in memory to the days of his boyhood.

There was a good-sized circle and within it only one or two dancers. The music was nothing but a rhythmic clapping of hands, with a "one, two, three" time to it, if I remember correctly. The dancing seemed to be little more than an effort to display one's agility, and there was no formal "step" in it so far as I could distinguish. There was an effort, however, to picture something by means of bodily and facial contortions, love, fear, remorse, hate and the like. And there was indecency enough in the gestures of the amorous dancers to make even the images on the hill blush with shame. At the conclusion of his or her dance, for both sexes took part, the dancer would select someone of the opposite sex in the ring to continue the dance, and then suddenly give him or her a buffet with the body, to the great amusement of the spectators. And it appeared to be the unwritten law of the zamba that no one could decline such a summons. To see a gigantic negro attempting to hop about the ring, was laughable beyond description, but woe to the unguarded male against whom she hurled her ponderous body as a gentle summons to join her in the dance!

In the days of slavery these African dances were common all over the country, but they were not so common in public places. I saw the zamba once in the Largo da Carioca, but it was more frequently seen in out-of-the-way places where the blacks could congregate without having so many white spectators. And it was of course to be seen at its best—or its worst—at those mysterious night assemblages which the native Africans were so fond of. It was then wholly barbaric, for the trammels of civilization were thrown to the winds.

(To be continued.)

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Is a complete summary of the important news of the week, neatly and brightly written from a broad British and Imperial standpoint.

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Vol. 1, No. 1, APRIL 14TH 1899
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A comfortably furnished room with board in an English family house. Terms moderate. No. 39, Rua Santa Amaro.

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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.

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WANTED a good dyer for a Cotton Factory in Minas. Apply to HENRY ROGERS SONS & Co., 77, Rua da Alfandega, Rio de Janeiro.

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Commodious, well furnished house, on St. Theresa. Apply at
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Board and Lodgings in one of the best localities, convenient for sea-bathing, and only ten minutes from barca station. Information at this office.

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

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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.

Read the following unsolicited testimony of

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Mr. C. C. Gnapp (formerly of Bedford, and now in charge of Messrs. Walker's Cycle Works Department, Ceylon) writing to "Wheeling" says:—
"The cushion tyre was predominant until 1894, 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."

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SITUATED AT THE ALTO DO THERESOPOLIS CLIMATE VERY HEALTHY

GEORGE 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., " 38, " Vis. Inhamda.
" Soares & Niemeyer, " 6, " da Alfandega.
Mr. Bernardino da S. Carvalho, No. 1, Rua Fresca.
Telegr. Address:—George, Theresopolis.

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PRAGA FERREIRA VIANNA

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This hotel, which has been completely restored, is situated in the best part of the city, receiving air and light from all four sides, close to the cleanest beach of the city, surrounded by a large garden; has large, comfortable rooms and is 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 model 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 cars for all central points of the city passing the door. It has a large and beautiful laid out pleasure garden, particularly suitable for ladies and children, and well-mounted bath-rooms provided with hot and cold water.

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

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

ALPINE HOUSE HOTEL

RUA DO AQUEDUCTO, 65

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

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

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

The restaurant and kitchen are first class.

THE PROPRIETOR,
VIUVA SUZANA MENTGES

Grande Hotel Metropole

181, RUA DAS LARANJEIRAS, 181

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

The apartments have been repainted and repapered throughout and are luxuriously furnished. The dining-room has also been 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 train passes the door every few minutes, making it the most convenient as well as the pleasantest Hotel in Rio de Janeiro.

THE BRAZIL REVIEW SMASHES "CHAMBERS' JOURNAL"!

Tom Tackle told a tale of a tub that transfixed a terribly tremendous tiger. On this tub the tar took tiffin. The tiger, thievishly tried to take a tithe; therefore Tom told the tale of the tub, then tranquilly turned to his tiffin.

By his issue of the 18th inst. I see that the *Brazen Review*, tired of continual trotting between the bond rails of his financial statistics, has escaped momentarily from his harness, and, spreading his ears, cocking his tail, so to speak, and lifting up his voice in the sweet old way, has kicked up his heels and entered off for an irresponsible roll on the unfamiliar turf of foreign politics. The *Brazen Review*, determined to outdo the achievements of Tom Tackle above cited, undertakes to appear before the public in a great double act, in which with the one hand he twists and ties the caudal appendage of the British Lion, while with the other he pulls the tail feathers out of the American Eagle, making the first roar and the other scream a *valse*.

The Reviewer's blood is fairly up:
The man is on his muscle
And the dog is on his bite!

Whether or he will be found that he has sufficient backbone to carry him through the programme remains to be seen, however. The Reviewer, I say, is on the warpath. He has dug up the tomahawk, and is flourishing it in the teeth of all his palefaced brothers in quite an appalling manner.

What is the reason of his excitement? Can it be, as he seems to imply, that it is merely the article entitled "The collapse of S. America" in good, motherly old *Chambers' Journal* which has put our financial friend in such a stew?

The principal point in that article went to show that the net result of four hundred years of Latin rule, on the continent which is at once the richest "on air," and the best adapted for the easy development of riches, has been financial collapse and ruin all round.

Well, a reference to the columns, and especially the statistical *quadros*, of the *Braz' Review* since its commencement will not, I think, be likely to carry the reader to any more favourable conclusion, at least so far as Brazil is concerned. The *Brazen Review* says his hope for Brazil is in the future. That is to say, in the words of a Spanish proverb which will doubtless be familiar to him: "tomorrow we shall have fried fish!" Brazil never is, but always to be, best.

Meaning Brazil, under the republic has been, and is, freely and unrestrainedly the reverse of blessed by hosts of the foreigners whom he so amiably invites to "food" it.

In the course of his majestic leader the *Brazen Review* vituperates in unmeasured terms the Anglo Saxon ambition which leads it to provide, in advance, lands, markets, the materials for the wealth and well-being of posterity; while he affects to champion the Latins, whose system is that of relegating to posterity the "burdens" they ought themselves to bear. An Irishman might put it that they expect posterity to provide for them; and begorra! he'd be right, too! The Reviewer approves, or professes to approve their attitude whose only religion tells them that, since the sins of the fathers are to be visited on the children, the fathers may as well have a good time while they have the chance.

"Other races besides ours expand"—says the *Brazen Review*, who sometimes talks as if he claimed to be an Englishman—"and for the whole great Latin peoples holds out the future—the hope, the promise of their race." But if, as Chamber's Journal says, and the Reviewer does not question the statement—the Latin race take four hundred years to expand into a total population not greater than that of the British Isles, how many thousand years will it require to populate the entire S. American continent with Latins? When will it fulfil its hope and promise—especially its promise? The result of four hundred years of Latin rule being general financial collapse, what may reasonably be expected from another four hundred years of Latin financial "management"?

What is Latin financing?
The *Brazen Review* is nothing if not a financial authority. Turning back to the first line of the first paragraph of the first leading article, I find the answer ready to hand: "It is a spoils business. The dominant party which... turned the state upside down, has, it appears, split into two factions, both of which aspire to the good things which fall from the official table." There is the whole system of Latin government for you in a nutshell. Spoils!

I thank thee, Jew, for teaching me that word.
I would not myself have ventured to use such language; but supported by the backbone of the *Brazen Review* as by a walking stick, I feel strong enough to do so.

Here let me drop into poetry in humble imitation of a famous Englishman as to whose nationality there is no doubt whatever:

THE LATIN'S BURDEN.

An address to the London money market.

Take up the Latin's burden
So heavy and yet so light,
The schemes that won't hold water,
The sums that won't come right,
Raise his Humpty Dumpty credit,
Give him all that he asks. Tis vain;
In a trifle less than no time
He'll be down on his back again!

Take up the Latin's burden,
Provide all the useful cash,
Till the Latin financiers
Have brought on a Latin smash.
Take up his rotten paper,
Accept all his f. o. b.'s;
Then hark how he'll sit and d— you
For a pack of greedy Jews!

(Copyright, 1899, in U. S. of Brazil by Nicodemus Dewdroon in the "Rio News." All rights, including that of dramatizing, reserved.)

All down page 248 the *Brazen Review* pelts mud at the United States; while the first four paragraphs of his remarks on p. 250 are directed against England, and filled chiefly with satire in the style of that indulged in on a famous occasion by Bob Sawyer's landlady.

The fifth paragraph, however, suggests an alternative to the Anglo-Saxon invasion threatened by "Chambers", as the representative of the Anglo-Saxon race.

"What!" he asks "is to prevent our emigrants from flooding Brazil?"

Well, unless he anticipates the possibility of an influx of capitalists, I should answer: the fact that Labour has a trick of respectfully walking at the heels of Capital; and capital is not much attracted towards Brazil at present.

Outvo ponto. English labourers who only go in masses with their families to places where absolute order and absolute equality before the law obtain: and where the police and soldiery are their trusted and trustworthy friends.

But "through all this sneaking cant and drivel" says the *Brazen Review*—apparently summing up his immediately preceding four paragraphs of remarks—"the naked truth shows unmistakable." Perhaps so; but I suggest to the reader that he should seek it in the two paragraphs immediately following the powerful leader above referred to, taken in conjunction with some lines on page 247. These seem to me to shed a sudden and lurid light on the whole affair, and to reveal the true source of our Reviewer's eloquence.

1.)—"Beer. We have received" says the ingenious Reviewer, "samples of this excellent beer, made at — Brewery. It is something like stout, only not so bitter, (!) and well suited to warm climates."

2.)—"If only some one could start a captive balloon hotel, whither saturated citizens (!) might retire at eve!"

3.)—"A case of Special Providence. A visitor on board one of the vessels in the harbour lay down on the rail, and went to sleep and fell into the sea. He did nothing to keep himself afloat, yet says he could not sink!"

Now who is this *salvaged* visitor who, not finding a balloon, was forced to content himself with a ship—a "windjammer" no doubt; this singular person whom the sharks would not eat and the sea could not drown? Who is there in all Rio so full of natural gas that he could not sink?

Who is he? Who?

Hoo-hoo-hoo!

NICODEMUS DEWDROON.

S. Paulo, 29/4/99.

SPORT, 1899.

The cricket season which was so well opened by the Paysandú Club on the 16th ult., will be in full swing in Brazil to-morrow. The R. C. A. inaugurates the cricket year with a match against the United Banks, when a stiff game is sure to be played. The hospitality of the club was well shown last year, and we understand that it is determined this year to allow no fair or unfair visitor to leave the grounds without having had a cup of tea. In Santos the committee have the opening of their new grounds as the chief feature, when the secretary's team will contest the captain's team in batting and bowling. The S. Paulo club will also have an opening match on new ground to-morrow, with the corresponding hospitality that is inherent in all sportsmen. The Paysandú club, with rare thoughtfulness, has left the opening day of the R. C. A. a blank day on their fixture list, so as to add greater *éclat* to the sister club. In all probability the Morro Velho men will begin to-morrow too, but up to the present we have not received their fixture list. We have received three invitations to be present at the different matches to-morrow. Sir Boyle Roche once said that "No man can be in two places at once, barring he's a bird". We would like to know how we can be in three places at once, barring nothing. In any case, we congratulate our friends on the improved prospects of sound cricket in the coming year, and we hope to be able to give our readers good descriptions of how "our boys" have battled, bowled and fielded in Brazil during 1899. More than that, we hope also to have the pleasure of chronicling the result of several games of base ball which have already been arranged, and others which are in contemplation. Football matches, both Rugby and Association, are spoken of, but we fear our Paulista friends will have to that themselves, as the weather in Rio is too trying for football.

—"And you have made Jim Jackson a deacon in your church?"
"Yes, sah. Dat is, he's a brevet deacon, sah."
"And what is a brevet deacon, George?"
"He's a deacon dat don't handle no money, sah."

TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

United States.

APR. 23.—General Otis has telegraphed to the government that he is forming a flying column to operate in the jungle to the north of Manila under the command of General Lawton, to stop the guerrilla tactics which are being adopted by the Philippines.

General Lawton has taken the stronghold of Novaliches after a long and determined fight.

General Maximo Gomez is again asking for the disbandment of the Cuban troops who are still under arms.

APR. 24.—In consequence of a speech delivered by Capt. Coghlan of the "Raleigh" in which he said that Admiral Dewey had threatened the German admiral in Manila with a declaration of war, the German minister has made representations on the matter to the secretary of state. Col. Hay replied to the protest by reproaching the language of Capt. Coghlan and accentuating the ties of reciprocal sympathy which bind the two nations.

The gunboat "Vixen" has been ordered to the Philippines.

A violent affray took place in Havana between negroes and police when revolver shots were exchanged. One man was killed and several were wounded.

It is officially denied from Manila that there is any insubordination amongst the American volunteers. On the contrary, the discipline amongst them is said to be of the highest order.

In a stubborn fight which took place in Guingua on the 24th inst. between Americans and Tagalos, the former lost 8 killed, amongst them being a colonel.

APR. 25.—The American government has notified to Spain that several Spanish officers in the Philippines are furnishing help to the Tagalos by giving them arms and ammunition.

Telegrams from Manila say that the American troops are occupying an excellent position about a quarter of a mile from Calumpit where Aguinaldo and Luna are with the great bulk of the Tagalo army. The Tagalos have tried to stop the advance of the American troops by destroying a bridge in the vicinity. General MacArthur's orders are to take the place and make it the base of his future operations.

Capt. Coghlan, the commander of the cruiser "Raleigh," has been censured by the government for his recent speech, and the incident is now considered closed.

The American commissioners for Samoa have arrived at San Francisco, and will proceed to Samoa to-morrow.

A telegram published in Madrid says that the Americans have learned from a Tagalo prisoner that the insurgents are in possession of 50,000 rifles and two cannons.

APR. 26.—The government has resolved to push on the campaign against the Tagalos in the hope of quickly dominating the insurrection.

The American troops commanded by General MacArthur took Calumpit by storm to-day, and completely routed the Tagalos. The Americans only lost 8 killed in the fight. The fight was well fought by the Tagalos who used their small artillery for the first time, but the guns of the Utah artillery made havoc of them, and a great number was killed. The American troops engaged were 6,000 men, and the number of the enemy was considerably in excess. The news of this notable feat of arms was received with the greatest enthusiasm in the United States, and has had great influence in reducing the opposition of those who are against the imperialist policy.

The American government has withdrawn its objections to the sending of the Spanish troops in the Philippines to the Caroline islands. At the same time the Spanish government has officially notified its readiness to allow the Spanish troops now in the island of Mindanao to remain there until they can be substituted by an American garrison.

Both President McKinley and Secretary Long have sent strong reprimands to Capt. Coghlan by telegraph for his speech against Germany and the Emperor William.

Close to Malolos a fight took place between the Americans and the Tagalos, when the latter suffered considerable loss, and the Americans won the day with one man killed and five wounded.

Sir Julian Pauncefote left New York to-day for England.

A great copper mining syndicate has been successfully formed in Philadelphia.

APR. 27.—The fighting around Calumpit still continues as the Tagalos make guerrilla attacks which leave the Americans no rest. It is said in Manila that unless the Americans receive reinforcements, their position in Calumpit will be untenable. (This telegram looks as though it come from a Spanish source and "very like a whale.")

Several papers say that General Miles is about to be sent to Manila with reinforcements of regular troops.

President McKinley has personally visited the German ambassador in order to assure him of his sincere friendship for the German nation and its Emperor.

General Otis advises that the American troops have only captured a part of Calumpit and that the Tagalos still hold the strategic points of the place offering a tenacious resistance.

At meeting of German journalists in Missouri, resolutions were passed condemning

the anti-German spirit of the government, and also the spirit of militarism and imperialism now existing in the United States. (The poor fellows never heard of such things in Germany!)

APR. 28.—General Otis has informed the military authorities at Washington that after taking complete possession of Calumpit, General MacArthur ordered a pursuit across the Rio Grande after the thoroughly routed enemy, and with such success was the maneuver carried out in dashing style that he highly eulogises the behavior of the troops engaged as a notable and heroic deed, in which his men showed their valor and discipline. General Luna was in command of the Tagalo forces, but it is not definitely said whether he fell into the power of the Americans or not. The onslaught of the Americans was so resistless, that the Tagalos were obliged to cross the Rio Grande at all hazards to save themselves from being made prisoners or being totally annihilated. The losses on the American side were insignificant, but the losses of the Tagalos were considerable. After the complete rout of the enemy the Tagalos asked for a truce to make stipulations of peace, which was granted. Many of the American papers now consider that the war is practically at a close.

The *Evening World* has received a telegram from Manila announcing that General Luna has surrendered to General MacArthur with all his arms and ammunition, but this has not yet been officially confirmed.

President McKinley inaugurated to-day a monument to General Grant in Philadelphia.

Capt. Coghlan of the "Raleigh" was present and was cheered by the people.

Admiral Kautz has telegraphed from Samoa that owing to want of coal he is now only able to afford protection to American citizens.

A violent cyclone has passed over the town of Kirksville in Missouri, destroying over 400 houses, killing over 70 people and wounding more than a thousand. Immediately after the cyclone, there was a deluge of rain accompanied by lightning that killed many and set fire to houses. Many people had miraculous escapes owing to the prompt and heroic succor given.

Spain.

APR. 23.—The prefect of Barcelona has discovered a Carlist conspiracy in that city, and has apprehended five of the conspirators. They had in their possession a large stock of arms and ammunition for distribution, but the papers confiscated seem to show that they were not authorized by Don Carlos. The government while congratulating the prefect does not attach any importance to the movement. Madrid papers say, however, that the Carlist agents are tampering with the soldiers recently arrived from Cuba and Porto Rico.

APR. 24.—Telegrams received in Madrid say that the situation of the American troops in the Philippines is a deplorable one, as they are being decimated by dysentery.

The "Diario" publishes a letter from Manila giving a terrible description of the misery existing throughout the whole of the archipelago, and adds that the Tagalos are forcing boys of 10 years and upwards to take up arms.

The socialists throughout Spain are protesting against the illegal means they allege to have been used during the late elections.

APR. 25.—The "Reforma" says that the government is only waiting for the meeting of the Cortes in order to abolish all the war taxes throughout the peninsula.

It is now stated on what is said to be competent authority, that the documents found on the Carlist conspirators in Barcelona are of the most important nature, containing revelations of this highest value to the government.

Great misery reigns in Cartagena, as over 600 stevedores are out of work owing to the slackness of trade in that port.

APR. 26.—General Rios has telegraphed to his government asking when he may be allowed to return to Spain. He adds that General Otis had an interview with him, in the course of which he asked that the Spanish troops in the island of Mindanao, who were to be repatriated in May, might be allowed to remain until the arrival of the reinforcements on their way from the United States, and asked for instructions as to the answer to be given. The Spanish government immediately sent orders to accede to the request of General Otis.

Don Carlos has sent another manifesto to his adherents, but its tenor will not be known for a few days.

El Correo counsels all the Carlists to beware of the attempts of the Spanish secret police who are attempting to gain their confidence by pretending to be Carlists.

El Liberal says that the finance minister, Sr. Villaverde, has refused to telegraph to the cabinet what are his financial plans, and that all the statements made on the subject have no official foundation.

Great Britain

APR. 23.—Mr. Goschen, the first lord of the admiralty, speaking at Sheffield, said it was useless to talk of disarmament just now, as under present circumstances it was only a beautiful but unrealisable idea.

The *Daily Mail* having announced its intention to publish a Sunday edition, the non-conformists have boycotted the paper. (If the good people knew a little more of publishing work, they would boycott the Monday papers which are made up and printed on Sunday,

and leave the Sunday paper which is prepared on Saturday.)

APR. 24.—The telegrams from Manila published in the English papers say that the fight between the Tagalos and Americans at Guingua was of the most stubborn nature, but the Americans won at the end with four officers killed and several soldiers.

The attempt of the Carlists to raise a loan in London fell through completely, as the capitalists would not look at it.

News from official sources runs that Great Britain has consented to the United States ruining the Nicaragua canal in abrogation of the Clayton Bulwer treaty, on the condition that the United States make advantageous concessions in Alaska. (To our mind, this telegram is about as bogus as it can well be. The Alaskan boundaries have been settled by arbitration, and the maritime powers of the world could never consent to such an important waterway as the Central American canal passing into the hands of any single power.)

The house of commons has appointed a committee of enquiry into the subject of old age pensions.

APR. 25.—Glasgow telegrams say that the sudden rise in the price of iron has caused great consternation there, as many of the leading firms are heavily compromised by their engagements.

Replying to a question in the house of commons, Mr. Goschen said he deemed it unnecessary to divulge the nature of the instructions given to the British representatives at the disarmament conference.

From Bombay it is reported that Russia has obtained the cession of a port in the Persian gulf, which is said to be Bandar Abbas near the strait of Ormus.

APR. 26.—The telegrams from Manila published in London say that Calumpit has been taken by the Americans after a severe struggle and that the flower of Aguinaldo's army went down in the fight, during which they offered the most heroic resistance. The American loss is killed amounted to eight.

Mr. Chamberlain declared in the house of commons that the increase in the number of troops at the Cape was due to the warlike preparations that the government knew was being made by the Transvaal.

Dr. Parker, the well known sensational preacher at the Temple, took occasion on the anniversary of the death of Oliver Cromwell to make an attack on the Prince of Wales, whom he characterized as a gamester.

Telegrams from Cairo say that the last loan placed upon the market there was subscribed twenty times over. (No better testimony to British rule and Lord Cromer's administration of Egyptian affairs could possibly have been given.)

Paris telegrams published in London say that the superior council of war is determined to put every obstacle in the way of the government granting a pardon to Dreyfus. "Flying Fox" won the Two Thousand Guineas at Newmarket. (Although we take no personal interest in horse-racing, the fact is of great interest to many. We remember that men still hot from a battle were delighted to get the news that "Benidigo" had won the Lincolnshire handicap.)

Sir Claude Macdonald and Prince Henry of Prussia left Hong Kong for Europe to-day.

APR. 27.—Mr. Goschen said at the annual dinner of the Institute of Engineers that he had firm confidence in the maintenance of the European balance of power, and that Great Britain and Russia were on the point of concluding a friendly treaty.

The price of silver has gone up considerably in the London market, and the rise is ascribed to the syndicate formed in Philadelphia for the exploration of copper.

The government is about to grant a concession for the laying down of a cable between British Columbia and Australia.

The *Daily News* says that on the opening day of the disarmament conference the Emperor of Germany will celebrate the occasion by granting an amnesty to all political prisoners.

APR. 28.—The news from the Philippines is that Aguinaldo has ordered a suspension of hostilities in order to negotiate terms of peace with the American generals. The chief of staff of the Americans has already arrived at Manila and has had a preliminary interview with General Otis. President McKinley has sent a telegram to the American commander congratulating him on the auspicious solution of the Philippine question.

The *Times* says that President McKinley had the intention to relieve Capt. Coghlan from the command of the "Raleigh," but was persuaded not to do so.

The Lancashire coal owners have formed themselves into a great syndicate.

France.

APR. 23.—The correspondent of one of the French papers asserts that the shock of the artillery discharges at Cagliari in honor of the Italian sovereigns has been the means of discovering large gold fields in Monte Rosa.

The *Figaro* publishes the evidence to-day of Messrs. Monod and Honotaux and General Mercier, but no new facts were revealed.

The coal strike in Belgium has become general, and the people are in a very excited condition.

The anti-semitic deputy Drumont held a characteristic meeting in Algiers, and the people having hissed the governor of Algeria, the police arrested the speaker and several

others, but released the principal men after a short detention.

APR. 24.—Two Boers attacked an Englishman in the streets of Johannesburg, on account of articles which he had written in the local press.

Telegrams published in Paris say that in a fight that occurred to the east of Malolos (Guingua?), the Americans lost heavily. Among the killed were Col. Stotsberg and Lieut. Sisson.

From Pekin comes the news that the position of foreigners in China is becoming so precarious that the interference of the powers in collective action is expected.

The electrical engineer, Mr. Ducremet, has published an article in which he severely condemns the action of the United States government in executing by electricity as was recently done in the case of a murderer.

APR. 24.—The *Figaro* publishes to-day the decisions of Mr. Strong, the correspondent of the *London Observer*, and of General Billot, ex-minister of war. Mr. Strong's evidence was that Esterhazy had confessed to him that he had written the notorious *bordereau*, and he was not to be shaken in his evidence. General Billot said that he had seen two versions of the telegram of Col. Panizzardi, the ex-Italian military attaché, whose evidence was of so much importance in the condemnation of Dreyfus. General Billot was not allowed to see the original by the French foreign office.

The court of cassation has just heard the evidence of Capt. Freystaetter, one of the judges who condemned Dreyfus in 1894, and who has since declared his entire conviction of the innocence of the prisoner. Generals Rogot and Gouze and Judge Bertulus were also examined.

The coal miners in the north of France are on the eve of joining the Belgian strike.

The metal moulders of Nantes have gone out on strike, and it is feared that disturbances will take place.

APR. 25.—Madame Esterhazy intends to take divorce proceedings against her husband, Walsh Esterhazy.

The Paris edition of the "New York Herald" accuses the German officials in the Philippines of having offered pecuniary support to the Cuban officer, Capt. Fernandez, to carry on the war against the Americans. The same paper says that the Cuban officer refused the offers.

The "Figaro" gives the evidence of Capt. Cuignot before the court of cassation, in which he expressed his unalterable opinion that Dreyfus was the author of the *bordereau*, and that Col. Du Paty de Clam was the author of the falsification on account of which Col. Henry committed suicide. The court of cassation has resolved to hear the evidence of Du Paty de Clam again.

The "Temps" states that Capt. Freystaetter informed the court that it was the false evidence of Col. Henry that induced him to join the condemnation of Dreyfus in 1894.

The mayor of St. Petersburg to-day laid a beautiful crown of flowers on the tomb of the late President Faure, in commemoration of the friendly feeling he awakened in the Russian capital on the occasion of his visit there.

APR. 27.—The *Petit Journal* to-day publishes a plan of invasion of England in case of war. (If the plan be good it is published too soon or 90 years too late. If it be bad it will make the *Petit Journal* the laughing stock of Europe. In any case, the publication was an indiscreet one from even a French point of view.)

Telegrams from Berne published in France say that Luchetti, the murderer of the Empress of Austria, has at last confessed that he had accomplished his crime, but at the same time he refuses to give their names. He has twice attempted to commit suicide in his prison.

King Leopold of Belgium has decorated the officers of the Italian cruiser "Liguria" at present in Antwerp.

Queen Victoria assisted to-day at the inauguration of a bridge at Nice.

Germany.

APR. 23.—It is asserted in political circles that the Emperor intends to establish a protectorate over Asia Minor, and that he has obtained the consent of Great Britain on the one condition of granting the fullest freedom of commerce there.

The German papers say that the British in Apia have arrested and insulted Herr Marquardt, a German subject. The followers of Malietoa are said to have destroyed much German property in Samoa.

APR. 25.—The Berlin papers were all occupied to-day with the Coghlan speech, and while they dwell on his hostile language to Germany and his uncomplimentary references to the Emperor, they express pleasure at the conciliatory tone of Col. Hay's reply to the German ambassador.

The Emperor William has bought Lichtenburg castle in Alsace for a summer residence.

APR. 27.—The *Hamburger Nachrichten*, in its editorial of to-day, advocates the adoption of one uniform set of medical officers and army hospital corps men in all the European armies. (We fancy the suggestion will find less favor than the disarmament idea. Medical officers attached to regiments wish to wear the uniform of the regiment as part of its *esprit de corps*. In time of war they are easily distinguished by their Red Cross badge. The whole question as far as they were concerned was settled at Geneva years and years ago.)

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RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 2nd, 1899.

THE question raised in regard to the voyage of the 'Wilmington' up the Amazon, seems to us to have been wholly without reason. It had been publicly announced long before that the United States government proposed to send this small, light-draft cruiser to the smaller ports of Central and South America for the purpose of extending friendly relations and thus promoting American commerce. We noticed the project in these columns months ago, and it is to be presumed that it was therefore not unknown to the Brazilian government and to the national press. Still further, the objects of this projected visit to the Upper Amazon were known in Pará, for they were the subject of conversation during the official visits following the 'Wilmington's' arrival there. A formal request for permission was also made, and after waiting forty days in Pará the commandant of the vessel concluded that it was all right and proceeded on his cruise. As the Amazon was opened to the world in 1867, and as foreign ports lie on its upper waters, the natural conclusion must be that permission to ascend this great river is not necessary, although it might be considered advisable, as a courtesy, to make formal application. If Argentina were to exact the recognition of her right to close the navigation of the Paraná to foreign naval vessels, both Brazil and Paraguay would consider it a trespass upon their rights and an unauthorized assumption of authority. And they would be perfectly right in doing so. The two cases, however, are identical, and if Argentina has no right to close the Paraná, then Brazil has no right to close the Amazon. But, it will be answered, Brazil has no intention of closing the Amazon. Quite true; we can readily believe that. But she is assuming the right to do so whenever it suits her pleasure. The imposition on foreigners of an obligation to ask permission to navigate that river, implies a right to refuse permission; otherwise such an exaction would be absurd. And would Brazil refuse such permission if she thought it advisable? That there has been so much unfriendlyness shewn in the matter, everyone concerned will regret. The unfounded reports that the vessel was engaged in surveying the river, the assaults in Manaus on the American consulate and the agent of the Amazon company, and the numerous unfriendly comments on the conduct of the 'Wilmington's' commander—all these are to be deeply regretted. No friendly eyes could see any sinister design in this voyage up to Iquitos; it was an exhibition of sheer ill will on the part of a small faction which is known to be hostile to everything American. Add to this that absurd telegram from the River, which spoke of this voyage and the projected scientific expedition from the States to study the reefs on the Brazilian coast, as covering

some deeply laid political design, and we have the animus of this faction fully disclosed. It is too silly for serious discussion, and yet it is dangerous enough to compel reply. If Brazil never meets a more serious peril than what is contained in these two expeditions—one commercial and the other scientific—then her future will never be disturbed.

THE telegraphic news service which is supposed to keep us advised of the happenings of the outside world, gave us another sample of its quality last week in a dispatch announcing that the decision in the boundary dispute between British Guiana and Venezuela had been given in favor of the latter. The truth, however, is that the American commissioners appointed by Venezuela to present that country's case, had finished their report which is to be presented to the arbitration tribunal, and it was very naturally and properly in favor of the Venezuelan claim. It will be some time yet before a final decision is reached. If the telegraph correspondents would be careful to know what is going on, perhaps they would not make so many absurd mistakes.

WHEN Reuter's agent telegraphed the official apology for paying certain foreign creditors at a rate higher than the current rate, which occurred at the end of March, and explained that it was 'due to the manner in which the Treasury has hitherto audited creditors' accounts,' he ought to have stated that the difficulty had hitherto been overcome by paying the difference between the provisional rate and the actual rate. The provisional rate is frequently used and has never been considered final until the present minister took charge. Any good bookkeeper could have explained the problem to him. Besides that it must have occurred to the minister and to his apologists that a debt should be paid according to agreement, and not to meet the exigencies of an auditor. If the agreement calls for gold, then gold should be paid.

BANCO DA REPUBLICA.

The president of the Banco da Republica in his report on the operations of that bank during the year 1898 says that there has been considerable improvement in its situation. And this seems to be the general impression, for the shares, which at the beginning of 1898 were quoted at 140\$, are now selling for over 180\$.

There is one unfavorable circumstance, however, to which we deem it our duty to call attention, which is that in realizing on its assets the bank continues to sustain considerable loss. The loss thus sustained for the last three years was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Year, Amount. 1896: 12,813,871\$322; 1897: 25,828,319\$416; 1898: 10,285,708\$000

Total: 48,927,899\$738

This loss greatly exceeded the net profits reported for the three years, which were as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Year, Amount. 1896: 11,295,489\$021; 1897: 9,945,965\$312; 1898: 9,274,459\$292

Total: 30,515,914\$625

The loss sustained in realizing on assets has hitherto been paid out of the special reserve fund, which is now nearly exhausted, having been reduced from 67,537,350\$325 at the end of 1893 to 6,275,874\$915 at the end of last year.

The next profit for 1898 was distributed as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. 6% dividend: 6,461,952\$000; Reserve fund: 1,396,168\$890; Suspended profit: 1,421,338\$402

Total: 9,279,459\$292

The general reserve fund at the end of the year amounted to 9,867,833\$931 and the suspended profit account to 9,750,846\$817.

The bank's indebtedness to the government, which at the end of 1897 was 94,670,149\$783, was reduced during 1898 to 81,406,975\$975. The president states that there were pending transactions which would, he expected, still further reduce the debt. By this he meant, we fear, that the government was about to take more of the bank's assets. The government's transactions of this class with the bank have not thus far been of a character to encourage their repetition. It seems, however, that up to the end of March the transactions to which the president of the bank alludes had not been closed, for the bank's balance sheet shows that there had been no change in this debt up to that date.

At the end of the year the government owed the bank on account current the sum of 4,319,298\$359, against 29,001,420\$009 on Jan. 31, 1898, and 18,422,350\$804 on the 30th of June. On March 31, 1899, the bank owed the government on account current 2,589,907\$301.

The following statement shows the bank's cash receipts and disbursements for the last four years:

Table with 3 columns: Year, Receipts, Disbursements. 1895: 1,219,874,748\$242; 1896: 1,437,531,138\$347; 1897: 1,548,740,981\$741; 1898: 1,165,880,327\$618

At the end of the year 1898 the cash balance was 32,747,256\$359, against 28,904,534\$165 on

Dec. 31, 1897. At the end of February, 1899, this balance had been reduced to 30,240,910\$356 and at the end of March to 28,582,137\$036.

The following is a statement of the value of the bills discounted by the bank in the last four years:

Table with 2 columns: Year, Amount. 1895: 100,788,655\$658; 1896: 126,517,298\$483; 1897: 129,552,421\$386; 1898: 105,500,178\$152

The deposits on account current during the four years were as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Year, Amount. 1895: 741,395,423\$162; 1896: 958,230,762\$735; 1897: 1,105,679,545\$537; 1898: 797,935,671\$201

At the close of the year the balance of this account was 80,782,173\$069, against 92,516,644\$951 at the end of 1897.

The foregoing figures show that in 1898, in comparison with 1896 and 1897, the bank restricted its transactions considerably, in consequence, it is natural to suppose, of the continuance of the commercial and financial depression which the precessor of the present president of the bank described as the most gloomy page in the commercial history of the country. On this subject we find the following in the report for 1898:

'The price of our principal product, coffee; has been persistently low and this, in combination with other causes with which you are well acquainted, has produced a certain pressure on the market, resulting in failures, which in some instances have already been liquidated, fortunately without serious detriment [abalo] to general commercial credit. In justice to our business men it must be asserted that they have not hesitated to make any sacrifice for the sake of honestly meeting their engagements.'

The loans made by the bank in bonus amounted to the sum of 84,884,306\$850, which by the payment of 26,857,461\$370 had been reduced at the end of the year 1898 to 58,026,843\$380, for which 137 debtors were responsible. Of these debtors 43 had met all their engagements, 28 were in liquidation, and 66 were in arrears as follows:

Table with 2 columns: For one instalment, Amount. 11: 17; 17: 13; 13: 7; 7: 6; 6: 6; 6: 2; 2: 3; 3: 1; 1: 66

The capital of the bank was reduced during the year by the cancellation of 58,819 shares to 105,248,200\$. The reduction has continued this year, the capital amounting on March 31 to 104,296,400\$. The sum to which the bank has undertaken to reduce its capital is 100,000,000\$.

The following is a comparative statement of some of the bank's assets at different periods:

Table with 2 columns: Date, Amount. Public funds: Dec. 31, 1893: 22,967,189\$937; Jan. 31, 1898: 75,674,380\$774; Dec. 31, 1898: 71,086,993\$704; March 31, 1899: 73,413,729\$344

Table with 2 columns: Date, Amount. Shares and Debentures of Banks and Companies: Dec. 31, 1893: 76,121,174\$854; Jan. 31, 1898: 77,211,987\$710; Dec. 31, 1898: 69,912,765\$220; March 31, 1899: 70,399,158\$220

Table with 2 columns: Date, Amount. Guaranteed Accounts Current: Dec. 31, 1893: 342,890,574\$136; Jan. 31, 1898: 141,646,716\$163; Dec. 31, 1898: 124,257,975\$393; March 31, 1899: 127,022,840\$308

Table with 2 columns: Date, Amount. Accounts in Liquidation: Dec. 31, 1893: 34,671,817\$160; Jan. 31, 1898: 13,711,993\$361; Dec. 31, 1898: 9,615,711\$107; March 31, 1899: 8,350,221\$602

Table with 2 columns: Date, Amount. Bills Discounted: Dec. 31, 1893: 25,642,260\$961; Jan. 31, 1898: 35,052,778\$499; Dec. 31, 1898: 28,919,789\$317; March 31, 1899: 25,395,076\$449

Table with 2 columns: Date, Amount. Unpaid interest on Loans in Bonus: June 30, 1896: 2,576,599\$920; Jan. 31, 1897: 3,238,188\$710; Jan. 30, 1898: 3,984,739\$540; Jan. 31, 1898: 4,634,480\$780; June 30, 1898: 5,329,417\$330; Sept. 30, 1898: 5,904,683\$070; Dec. 31, 1898: 6,535,283\$110; Jan. 31, 1899: 6,630,624\$880; Feb. 28, 1899: 5,512,324\$830; March 31, 1899: 6,065,717\$190

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The São Paulo socialists are proposing to organize a party.

—The Queimados water company of Bahia is enlarging its reservoirs.

—The chestnut crop in some parts of Minas Geraes is said to be very large.

—The Italian minister, Count Antonelli, is at present visiting the state of São Paulo.

—Dr. Alberto Bezamat is said to have left Petropolis. He is supposed to have gone to Entre Rios.

—A writ of habeas corpus has been issued by the district judge of Petropolis in favor of Dr. Alberto Bezamat.

—The municipal council of Desterro, Santa Catharina, has ordered the closing of commercial houses on Sundays.

—Fatal cases of yellow fever continue to be reported from Bahia. The sanitary condition of that city is said to be extremely bad.

—A large proportion of the northern senators and deputies landed at Bahia and were received and entertained by Gov. Luiz Vianna.

—Vice-President Rosa e Silva, en route from Pernambuco to Rio de Janeiro, dined with Gov. Luiz Vianna at Bahia on the 28th ult.

—The winter season in the northern states except Bahia, has opened most favorably and agriculturists are highly pleased with the prospects.

—Near Rio Pardo, S. Paulo, 1 1/4 quart of beans were recently gathered from a single vine. There were 480 pods averaging about seven beans each.

—The municipal council of Limeira, São Paulo, has petitioned the assembly of that state for an appropriation of 25,000\$ to complete the water-works of that town.

—The ex-postmaster at Ribeirão Preto, São Paulo, Aferes Arthur Neves, has been indicted for swindling the government out of 350,000\$ by means of money orders drawn for fictitious persons.

—A telegram from Buenos Aires says that, according to reports which had reached that city from Matto Grosso, 50 persons were killed and 120 wounded in the fighting at Cuyabá.

—On the 26th ult. there arrived at Cantagallo a state police force of 150 men. The president of the municipal chamber says that the arrival of this force has greatly alarmed the people of Cantagallo.

—From all accounts, engineer Caminhada has signally failed to furnish Bahia with water. He has also abandoned the place and came down here on the 'Clyde,' which arrived in this port yesterday.

—A state police force was sent to Cantagallo on the 26th ult. to reduce a police delegado to order. He had been dismissed, but refused to turn over the office to his successor because the governor is to be impeached.

—The trial of Notary Silva Telles at Porto Alegre has resulted in a sentence condemning him to the loss of the office and to inhibition to hold any other office until he shows himself repentant (alé mostrar-se corrigido).

—Much to our surprise Gen. Carlos Telles did not embark at Porto Alegre last week on a steamer in company with Senator Pinheiro Machado. His friends persuaded him not to. We fear we must count one for Pinheiro.

—It is stated that the governor of Pará has authorized Dr. Pedro Chermont to pay the cost of conveyance to that state for 300 of the operatives discharged from the Rio de Janeiro navy-yard. It is to be hoped that they will there find employment in some industry that will contribute to develop the resources of the country.

—On his way to Rio de Janeiro for the purpose of taking part in the congressional proceedings Senator Benedicto Leite stopped at Bahia and called on Gov. Luiz Vianna, with whom he had a long interview. The telegram states that Gov. Luiz Vianna advises the northern members of congress to support the government of Campos Salles.

—The intendente (mayor) of S. Leopoldo, Rio Grande do Sul, was recently called to account by the municipal council for his acts. He promptly denied the authority of the council to try him, and alleged that, like the presidents of the nation and the state, he could be tried only a specially constituted court. It is to be feared that republican government, 'as she is understood in Rio Grande do Sul,' is somewhat complicated.

—The report that the majority of the members of the legislature of the state of Rio de Janeiro would not return to Petropolis has proved to be unfounded. On Saturday there was held a sitting, which like those that had preceded it, was utterly barren, no vote having been taken for the election of members of the supreme court of justice for the trial of the governor. It is still possible that the legislature may decide to hold its sittings at some other town.

—It is stated that the police detachment sent to Cantagallo to bring a police delegate to order numbered 150 men. Is this a fair estimate of the value of a policeman, or was the detachment sent for some other purpose. Rumor has it that the opposition members of the state assembly were designing to move to Cantagallo, where they could count upon the protection of friends. At Petropolis they had the official element against them, and also some imported thugs from Niteroy.

—According to information prepared for congress by the government in regard to military roads (estradas estratêgicas) in the state of Paraná, there were constructed between July 1896 and January 1898 a total of 74 3/4 kilometres of such roads, the longest of them having about 36 kilometres in operation before this period. In addition to these 468 kilometres were cut through the forest and camp (pneadas), from Porto da União to Guarapuava, and thence to the mouth of the Rio Iguaçu. Since the initiation of the work in July 1884 to December 1898, there have been expended on the work 766,421\$097 for account of the minister of war, and 241,267\$232 for account of the minister of industry (formerly agriculture). A section of 36 kilometres from Porto da União to the Rio Jangada was delivered over to the Paraná state government last July, and is now in a ruinous condition because nothing has been done by that state to keep it in repair.

—Major George W. Fishback, U. S. A., Chief Paymaster for the Department of Puerto Rico, is the present title of the popular ex-secretary of the American legation in Buenos Aires. Major Fishback's services with the pay corps during the war with Spain were so satisfactory that when the question of appointing a chief paymaster for the new military department of Puerto Rico arose, he was at once recommended for the position.—Montevideo Times.

The people on the Praça das Marinhas at 7.30 a.m. on Thursday had a free exhibition of a water pantomime. A policeman chased a man who had been engaged in a small fight down to the quays, where the man stopped undecided until the representative of the law clutched him by the shirt collar. That decided him, so shaking off the arm of the law, he dove into the water and with a good breast stroke made for the opposite land. The onlookers gave him a cheer which made him wince to be captured. He was a policeman of pluck and resource, however, and after a moment's thought, he peeled off his outside clothes until he was in drawers alone, and gave chase in the water. The fugitive was the better swimmer and in spite of his sodden clothes, kept the lead given while the peeler was peeling. When half way to the other side, the policeman saw the fugitive trying to capture his quarry either by sea or land, and returned to his starting point and his clothes, which he reached more dead than alive. He missed his prisoner, but his zeal is commendable.

MARRIAGE.

WYATT — MAWSON.—On April 20th, by the Vicar of the Gloria church, EDWIN GRACIE WYATT to BLANCHE GLADYS MARY, daughter of Joseph Mawson.

BUSINESS NOTES

—Two more burnings of paper currency took place last week, which bring the aggregate amount up to 13,000,000\$.

—The prefect, strangely enough, wants the municipality to loan 250,000\$ to the contractors for the removal of garbage from the streets and private houses of this city. But the municipal council declines to give its permission, and very properly so.

—On Saturday last the municipal council authorized the prefect to invite tenders for the construction of small market places in the outlying districts of the city. Concessions may be given for 20 years, after which the property will revert to the municipality.

—The national boot and shoe dealers are again up in arms in regard to the consumption taxes on their goods. The method of imposing the tax may be vexatious, but when a comparison is made with the tax levied on the imported article they surely have no cause to complain.

—Another American commission of business men is visiting Buenos Aires for the purpose of investigating trade possibilities. They have arranged to open a large sample room (not refreshments) or exhibition in Calle Cuyo, where some fifty different firms will be represented.

—The municipal council of Rio Claro is said to have accepted the proposal of Messrs. James Mitchell & Co. for the electric lighting of that town. The motive power will be steam, and the proposal is for 45 public lamps, of 2,000 candle power each, or 30 public lamps and 150 private lamps.

—It is stated that on Saturday the necessary documents were signed in S. Paulo for the sale of the Piracaba and Capivary central sugar-mills. The purchasers are apparently French companies, one of which will be represented in this city by Mr. Henri Lucas, successor of Messrs. J. Dreyfus & Co.

—On Friday dealers in drugs and perfumery held a meeting for the purpose of protesting against the odious and oppressive features of the system adopted for the collection of the new taxes on these articles. They decided to meet again yesterday and appoint a committee to lay their complaints before the President.

—When the financial and commercial situation is such as to demand of business men great sacrifices (odos os sacrificios) in order to meet their engagements, which, even so, many are unable to do, as is shown by the failures that have occurred, it seems to us that it is a misuse of language to describe this situation as merely one in which there is a certain pressure on the market.

—The municipal council of Barretos, São Paulo, has celebrated a three years' contract with a Sr. Antonio Modesto for a municipal slaughter-house, the contractor agreeing to furnish fresh beef without bone at 18000 a kilo, and with bone at 666 reis a kilo, and surrender the establishment to the municipality at the end of the contract. What a splendid profit there must be in the business! And yet, here in Rio we can get fresh beef with two-thirds bone only at 15000 a kilo.

—The customs inspector at Rio Grande has prohibited the admission of Dr. José Domingos Rocha, lawyer, into the custom-house, because he had taken legal steps against a certain decision of the said inspector, who was trying to collect gold duties on merchandise dispatched and on which the duties were paid in December. The minister will do well to restrain this inspector a little. He can have no legal right to close the custom-house against persons who resist by legal means his arbitrary decisions.

—On Saturday last the municipal council passed in third reading a regulation prohibiting the exposure of bread, sweets, and other provisions in bakeries, pastry-shops, groceries, etc. All such articles must be kept in boxes, or cases, with glass covers, which are to be opened only to remove what customers desire. The purpose is to protect such articles from dust, flies and other modes of contamination, among which we might mention dirty fingers. It is a habit with some people to feel of bread, cakes, sandwiches, etc., before buying.

—Already the good resolutions of the Brazilian government have broken down. It has compelled its current creditors to accept the milreis at a higher sterling value than that now ruling, the alternative being that payment would be deferred until the pleasure of the next congress. The fixing of a fictitious rate of exchange has inflicted a loss varying from 8 to 10 per cent. on European firms to whom the government owed some £100,000, the accounts being already a year overdue. The correspondent who sends the information to the Times naively remarks that "such methods tend to damage the credit of the government"; but only those who are willfully and culpably blind to events imagine that Brazil has any credit left to be damaged.—Financial News, April 4.

—Compressed air is coming to the front. In New York, on the 28th Street tramway, very satisfactory experiments have been made with a compressed air motor invented by Mr. Hoadley, and it is said several tramway companies propose to adopt the system. In Vienna almost simultaneously, successful experiments have been made with compressed air as an explosive for blasting rocks and quarries.

Fortunately air is still cheap though without doubt if the syndicates and capitalists could find a means to get hold of it they would soon make it dear enough. It is about the only thing they have not yet got hold of.—Exchange. But they will! It will not be long before we shall hear of an American trust with a capital of a hundred millions organized to control the air supply of the world. And as for Brazil, the moment air becomes useful to industry, an import duty will be levied on it, and congress will impose a stamp tax. Cheap material is so obnoxious to the average legislator, that we may soon be obliged to carry stamped air reservoirs for daily consumption with an attachment by which we can obtain air from no other source.

—Some time ago an agent of the Eagle pencils came here and at once opened negotiations for the supply of the public departments. He had a good article, and his prices were well under those of all his competitors. He of course had the manufacturer's prices of all the brands on the market. At one of the public departments where pencils are consumed in great numbers, he was cordially received by the director, who took his samples and prices, and promised to have the business dispatched at once. On his next call the director told him that his goods were much too high, as a local contractor was furnishing Faber pencils at a very much lower price, even below the manufacturer's lowest prices, as the agent knew. He couldn't understand it and would have gone away with the mystery unsolved, had not a local commission merchant explained it to him. The secret was not in the prices, but in the delivery, the local dealer delivering only three or four dozen for a gross. Of course the receiving clerk was in the conspiracy and received a share of the spoils. And this is a fair illustration of how business is done at all the public departments under the present system. A few weeks ago a contractor for printed forms for the Central railway was called upon to complete an order, one-half of which had been delivered some years ago and the balance conveniently forgotten. The director happened to discover the trick and at once called upon the contractor to meet his engagement. In all probability a very considerable economy could be effected in every public department by terminating these dishonest contracts and paying a fair price for honest delivery.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—The printing of the report of the minister of finance began yesterday, and will not be ready for distribution for some time yet.

—The marine department expects to economize 138,500\$ this year on bread furnished to the navy. The contract price last year was 720 reis per kilo and this year it is 445 reis.

—In the 2nd fortnight of April the receipts at the Rio de Janeiro customhouse amounted to 2,289,206\$216. This is the smallest sum thus far collected for any fortnight this year.

—The gold receipts of the Rio de Janeiro custom-house amounted last month to 408,542\$516. For the four months ended April 30 they amounted to 2,015,079\$967.

—Up to the present the municipal house tax collected in this city since the 1st of January amounts to 4,167,235\$556, against 3,883,950\$645 in the corresponding period of 1898.

—By a decree of the 26th ult. the S. Paulo state government opened a supplementary credit of 841,929\$047 to liquidate the 1898 deficit in the accounts of the state treasury of S. Paulo.

—The minister of finance has issued a circular suspending payments of interest on the gold loan of 1868, pending negotiations for conversion. The minister apparently does not realize the true meaning of this act.

—The Gazeta de Noticias says that in a few days the Banco da Republica will be prepared to make an offer, on behalf of the government, on terms that are relatively just, to the holders of the gold bonds of 1868. What does the Gazeta consider relative justice in this case?

—Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons have telegraphed to the minister of finance stating that the burning of currency has caused a very favorable impression in European financial circles. And yet some of the journalists here tried to make the public believe that those bankers were opposed to the measure.

—The following is a statement of the receipts of the general revenue office at Rio de Janeiro for the four months ended April 30:

Table with 2 columns: Period, Amount. Rows include 1st quarter, April, and Total.

—The following is a statement of the customs receipts at the port of Rio de Janeiro for the first four months of 1899 compared with those for the corresponding period in the three previous years:

Table with 2 columns: Year, Amount. Rows include 1st 4 mo's 1899, 1898, 1897, and 1896.

—The following is a statement of the customs receipts at the port of Rio de Janeiro for last month compared not only with those for the previous month but also with those for the month of April in the three preceding years:

Table with 2 columns: Month, Amount. Rows include April 1899, March, April 1898, April 1897, and April 1896.

—A communication published in the Jornal do Commercio of last Saturday says that Minister Martins has given a good list of the holders of the gold bonds of 1868 and instructed him to offer them 2,100\$ for each bond, telling them that they would do well to accept this offer, since the non-payment of interest will cause the depreciation of these bonds. The writer wishes to know whether President Campos Salles has authorized the minister to make use of this method of winning the confidence of the public and restoring the credit of the country.

—On the house at which President Campos Salles is now residing at Sylvestre the sum of 22,000\$ has been spent, we are informed, in preparing it for him. Something has also been spent, we suppose, in furnishing a new residence to the government engineer who vacated the house at Sylvestre in order that Campos Salles might have it. This expenditure, for which a special appropriation will probably have to be made, would have been avoided if Campos Salles had taken up his residence at a house rented at his own expense or at the palace that the tax payers were forced to purchase at an exorbitant price as a residence for their presidents.

—In the Capel Court Gossip in the South American Journal of the 1st ult. we find the following:—

—The certificates emitted in payment of interest in the external debt and guarantees amounted in the 2nd half of 1898 to £1,420,900, which at an exchange of 18d. represents 18,897,000\$. The certificates issued this year already reach £857,300, corresponding to 11,020,000\$ in paper. The government has made deposit of the latter and also of one-third of the 18,897,000\$ relating to the second half of 1898, viz. 6,299,000\$, making a total of over 17,302,000\$.

Where has this money been deposited? Thus far it has been sent direct from the Treasury to the redemption bureau, and thence to the furnace for burning.

COMMERCIAL.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Value. Rows include Rio de Janeiro, May 2nd, 1899, Bank rate of exchange, Present value of the Brazilian mil reis, Value of \$1.00, etc.

EXCHANGE.

Table with 2 columns: Location, Rate. Rows include London, Paris, Hamburg, etc., and their respective exchange rates.

was a firmer tone, and the day closed with bank bills at 7 3/16 d. against private paper at 7 5/16 d. The paper milreis was worth 26 1/2 reis gold during the day.

April 26.—The opening rate generally was 7 3/16 d. on London, with the exception of the London & River Plate Bank which shortly afterwards adopted 7 3/16 d. instead of 7 3/4 d. The Brazilian milreis and the London & River Plate Bank were the first business in bank bills was at 7 7/16 d. with freedom and at 7 3/4 d. with conditions; private paper finding ready buyers at 7 3/16 d. There were slight fluctuations from the opening time during the day, and at closing time bank bills were quoted at 7 3/4 d. and 7 5/16 d. with purchasers of private paper at 7 3/16 d., but there was a note of indelicacy at the last moment. The value of the paper milreis was from 26 1/2 to 26 3/4 reis gold during the day.

April 27.—The general rate of the day was 7 1/16 d. on London. The Brazilian milreis Bank opened with 7 3/4 d., but quickly lowered to the general rate. Late in the day the London & River Plate Bank put 7 3/4 d. on its tablet. There was little movement during the day, and a great deal of uncertainty with variations of only slight importance. The banks drew first at 7 3/4 d. against private paper at 7 5/16 d., but soon bank bills were drawn only on conditions at 7 3/16 d., when private paper was disposed of at 7 3/16 d. The closing prices of the day were bank bills at 7 3/4 d. and private paper was quoted at 7 3/16 d. and 7 5/16 d. The official value of the paper milreis was 26 1/2 to 26 3/4 reis gold. The official rates of the day as compared with the corresponding day of last year were as follows:—

Table with 2 columns: Location, Rate. Rows include London, Paris, Hamburg, Italy, New York, etc.

April 28.—The general official rate of the day was 7 3/16 d. on London, but this was raised to 7 3/16 d. in the course of the afternoon by the British and London & River Plate banks. The market opened freely with bank bills drawn freely at 7 3/16 d., and some banks drawing at 7 3/16 d. with caution, while private paper was readily disposed of at 7 3/16 d. outside of the banks. A period of inactivity followed, when bank bills were drawn only with conditions at 7 3/16 d. and private paper was bought by the banks at 7 3/16 d. In the early afternoon the banks became firmer and remained so until closing time when bank bills were quoted at 7 3/4 d. against private paper at 7 3/16 d. The paper milreis was worth 26 1/2 to 26 3/4 reis gold.

April 29.—The opening bank rate was 7 3/4 d. and in the course of the day the Brazilian milreis and London & River Plate Bank were the first business of the day was done in bank bills between the extremes of 7 3/4 d. against private paper from 7 3/16 d. and 7 5/16 d. The business of the day was of an average character. The official value of the paper milreis was from 26 1/2 to 27 3/4 reis gold during the day.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 2nd May, 1899.

Exports.

Coffee.—The declared sales for the week ended April 22nd were 12,000 bags, against 14,461 bags and shipments of 14,461 bags. The foreign sales in the same week were 4,000 bags in New York, 4,500 in Havre, 2,000 in Hamburg, and 1,961 in London, making a total of 25,000 bags against 18,000 in the preceding week. The Rio market when it opened on Monday was decidedly dull, with slow negotiations between factors and packers. The market opened at 12,800 to 12,800 per arroba for No. 7 type per arroba. The shippers did not put in an appearance for the most part, and the few who did were not well received by the offers. The news of a fall in the freight rates to New York to 25 cents a bag was in part the cause of the dullness of the day. In Santos, the market was quiet, but Havre and Hamburg reported small rises while New York and London were unchanged. On Tuesday the local market was dull, but the factors who were selling at 12,800 per arroba for No. 7, but the factors would not look at that rate and the little business done was arranged at bases of 12,800 and 12,800. The shippers made offers of 12,800, but could not find sellers at that price. The bags sold during the day were scarcely 2,000, the figure of the previous day. Santos reported good average selling at 2500 per kilo on a dull market. The general tone of the foreign market on Wednesday was somewhat more animated. The factors and packers did business freely at 12,800 to 12,800 as a base for No. 7. The weakness of exchange which seemed to have been anticipated by the exporters caused a demand on their part, and they bought in 6,000 bags from 12,800 to 12,800. The Santos market had a fairly good demand, but prices were unchanged. The news from abroad was devoid of interest. On Thursday the Rio market was less animated than on the previous day. Factors, however, managed to secure 12,800 from the packers for the few transactions between them. Exporters offered 12,800 as their No. 7 base, but this was refused by the packers, and the 5,000 bags sold during the day were based on 12,800 to 12,800. The Santos market had no change to report. Havre market was unaltered, but Hamburg and New York had small rises to report and good business done. Friday was another slack day in Rio. The few purchases made by the packers were regulated on bases of 12,800 to 12,800 per arroba for No. 7 type. The exporters offered 12,800 freely, but the 1,000 bags sold were paid for on the bases of 12,800 and 12,800. There was no change in Santos or abroad. On Saturday the local market had another quiet day. The factors did business freely at 12,800 prices from 12,800 to 12,800 for No. 7 type. The exporters offered 12,800 to the packers but this price was not generally accepted, and the 8,000 bags sold during the day were on bases of 12,800 to 12,800. The Santos market of No. 7, the latter price being the ruling one of the day, Santos was still selling good average at 2500 per kilo. The foreign markets had nothing of interest to report.

The shipments since our last report have been: 30,763 bags for the United States, 10,177 " " Europe, 100 " " Caye of Hope, 10,349 " " River Plate, etc., 51,389 bags, Coastwise.

The following ships sailed with coffee last week:

Table with 2 columns: Ship Name, Tonnage. Rows include United States, Apr. 26 New York Br. str. Biela, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Ship Name, Tonnage. Rows include Apr. 24 Genoa etc. It. str. Mattio Brazzo, etc.

The receipts for the past week were 36,440 bags, against 28,274 bags for the previous week and 33,171 bags for the week before last.

Brokers' quotations, according to New-York types were the following: Apr. 29, No. 6... 13,000; Apr. 22, No. 6... 13,000; No. 7... 12,400; No. 8... 11,800; No. 9... 11,400.

The stock in all hands was estimated this morning at 207,883 bags, against 229,216 bags a week ago. The Santos stock is reported at 356,500 bags.

Daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro

Table with columns for date (Apr 23-29), average quot. No., N.Y. spot quot., N.Y. export quot., Rio de Janeiro, Santos, and other coffee-related metrics.

Imports.

Table listing import items such as Flour, Trieste, Richmond, Baltimore, Western and Interior, River Plate, and Local Mills with their respective values.

Colfish.—The Helvetic brought 4,170 tubs from New York and the Desler 410 cases from Hamburg...

Lard.—The arrivals during the week were 2,430 kegs and 105 cases from New York by the Helvetic...

Pork.—No additions have been made to stock from abroad. The market continues weak...

Rice.—No receipts. The market is dull and prices are quoted nominal.

White Pine.—The Francis S. Hampshire brought 281,204 feet which were disposed of at 260 reis per foot...

Swedish Pine.—The Olivia brought 12,435 pieces from Gothenburg and these are still in the market...

Kerosene.—The receipts for the week were 5,000 by cases from New York by the Helvetic...

Turpentine.—No fresh receipts. The market preserves its firmness and the demand has been sustained...

Rosin.—The receipts of the week were 400 barrels from New York by the Francis S. Hampshire...

Cement.—No fresh arrivals. There has been no change in the firmness of the market...

Indian Corn.—There has been no additions to stock during the past week. The stock still on hand is a heavy one...

Bran.—No receipts. The demand is slack and the local mills sell readily at \$200 per 40 kilos.

Hay.—Arrivals nil. The overstocked market has suffered a decline in price in spite of a fair demand...

Coal.—The following vessels arrived with coal last week: From Cardiff, ex Lizzie, 2,189 tons...

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

APRIL 25. SWANSEA.—Germ. bk. Osterbek; 1,510 tons; Gesseck; 40 ds; coal to Walter Block & Co.

APR 28. NEW YORK.—Amer. bk. Francis S. Hampshire; 992 tons; Van Horn; 42 ds; sundries to V. W. Guimarães & Co.

LEITH.—Br. bk. Corryvechan; 1,266 tons; McLeod; 57 ds; coal to Gas Company.

APR 29. PENSACOLA.—Br. bk. Gazette; 999 tons; Green; 55 ds; lumber to order.

APR 30. GOTHENBURG.—Nor. bk. Olivia; 443 tons; Christensen; 53 ds; lumber to order.

PORTO.—Port. sp. America; 908 tons; Marques; 46 ds; sundries to Macedo Junior & Co.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

APRIL 25. PENSACOLA.—Germ. bk. Visurgis; 1,062 tons; Bohlman; stone ballast.

APR 26. SHIP ISLAND.—Br. bk. Arizona; 1,085 tons; Foote; stone ballast.

APR 30. TALTAL.—Germ. sp. Orlanda; 1,312 tons; Ortel; stone ballast.

FREIGHTS.

Table listing freight rates for various ports: NEW ORLEANS, GENOVA, MARSEILLES, SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, HAMBURG, HAVRE, ANTWERP, BORDEAUX, LIVERPOOL, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AIRES.

ENGAGEMENTS.

Table listing engagements for various ports: ANTWERP, RIVER PLATE, SOUTHAMPTON, BORDEAUX, NEW YORK, NEW ORLEANS, TRIESTE, HAMBURG.

Arrivals of foreign steamers.

Table with columns: DATE, NAME, FROM, CONSIGNED TO. Lists arrivals for April 24-30.

Departures of foreign steamers.

Table with columns: DATE, NAME, FOR, CARGO. Lists departures for April 24-30.

Calling at intermediate ports.

Vessels Afloat & Chartered for Rio

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

Foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, April 30th 1899.

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

Stocks and Shares

Table listing stocks and shares, including company names and prices.

APRIL 25.

Table listing market data for April 25, including Apolices, Commercial, Constructor, and Republica.

APRIL 26.

Table listing market data for April 26, including Apolices, Commercial, Constructor, and Republica.

APRIL 27.

Table listing market data for April 27, including Apolices, Commercial, Constructor, and Republica.

SATURDAY'S QUOTATIONS—S. PAULO.

Table listing Saturday's quotations in S. Paulo, including Banco Commercial e Industria, Credito Real da Carteira, and others.

Stocks and Bonds and Joint Stock Companies --- May 1st.

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

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

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

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PROPRIETORS

Missing Friends.

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

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

BLAKE, or BUTLER, Thomas Carter - Born 1869, who is supposed to have died at Rio 3 years ago. His photograph can be seen at the Consulate.

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

To travellers on Land or Sea.

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

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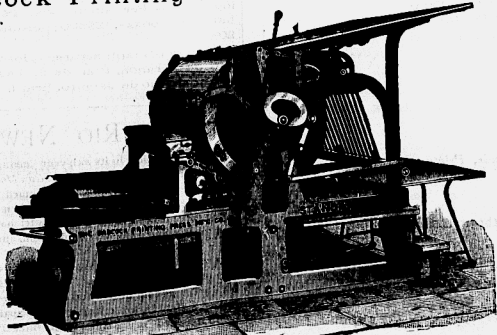
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