



# THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY

VOL. XXVI.

RIO DE JANEIRO, APRIL 10TH, 1900.

NUMBER 15

**WILSON, SONS & CO.**  
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OUVIDOR 57

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BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY L.D.

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Reserve fund..... 1,328,751

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GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro:

Youle & Co.

No. 35, Rua 1º de Março.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co. Ltd.

Total funds on 31st Dec. 1898... £ 13,959,969
Authorized Capital..... 3,000,000
Subscribed Capital..... 2,750,000

Agents for Rio de Janeiro:

Pullen, Schmidt & Co.

7, Rua da Quitanda.

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Commission Merchant and Ship Agent

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HAND BOOK OF RIO DE JANEIRO

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

Travellers' Directory.

São Paulo:

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

Cachambú and Lambari:

Central Railway (São Paulo express) to Crapeito, thence by Minas and Rio Railway to destination.

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Through express trains leave Central station daily at 5 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 1 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 11:30 a. m.—the latter a mixed train.

Corcovado:

Regular trains, week days, leave st. Rua Cosme Velho, Laranjeiras, at 8 and 11 a. m. and 5:30 p. m., returning leave the summit at 7:30 and 9:30 a. m. and 1:45 and 7 p. m. On Sundays and holidays, the hours are: ascending 6:30, 8, 9:30 and 11 a. m., 12:30, 2, 3:30, 5:15 and 8 p. m.; descending, 8:15, 10:05, 11:35 a. m., 1:05, 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 Bonaria (opposite Custom House), Petropolis. EDMUND C. H. PHIPPS, Minister.

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

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraay (opposite Custom House). WILLIAM G. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.

Church Directory

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Service is held every Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. There is a Celebration of the Holy Communion on the first and third Sundays in the month at 11 a. m. and on the second and fourth Sundays at 4 a. m., also on Saints' Days according to announcements. Baptisms and marriages at times to be arranged with the Chaplain, for whom communications may be sent to Crasby & Co., 30 Rua do Ovidio.

Irvine Crawshaw, M. A., British Chaplain

IGREJA EVANGELICA LUTHERANA.—Rua Largo de S. Joaquim, 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 2 afternoon. Gospel preaching at 6:15 p. m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study and preaching at 7 p. m.

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Cateete. English services every Sunday at 12 noon. Pastor, H. C. TUCKER—residence Rua da Concordia, 75. Portuguese services every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Wednesdays at 7:30 p. m. and at Fabrica Carioea, Sundays, at 11 a. m. and 4 p. m. Pastors.—M. DICKIE and FRANK WIEDREHNER.

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

ALVARO E. DOS REIS, Pastor.

RESIDENCE: On the Church premises.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—No. 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.

IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIACHELLO.—No. 234, Rua d' Anna Nery, Estação do Riachello. Services, Sundays 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.; Wednesdays 7 p. m. FRANKLIN H. NASCIMENTO, Pastor. Primary school in the church building.

PETROPOLIS METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Avenida Marechal Deodoro, No. 9. English service at 4 p. m. Sundays. Portuguese services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sundays; 7:30 p. m. Wednesdays. Sunday school at 10 a. m.

EDMUND A. TILLY, Pastor.

Professional Directory

Dr. Brissey, Surgeon, graduate of the Faculty of Paris. Specialist in diseases of females, urinary passages. Radical cure of hernias, hemorrhoids, tumors, surgical diseases of the bones, and surgical operations. Consultations from 1 to 3 p. m., Rua da Quitanda, No. 47.

Dr. Carlos Feldmann; Offices: No. 20, Rua 1º de Março; 2 to 4 p. m.; residence: No. 57, Rua Marquez de Abrantes.

Miscellaneous.

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

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

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING ROOM. 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 Camerino (Formerly Imperatriz), 3rd floor. W. J. LEMAY, Missioner. Gifts of books, magazines, papers, etc., also of left-off clothing will be gratefully received at the Mission, or at No. 27, Canchella.

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 10 o'clock p. m. R. A. W. Sloan President; Myron A. Clark, General Sec. etary, Domingo de Oliveira, Hon. Treasur. rer.

WEST COAST ITEMS.

—Considerable unrest is appearing in Chili over newspaper discussions of various international questions.

—Reports are current in Chili that Argentina is arranging to annex Bolivia. Another miscellaneous story of the yellow press!

—The Chilean customs receipts in January amounted to \$5,432,375.02, against \$5,949,763.23 in the same month of last year.

—The Chilean customs receipts in January amounted to \$5,432,375.02, as compared with \$5,949,760.23 in the corresponding month of last year.

—In Ecuador the revolutionists have occupied the town of Iquitos. It is not a very active revolution, but it seems to be going on all the time.

—A Buenos Aires telegram says that Chili is purchasing a great quantity of artillery in Europe. Quite so; that's what Gen. Körner went to Germany for. He is keeping the peace by buying more arms, as the military wiseacres have it.

—The survey of the section of the grand trunk line extending from Osorno to Puerto Montt has been completed. The length of the line between the before-mentioned places is 129,671 kilometres.—Chilian Times.

—The Chilean customs receipts for 1899 and 1898 were as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Item, 1899, 1898. Imports: \$21,368,585.67 vs \$21,370,251.16. Exports: \$47,245,169.39 vs \$44,427,966.88. Total: \$68,613,755.06 vs \$65,798,218.04.

—On Sunday there was a series of earthquake shocks in the district. At eight o'clock in the morning there was a severe shock, followed an hour after by three slight movements of the earth, and at 10.35 another stronger shock. Then followed another shock at 8.45 p. m. finishing up the series by one at 10.30 a. m. on Monday.—Chilian Times, Mar. 7.

—The January returns of the Valdivia and Osorno section of the state railways were: income, \$12,786.05; expenditure, \$5,527.33. (This looks highly improbable. How was it possible to run a railway one month and earn nearly twenty-two thousand dollars, with an expenditure of only five and a half thousand dollars? Any practical railway man will say that such a result is practically inconceivable in ordinary railway management. Being a state railway, perhaps many important expenditures, such as administration, repairs, fuel, etc., were not taken into account.—El News.)

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The cruiser #25 de Maio and the torpedo-cruisers #Patria and #Espora have been designated as a guard of honor to meet and convoy the visiting Brazilian squadron into Argentine waters.

—A Montevideo telegram of the 7th says the castellan chief João Francisco is buying horses in Uruguay for Rio Grande do Sul. Rumors are current of an impending revolution in that state. (Perhaps all this is designed to influence the action of President Campos Salles at the opening of congress.)

—The Montevideo sanitary monomaniacs, considering that Paraguay is not imposing sufficient quarantine on Argentine arrivals, have resolved to subject Paraguayan arrivals to rigid disinfection. There is urgent need of an international mad-house, and the Uruguayan sanitary officials should be promptly confined in it.

—A new call has been issued for tenders for the purveying contract of the Flores island lazaret. This shows that the government is determined to persist in letting the contract out to a professional purveyor, although it has been clearly shown that this system is responsible for many of the abuses, as the sole object of the purveyor is to make all the money he can out of the quarantines.—Montevideo Times, Mar. 25.

—While we are making preparations to receive the President of Brazil in a manner worthy of his office Brazil is legislating against Argentine commercial interests in a way that is astonishing those who forget that international courtesy and international commercial friendship are two very different matters. We are bound to be hospitable to Dr. Campos Salles and his suite, and in extending to our visitor our best welcome we are bound to ignore that Brazil is not commercially our friend. At the same time it would not be amiss for public opinion to give a great deal of attention to our commercial relations with Brazil. It is certainly worth while enquiring why we cannot compete with North America for the flour trade of Brazil. Our live stock trade with the neighbouring republic is also not anything like what it should be. We have not seen any indications of Brazilian hostility towards us as a nation. On the contrary, the two countries are, more or less, on excellent terms politically. We attribute the unsatisfactory condition of our commercial relations with Brazil to the slight importance which our government has of late attached to the Argentine legation in Petropolis. It would pay this country to send one of its best and ablest diplomatic representatives to the Brazilian capital.—Southern Cross, Buenos Aires, March 30.

—The Argentine exporters and officials are still actively at work trying to induce Brazil to reduce or abolish her quarantine restrictions against Argentina. This is a good example for Brazilians to follow. The next time Argentina imposes quarantine against Brazil, they should hold meetings, pass resolutions, forward protests, and make things lively all round. But we very much doubt whether the Argentine official will take any notice of it.

—The Liberal of yesterday made a strong protest against the crying defects of the press telegraphic service in the Plate, and points out, among other absurdities, how each paper claims to have a special and exclusive service, whilst all print the same messages. It is the first native paper that has had the courage to speak out in this matter.—Montevideo Times, Mar. 25. [These peculiarities are not unknown here in Rio. What with the Havas service which is common to all, the 'drop-off' service used by some, and the 'specials' from Buenos Aires, supplemented by reckless additions here, we have confusion enough to drive us distracted. The best that can be said of our press telegrams is that they are highly discreditable.]

—Our afternoon contemporaries of yesterday relate an accident which makes a strong demand on the credulity. Their tale is that about 4 a. m. yesterday the policeman on duty in Calle Uruguayana was attracted by the howls of an individual, who complained that he had been robbed of his left arm! This was true enough for the arm had been severed below the shoulder, and the stump was bleeding horribly. The only explanation that could be given was that, having been very drunk the night before, he had fallen asleep by the level crossing of the railway, with his arm across the rail, and the arm had been severed by a passing train, without his knowing anything about it until he woke from his drunken stupor! His own account is, that when he woke up he felt a great pain in the left arm; but when he came to look for it, the arm was not there! After some search the severed and mangled limb was found in a culvert by the side of the line. The hero of this unique affair is an Italian named Giovanni Benvenuto, aged 47. He is now in the Hospital, in a dangerous state from loss of blood.—Montevideo Times, Mar. 25.

—This is a translation of a telegram which the correspondent of the Journal du Commerce sent up from Buenos Aires on the 3rd inst. (not the 1st) and which was given the leading place in that paper on the following day:—'The New York Herald announces that soon the United States will have annexed all the territories of Central America, whose statesmen, generals, ex-presidents of the republic, and leading political chiefs will soon meet in New Orleans in the state of Louisiana, for the purpose of discussing the best means of facilitating that act and of adopting measures which will promote its realization. An editorial in El Pais, of this capital, relates that Rio Grande do Sul, feeling that its territories may be absorbed and incorporated by Germany, which possesses large colonies there, is promoting its own separation from the United States of Brazil. We have conversed upon these topics with a personage well known in Argentine politics. From him we hear that we ought to assist each other, forming an alliance between Chili, Brazil and Argentina. This effected, with a strong army and a strong squadron organized, the South American states will be protected against any eventuality. This statesman added that, as we are separated, united we shall be stronger; our commerce and our industry will in this respect which they merit, and ourselves great progress should we remain free. We possess thirty millions of men on two oceans and we enjoy so many advantages of our own that we have enough among ourselves without any necessity of resorting to foreign markets.'

—The principal Buenos Aires papers, according to a telegram thence, are protesting strongly against the maintenance by Uruguay of quarantines which are farcical from the sanitary and ruinous from the commercial point of view, on account of a bubonic plague which, if it exists at all, is of so mild and non-epidemic a form that it has an inappreciable effect on the general public health. The Diario goes further, and asks of what use are the elements of diplomacy and force pertaining to Argentina if they cannot protect her from an irritating and offensive injustice. The view taken by the Diario seems to us entirely right. The indefensible quarantines maintained by Uruguay amount to a serious international offence, and they should be resented as such. The only difficulty is that Argentina herself has so frequently been guilty of a similar offence, that it is difficult for her to enforce a complaint on this head. How many times has she imposed just as unreasonable quarantines against Uruguay and Brazil? This brings back the whole quarantine business to its primary basis, namely that quarantine is too serious a matter to be left to the caprice or interest of petty local health boards, and should be made a matter of international regulation and international compensation. As for such quarantines as have been imposed here in the present season, no language is too strong to condemn them, and the war vessels of Argentina and other nations could not be put to a better purpose than to break them down. To destroy the quarantines would be a work of charity to Uruguay itself, as well as a blessing to the rest of the world that has traffic with it. They are nothing short of a nuisance and they disgrace the country that imposes them as much as they injure it.—Montevideo Times.



**Banks.**

**LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.**

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

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO  
10, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

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. Muller Frères & Co., PARIS.  
Messrs. Schroder & Co., J. H. Schroder & Co.,  
nachf. HAMBURG.  
Messrs. Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co., HAMBURG.  
Messrs. Granet Brown & Co., GENOA.

**BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.**

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

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

BRANCH-OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.  
(Caixa 208.)

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

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

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

LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.  
PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro:  
No. 21, Rua da Alfandega.

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

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

BRANCHES:

Paris, 16, rue Halévy, Pernambuco, Pará, Santos,  
S. Paulo, Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Rosario,  
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DRAWN ON:-

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Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.—PARIS.  
Banco de Portugal and agencies.—PORTUGAL.  
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Also on:  
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**THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.**

HEAD OFFICE: 2 A, MOORCATE ST.

London E. C.

Capital..... £ 1,000,000  
Idem paid up..... 500,000  
Reserve fund..... 340,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

31 A, Rua 1° de Março

Branches at:

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

Agencies at Pernambuco, Ceará, Maranhão and  
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Draws on its Head Office in London:

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

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and correspondents in Germany.

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

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

**BANQUE FRANÇAISE DU BRÉSIL.**

Established in Paris on the 23rd October 1896 by the  
Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris and the Société  
Générale pour favoriser le développement du Com-  
merce et de l'Industrie en France.

AUTHORIZED BY

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

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

HEAD OFFICE:

9, RUE LAFFITTE, Paris.

Branch Office in Rio de Janeiro:

78, Rua da Quitanda

P. O. B. 58.

Branches at S. Paulo and Santos.

Draws on:

PARIS AND FRANCE

Head Office.  
Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, and agencies.  
Société Générale pour favoriser le développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France, and agencies.  
Heine & Co., Paris.  
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Dresdner Bank, Dresden, and branches.  
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Comrad, Heinrich Donner, Hamburg.  
Norddeutsche Bank, Hamburg.  
L. Behrens & Solme, Hamburg.  
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AND ANY OTHER COUNTRY

Opens accounts current.  
Pays interest for fixed periods; executes orders for  
purchases and sales of stocks, shares, etc. and trans-  
acts every description of banking business.

C. Blum,

Manager.

**DAIRY MACHINERY**

Alfa-Laval Separators

Agents:—HOPKINS, CAUSER & HOPKINS

75, RUA THEOPHILO OTTONI, 75

RIO DE JANEIRO

**BANCO DA REPUBLICA DO BRAZIL**

Realized Capital. . Rs. 103,616,400\$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. 16,787,304\$006

Profits in suspense. . . . . Rs. 10,384,820\$735

on 30th June 1899.

OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

9, Rua da Alfandega.

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

Draws on:  
Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons,  
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LONDON.

Messrs. Hottinguer & Co. PARIS.

Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.

Commerz und Diskonto Bank in Hamburg. HAMBURG.

Banco de Portugal LISBON.

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

**IN LEWIS CARROLL'S VEIN.**

The sun was shining on the veldt  
In quite his wonted way;  
The British troops were mustered in  
Victorious array,  
And this was odd, because it was  
About Majuba Day.

The Dopper and the Orange-man  
Observed the fact with sobs;  
They wept like anything to see  
Such quantities of Bobs.  
They said, 'It's not so soft a thing  
As were our former jobs!'

'If seven Swiss for seven years  
Would kindly arbitrate,  
Do you suppose,' the Dopper said,  
'That you could save your State?'  
'I doubt it,' said the Orange-man;  
'That dodge is out of date.'

'Oh, Britons, make a peace with me,'  
The Dopper said with calm;  
'For I can wave the olive branch  
As well as win the palm.  
My character is stated in  
The Fifty-second Psalm.'

—Mr. Adrian Ross in the *Sphere*.

From the *Daily Mail*, February 20.

**«CRONJE AS I KNEW HIM.»**

MIR. J. B. ROBINSON DESCRIBES THE HEROIC  
BOER GENERAL.

'Yes,' said Mr. J. B. Robinson, in conversation with a *Daily Mail* representative, 'I have known Commandant Cronje long and intimately, and I wish that I could now for a moment shake his hand and tell him how much I, in common, I believe, with every Englishman, admire the courage he has shown. He may be our foe, but England is generous enough to recognise the good qualities of the men against her; and Cronje and his 5,000 to 7,000 men have certainly revealed a heroism never surpassed in the history of our race. Surrounded by an army of 45,000 men, with sixty guns continually pouring shells on their position, they have stood at bay for days.

'It is only what those of us who knew the man expected. Cronje will never of his own will surrender. He may be compelled by his men refusing to fight longer; but of that I am very doubtful. He is supported by the Old Guard of the Transvaal. No Boer general has such influence over his followers. They believe him invincible; they almost worship him. The slightest sign of shrinking from any one under him brings a few words from the general that cut like whiplash, and that brace up the wavering like a moral tonic.

'People at home do not seem to be able to understand how it is that Cronje has bid defiance to Robert's army for many days. I believe that he can, if his men only stand by him, resist for weeks. He made for the spot where he is now entrenched for two reasons. First, he wanted to be as near Cronfontein as possible, because relief would come from there. Next, he was aware that the situation he now holds was best fitted for defence. It is in the bend of the river, and the waters come right up to the top of the banks. In South Africa the steep sides mount up ten, twenty, thirty feet above the water. In these banks caves can be easily made, in which men and the stores can be placed.

As soon as Cronje reached this spot he would speed on defence preparations. The stores having been put away, each man would dig his shelter trench. If it had not been for these trenches the men must, of course, have

all been quickly annihilated by our artillery fire. But each shelter trench not only goes down, but has a part scooped out at the side, in which a man can lie in safety while lyddite and shrapnel are pouring on the earth above. Unless a shell actually falls in the trench it does a man no damage.

'In these trenches the Boers lie, a few men being placed as sentries above. The moment a sentry gave the alarm, up they would spring and pour a rifle fire on any storming party.'

'What is this redoubtable fighter like?'  
'Picture to yourself a little man, quiet-looking, at first glance almost insignificant. When you first come in contact with him you dismiss him as a very ordinary man. But a few words from him show you, by their grasp, their decisiveness, that first impressions are wrong. As you look longer at him the type of face seems familiar, and in a flash it comes to you that this is the kind of head that is seen in the paintings of the old Dutch masters.'

'Cronje, like many Boers, has in him the best blood of Europe. When the Edict of Nantes drove the finest subjects of France into exile many of them went to Holland, and from there on to Africa. The Cronjes were among these. The Boers in both republics, as well as in Cape Colony and Natal are descendants from the best families of Holland and France.

'Among the Boers he has been long known as their fighting general. His reputation was first acquired in the native wars and in hunting expeditions. His comrades saw his fertility of resource, his coolness, his absolute disregard of all danger. Then came the rebellion of 1850, and his record at the siege of Potchefstroom and afterwards is well known.'

'About Mrs. Cronje?'

'She is a fit mate for her husband, and as brave as he. She goes with him, and at the present moment she is probably preparing his coffee or cooking his steak in one of the caves by the river bed. I see the raiment in papers that she advised him to surrender. Do not believe it; it is certain to be false. The Boer women have ever been even more daring than the men. It is they who many times have urged the men to war and rebellion. If a man shrinks back, his wife and daughters push him forward.

In the native wars, the women often fought with the men. The husband would stand to the front shooting, and his wife or daughter would be behind him loading his guns.'

From the *Daily Mail*, March 14.

**BLOEMFONTEIN.**

MORE ABOUT LORD ROBERT'S HALTING  
PLACE EN ROUTE FOR PRETORIA.

Nothing could be farther removed from one's idea of a cosmopolitan metropolis than the rural simplicity of Bloemfontein. The town is officially stated to contain a population of 10,000, of which about 7,000 are whites. It is distant 450 miles from Port Elizabeth, and 750 miles from Capetown, thus making it some 300 miles south of Pretoria.

Essentially a country town, situated upon a plain with vast horizons terminating in low hills from 200 to 300 feet high, it is practically defenceless save for a small fort to the south, erected by the British during their occupation in times gone by. Otherwise the bare brown veldt stretches for miles on every side, and leaves the town, a small patch of plain-roofed buildings disposed with rather more pretentious edifices, naked and unashamed in the midst of a vast plain.

And yet Bloemfontein prides itself on being a town. It is 4,500 ft. above the sea level, and is celebrated for its invigorating and salubrious cleanliness of air. It really does enjoy the most exquisitely healthy climate, and is by way of being a magnificent sanatorium for those afflicted with pulmonary complaints.

As is usual with all Dutch towns it is laid out on a regular rectangular plan. All the streets are of fair width and run at right angles to one another. The houses are mostly of the bungalow order of architecture, and many of them are surrounded by very luxuriant gardens, in which gardenias, roses, carnations, tuberoses, and other flowers associated with an English hot-house thrive luxuriantly.

There are, however, several quite important public buildings. The new Raadzaal, for instance, is an edifice of some importance. It was designed by a man of aspirations, and presents a somewhat imposing facade with Doric columns, and a domed tower upwards of 90 ft. high. The chambers of the government buildings are quite usefully decorated, and in some cases betray evidence of a superior knowledge of the art of decoration. In front of the old Raadzaal, which is now used as a law court, there is a very fine statue of Mr. J. H. Brand, who was President of the Orange Free State from 1861 till 1888. Not very far away is a smaller monument, in the form of an obelisk, erected in memory of the Free State heroes who were killed in the Basuto war of 1858.

New buildings have been put up during the last few years with surprising rapidity, and there is quite a suburb of elegant villas, each in its own grounds, which suggests a thriving watering-place on the south coast of England. There is also an important town hall, various insurance companies' buildings, a club, which is roomy, hospitable, and excellently furnished, and some quite imposing railway



offices, in Maitland-street, which would infer a very much more important traffic than is actually the case.

Bloemfontein actually boasts of a national museum, located in a rather ramshackle building, which has a curious history. It has been successively a church, the local house of commons, the Free State court-house, a public hall, and the locality in which the original British convention was signed. The museum nowadays consists of a small but well-arranged collection of fossils, minerals, birds' eggs, and ethnographical specimens.

There are, as is usual in South African towns of any importance, many places of worship. The Wesleyans, Lutherans, Baptists, Presbyterians, Roman Catholics, Anglican and Dutch Reformed churches are all represented by more or less imposing churches or chapels. There are also several native churches, the ministers of which are Christianised Kaffirs.

Life in Bloemfontein is somewhat monotonous. True, there are intellectual recreations in the way of lectures, concerts, and the very occasional visit of a theatrical company. Otherwise the mental pabulum of the community is satisfied with a village debating society, the journalistic disputum of some three or four Dutch and English newspapers, and an occasional rifle shooting contest, which awakens up the township of Sleepy Hollow for at least a week before and after the exciting event.

Society in Bloemfontein is represented by the Presidency, where Mr. Steyn entertains, in a modest but wholly pleasant fashion, any distinguished strangers who visit the town. Many of the Volksraad members are of Scotch origin. Such names as Fraser, Macfarlane, Macdonochie, Stewart, McGillivray, and L'Acas are of frequent occurrence, and the Orange Free State may generally be said to be fifty years ahead of the Transvaal in enterprise, culture, and civilisation.

The two factions of Transvaal Boers and Orange Free State Boers have but little in common save the tie of blood more or less distantly removed, but the Free State Boers are on a far higher plane socially and intellectually than are those who are more immediately under the thumb of President Kruger.

From the Daily Mail, March 14.

**GENTLEMANLY WARRIORS.**  
SAVAGES WHO SUPPLIED THEIR ENEMIES WITH FOOD AND AMMUNITION.

We are accustomed to speak of the humane and chivalrous manner in which modern fighting is carried on, and to congratulate ourselves upon the advance which has been made in this respect.

But is this advance as great and as real as we imagine? For example, how do our present day customs of war compare with the old-time fighting methods of the Maoris, the natives of New Zealand? It will surprise a good many people to hear that when a band of Maori warriors was going to fight the warriors of another tribe it was not unusual for the numbers it was proposed to place in the field to be communicated to the enemy; moreover, one side often provided the other with arms and provisions, so that the enemy might not be placed at too great a disadvantage.

Here are a few stories which illustrate the generosity which the Maoris of former days displayed towards their enemies. A chief was asked why, when on a certain occasion he had command of the road; he did not attack the ammunition and provision trains of the English. The Maori, evidently astonished at such a question, exclaimed, "Why, you fool! if we had stolen their powder and food, how could they have fought?"

Another chief, who considered that he had been insulted by the chief of a neighbouring tribe, said that the other chief, had he not been much the stronger of the two in arms and ammunition, would not have dared to act in so insulting a manner. This speech came to the ears of the neighbouring chief, who thereupon divided his arms and ammunition into two equal parts, and sent one half, along with an invitation to fight, to chief No. 1.

On another occasion a chief who was fighting against us, and who was short of guns and powder, sent this message to the governor:—"My custom with regard to my enemy is, if he have not a weapon I give him one, that we may fight on equal terms. Now, O Governor, are you not ashamed of my defenceless hands?"

A clergyman who lived a long time in New Zealand relates how in one of the intertribal wars the besieged sent word to the enemy that they were short of provisions, and the besiegers at once handed over a supply of food.

But we need not go all the way to New Zealand for an example of supplying ammunition to an enemy, for, if the story be true, it would appear that something of this sort once occurred in the British Channel when an English admiral was trying conclusions with a Dutch admiral.

SOME curious customs are observed in some parts of New York, as for example in the old Fourth Ward, where, says a writer in *The Press*, wakes are common, with candles on the coffin, pennies on the eyes, etc. Children of Water, Oliver, Cherry and Oak streets like to go to wakes as much as to picnics, and they seldom fail to capture the pennies. With these they purchase pickles and crackers, the former with the penny of the right eye and the latter with that off the left.

**A LEARNED SIMIAN.**

The strongest government has at times to yield to persistent pressure—and so have I. The reader need not be scared by the notion that I am going to deal with politics to-day, for my only reason in mentioning governments is to admit that I, too, am human, even as are leaders of triumphant majorities. And that being so it comes to pass that sometimes when I have put down my foot, and hissed out "Never," I find it advisable to take up my foot again, to reconsider my position, to substitute "Well, hardly ever."

It is that tale about the talking orang-outang which has induced me to make these explanations. First one reader and then another sent it in claiming that it was just the thing for me, some hinting that I had made the tale up, others that the learned ape was related to me in some way, so that I resolved I would ignore the story altogether. "Let the ape and its tale go hang, I said in my haste, and I was indifferent as to whether the word was spelt 'tail' or 'tale.'"

But so persistent are my correspondents that just in self-defence I must say something about the brute to induce them to write about something else. Let us examine the tale. It comes from Baltimore, and it relates the experiments of a Capt. D'Ora with an orang-outang named Ham, a native of Brazil (do orang outangs come from Brazil?). The gentle Brazilian visitor is said to have been taught the use of clothes; he dresses himself in the morning, and adjusts his tie in a tricky manner; he undresses at night, and hangs each garment on its proper hook; he uses a knife and fork and spoon at the dinner-table, and can say "Yes" and "No," and ask for what he wants.

Nor is this all by any means, for these excellent advisers from Baltimore inform us that Ham "drinks out of a glass like a Christian," that he has learnt to smoke, preferring a pipe, and holding a pen between his fingers he makes marks. We have here some at least of the qualifications of the complete journalist. Sitting at table, using a knife and fork, smoking a pipe, holding a pen and making marks. These are all customary proceedings in the profession. But what an interesting sidelight is thrown on the state of civilisation in Baltimore by that remark that Ham "drinks from a glass like a Christian." That seems to be the only outward and visible sign of the true faith recognised in Baltimore. And apparently Ham has gone beyond some of his human friends, for he has learnt to say "No," which is more than can be said of many men, and asks for what he wants, instead of taking it, as is done by others. I wonder if he has learnt how to borrow half-crowns.—"S. L. H." in the *Morning Leader*.

**HIS DEAD COMRADE.**

A wounded Comaught Ranger related the following to a nurse while lying in Pietermaritzburg hospital. He was wounded in the Colenso battle, and being parched with thirst crawled down to the river. To use his own words: "I bent over the river side and was just lowering my bottle into the river when I started back aghast. What did I see? From the bottom of the river, looking up through the water, his eyes fixed upon me, glowered at the dead face of my old comrade. We had been boys together, we had joined the regiment together; in the early part of that very day we had fought side by side, and now, after the long day's awful work, I found my comrade once more. Very quiet and peaceful, his face was telling nothing of the terrible death anguish that must have been his. He, with many others, had jumped into the river to swim across, and had got caught in a great tanglework of barbed wire in the river bed."

IT IS to be feared that not a few in England are speculating with the generosity which has undertaken to relieve the necessities of those dependent upon the soldiers at the front. Some have tried to get relief from all sources at once, and so frequent has this become that the *Daily Mail* has been compelled to announce that no relief will be granted from the Kipling Fund until other relief associations have been consulted to see whether the applicant is receiving help from any of them. It is enough to make one feel like refusing his contribution to any public relief fund. And to show how far the abuse has gone, here is what a soldier has to say about it:—"Corpl, Aitcham writing from Orange River to his brother at Ruyton, remarks: 'What do you think the reserve men are saying? They are laughing openly, and saying it is the best thing that could have happened to their wives, as they were getting as much as £ 8 or £ 9 a month from government, societies, and local funds, and what their husbands are sending them.' One woman wrote and told her husband if he only stayed away a few months more she would have a nice little pile saved up by the time he returned home. He (the husband) made no secret of this, and appeared quite overjoyed at the idea. I can tell you it made my blood boil to think how callous and selfish some people can be."

IN Ceylon the song on the tea plantations is said to run—

"But it's thirsty work in fighting,  
For the glory of the flag;  
Tommy is the fighter,  
And he's not the man to brag;  
He's the man to be considered, though,  
Wherever he may be,  
So pass the word, ye planters,  
And give 'em Tea! Tea!! Tea!!!"

**BRITISH LOSSES TO MARCH 10.**

According to an official return issued by the war office Mar. 14 of the casualties in South Africa From the beginning of the war, the British losses up to and including the week ended 10 March were as follows:

Officers.....	Killed.....	194
".....	Wounded.....	601
".....	Missing.....	150
Rank & File.....	Killed.....	1,847
".....	Wounded.....	8,755
".....	Missing.....	3,372
Total.....		14,919

This total is exclusive of 955 officers and men who have died of accident or disease during the operations in South Africa.

**THE ANGLO-BRAZILIAN SCHOOL**  
S. PAULO

The school will be removed on the 1st of March to No. 17 ALAMEDA DOS ANDRADAS, a house standing in its own spacious grounds, and which is being bought for the purpose. There is excellent accommodation for a small number of boarders (boys), who will be placed under the care of a lady whose family lives in the school, and will also be under the direct supervision of the principal. Copies of the new prospectus may be had of the principal.

Charles W. Armstrong  
Alameda dos Andradas No. 17  
S. PAULO.

**TO BE LET**

Well furnished English Residence for four or five months.  
Apply A. B. C.  
Care Crashley & Co.,  
36 Ovidior.

**CLOS ST. CHARLES**

This mark of Messrs. Hartappier & Co's Bordeaux wine which is the best table claret on the market, can be obtained at moderate prices at Messrs. CRASHLEY & Co. 36 Rua do Ovidior, and Mr. C. N. Lefebvre 23 Rua da Candelaria.

**102 Rua Marquez de Abrantes 102**

First class Board and Residence for gentlemen in a splendid house, standing back from the road, in the middle of a large garden, only 25 minutes from town and within easy reach of sea bathing.

Accessible by all bonds to and from Botafogo.

Apply to

Mrs. Hunko Carpenter

**Hotels.**

**Hotel dos Estrangeiros**  
PRAÇA FERREIRA VIANNA  
(Catete)  
Telephone No. 5,008

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

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

Read the following unsolicited testimony of

**TROPICAL**  
**DUNLOP TYRES**

Mr. C. C. Gnapp (formerly of Bedford, and now in charge of Messrs. Walker's Cycle Works Department, Ceylon) writing to "Wheeling" says:—"The cushion tyre was predominant until 1895, but since the virtues of the Dunlop Tropical tyres were proven it is quite something out of the ordinary to see a machine fitted with any other tyre. I must say that Dunlops seem to have gone to a very great deal of trouble to produce a tyre that will so satisfactorily withstand the effects of the damp and heat in the tropics, and the public here appreciate them by seeing that they get them."

PRONOUNCED A BOON AND A BLESSING TO CYCLISTS IN HOT COUNTRIES

See that they bear this trade mark

without which none are genuine.

Write for full particulars to—

**THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRES CO., LTD.,**  
Alma Street, Coventry, England.



Note the Trade-mark.

**Grande Hotel Metropole**

181, RUA DAS LARANJEIRAS, 181

This popular Hotel has been completely and bravely 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 repaired and repapered throughout and are luxuriously furnished. The dining-room has also been refurnished, 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 the first-class table, and with the best of service and attention. The electric tram passes the door every few minutes, making it the most convenient as well as the pleasantest Hotel in Rio de Janeiro.

**FREITAS HOTEL**

120, Rua do Riachuelo

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

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

**THERESOPOLIS**

**GRANDE HOTEL THERESOPOLIS**

SITUATED AT THE ALTO DO THERESOPOLIS

**CLIMATE VERY HEALTHY**  
GEORGES SCHNIDDER 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 constitution of the kind 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 Fr. & C.", "58, "Visc. Inhamim.  
"Soares & Niemeyer", "6, "da Afanega.  
Mr. Bernardino da S. Carvalho, No. 1, Rua Resca.  
Telegr. Address:—Georges, Theresopolis.

**CARSON'S HOTEL**

158, Rua do Catete,

RIO DE JANEIRO.

This well mounted establishment is situated in the best and most healthy part of the capital, with beautiful garden and grounds, and electric tramways passing the door continually.

Hot and cold baths, splendid rooms and accommodation for families with a well chosen staff of attendants guarantee the comfort of all visitors.

Carlos Ribolzi,  
PROPRIETOR.

**Restaurant & Lunchroom**

ZUM MÜNGNER KIND'L

10, Rua General Canaara, 10

1st class German cooking,  
and excellent service.

**MODERATE PRICES**

Herman Moronoff,  
PROPRIETOR.



TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

SUMMARY FROM DAILY PRESS.

Great Britain.

APR. 3.—Lord Roberts advises the war office that no action of importance has occurred in the Free State for some days. Skirmishes of a violent character frequently occur, however. On Saturday there were various skirmishes near Bloemfontein, in one of which two batteries and the soldiers defending it were several hours under fire, the enemy being but a little over a thousand metres distant. The officers worked the guns after several successive groups of artillerymen had been shot down. They made brilliant and heroic efforts to save two guns taken by the enemy, which became difficult and then impossible because the enemy shot the animals which drew the guns. The British forces then withdrew, protected by the mounted infantry.—A Capetown telegram says that Gen. French had arrived at Bushmans kop. (Another telegram says that Gen. French had engaged a force of 2,500 Boers retiring from Ladybrand, some 80 miles north of Bushmans kop, the Boers losing 600 and the British 250. It is clear Gen. French could not have been at the two places.)—Telegrams from Bloemfontein state that Col. Broadwood's defeat was caused by the unexpected attack of the enemy which threw the British lines into confusion and stampeded the mules. The Boers were invisible, and occupied an elevated position. A part of the British column had crossed the river before the firing began. Some ammunition wagons also exploded, which increased the confusion. The British losses were 350 in killed, wounded and prisoners, while the Boers had only five killed and nine wounded. After the fight the Boers granted an armistice of some hours for Col. Broadwood to bury his dead and remove the wounded. (Gen. Kitchener's refusal to grant an armistice still stands alone.) The Boers are said to have been under the command of an American officer of German descent named Reichmann. (This is improbable as Capt. Reichmann went to the Transvaal with a commission from President McKinley to observe and study the war.)—Lord Roberts telegraphs that his forces are still in contact with the enemy near Thabane.—A transport left Capetown yesterday for Beira (Portuguese territory) with British troops, which are to cross from there to Rhodesia. This expedition will, it is said, be under the command of Gen. Carrington.—A Pretoria telegram says that Gen. Joubert declared to President Kruger before his death that recent reverses were due to the corruption of some Transvaal chiefs.—The Queen embarked today at Holyhead for Kingstown, Ireland, arriving at the latter place without mishap.

APR. 4.—The Prince and Princess of Wales, on their way to Copenhagen, were the victims of a dastardly attempt at assassination in the Nord railway station at Brussels. They had embarked to continue their journey when a young man pushed his way to the front and fired two revolver shots at the Prince. Happily both shots missed. The would be assassin was immediately seized, and was found to be a youth of 16 named Spido, a tinsmith by trade. Papers found on his person showed him to be an anarchist. He declared that he had assaulted the Prince of Wales because the latter had caused the death of thousands of Boers. The Prince is said to have solicited indulgence for his assailant, who is apparently of unsound mind.

General's French and Colville have returned to Bloemfontein, greatly to the chagrin of Lord Roberts.—It is now admitted that the Boers succeeded in destroying the Bloemfontein reservoirs, which has caused much alarm in that city.—London papers now admit that the Boers have captured 25 cannon from the British forces since the beginning of the war.—Typhoid fever is increasing among the Boer prisoners at Simonstown, while fever and dysentery is increasing at Ladysmith.—The South African League is demanding the annexation of the Transvaal and Orange Free State.—The Queen disembarked at Kingstown, Ireland, at 11.30 this morning, proceeding afterwards to Dublin in the Lord Mayor's coach.

APR. 5.—Many messages have been sent to the Prince of Wales, congratulating him on his escape from assassination yesterday, among which was one from Dr. Leyds, the Transvaal representative.—The London press in general holds the European press, particularly the Belgian press, responsible for the anarchist attempt on the life of the Prince of Wales. (The press in general is largely responsible for the reactionary and bloodthirsty spirit shown all over the world. Something has evidently gone wrong with the manufacture of printer's ink, for there is no evidence of kindness left in it.)—The ceremony of delivering to the Queen the keys of Dublin occurred today.

Advices from Pretoria say that the Transvaal government has ordered the expulsion of all British subjects remaining in that country on the ground that they will become spies in case of the invasion of the Transvaal.—Large bodies of Boers are reported from the vicinity of Wepener, southeast of Bloemfontein.

Lord Roberts has ordered the arrest of various functionaries in Bloemfontein and neighboring towns on the charge of being in communication with the Boers. (Was the first report incorrect that they had received the British with open arms?—It is said that the encounters of Saturday last various Free State burghers who had made their submission, were seen in the ranks of the Boers.

—On March 31st the Boer forces investing Mafeking suffered simultaneous attacks from the garrison on one side and Col. Plumer on the other, both of whom were repelled. The British left about 20 men killed on the field and Col. Plumer's camp was taken.

APR. 6.—Dix before yesterday Gen. Methuen surprised and surrounded a small detachment of Boers commanded by Col. Villebois Mareuil, who was killed. The Boers had 7 killed and 62 wounded and captured. (Col. Villebois Mareuil served as chief of staff to Gen. Joubert.) The British losses were one officer and 7 men killed, and many wounded.—Telegrams from Bloemfontein state that yesterday the Boers captured five companies of infantry at Reddersburg, near Bethanie. Another telegram says there were three companies of Irish riflemen and two of mounted infantry, consisting of 40 men.—Gen. Gatere went to their relief, but arrived too late.—In the vicinity of Bloemfontein, a detachment of British troops marching north were surrounded by Boers, and after twenty hours firing were compelled to surrender.—Another telegram says that Commandant Delarey had repulsed a force of British troops at Glen, which was compelled to return to Bloemfontein with heavy loss.—The war office has received a telegram stating that in the suburbanly contested fight at Sunnookop the British losses numbered 450.—A telegram from Boer headquarters says that in the fight at Bushmans kop (of which we have had very little information) the Boers captured 389 British and a quantity of important documents showing British plans for invading the Transvaal, dated 1897, 1898 and 1899.

Advices received today from the Gold Coast report serious disturbances among the Asanteh. The British resident in Koomassie, with his wife, are shut off from the coast.

APR. 7.—Lord Roberts informs the war office that in the engagement at Reddersburg the Boers numbered 3,200 men with five cannons, while the British force consisted of 591 men. The British losses were 8 killed, 33 wounded and 550 prisoners. (Another telegram says the war office announces the losses as 10 killed, 35 wounded and 546 prisoners.)—The death of Col. Villebois Mareuil is confirmed.—The Boers are becoming very active in the vicinity of Bloemfontein. The destruction of the waterworks is causing but slight inconvenience, owing to the great number of wells and cisterns in the city.—At Simon's town 14 Boer prisoners have made their escape.—Telegrams from Accra, on the Gold Coast, state that the situation since March 23 is unchanged. The authorities consider the situation to be serious.—Various press correspondents at St. Petersburg state that large bodies of Russian troops are being moved south from Moscow.

The Queen was driven through the streets of Dublin yesterday, principally in the interests of the poor.—The newspaper *United Irishman* has been prosecuted for publishing an article entitled "The Queen Famine."

APR. 8.—Among the arrests of burghers near Bloemfontein is a brother of President Steyn.—The British forces captured near Reddersburg surrendered only after exhausting its ammunition. The citizens of the town then hauled down the British and hoisted the Free State flag.—A Pretoria telegram says that in the fight at the Bloemfontein waterworks the Boers captured 11 guns, 2 wagonloads of ammunition, many wagonloads of provisions and mules, and made prisoners 11 officers and 362 men.—In England the peace movement is steadily increasing.—The Ashantee revolt is causing much uneasiness.

APR. 9.—A telegram from Aliwal North of the 7th says that four companies of Irish fusiliers and two companies of volunteers which occupied Rouxville, had been compelled to withdraw after a sharp fight with the Boers. They reached that place under the protection of two squadrons of cavalry sent to their relief by Gen. Brabant.—It is stated that the burghers of the southern districts of the Free State are again taking up arms. A strong force of them has assembled at Wallist, near Rouxville.—A Capetown telegram says that Gen. Gatere has left for Bethanie with a strong force, for the purpose of guarding the Boers' communications. As a strong Boer force is said to be operating south of Bethanie, an encounter is anticipated.—The *Daily Mail* fears that the Boers will be able to destroy the railway bridge at Aliwal North, which will greatly prejudice the Boer communications.—A report is current in London that the Boers have captured a supply train with a guard of 500 men.—On Saturday there was a violent bombardment of the Boer positions at Warrenton, after which Gen. Methuen advanced against them, the Boers retiring to Phokwane.—The Barkly East colony is very rebellious.—At Simon's town typhoid fever is extending from the Boer prisoners to the inhabitants.—At Dublin the cornerstone of the new Victoria Hospital was laid with imposing ceremonies.—The governor of the Gold Coast, Sir Frederick Mitchell Hodgson, asks for reinforcements to suppress the rebels at Koomassie.—The 8th division under Sir Leslie Rundle has been ordered to Kimberley.

United States.

APR. 4.—Mr. William Davis, who recently returned from the Transvaal, says that city of Pretoria is so well defended that it will be impossible to take it.—Reports are current that Admiral Dewey will be a candidate for the presidency.—It is asserted that the partisans of President McKinley have undertaken to secure his re-election in case he intervenes in the Anglo-Transvaal war and secures the independence of the two republics. (We very

much doubt the story. And in case it is true, President McKinley had better lose his reelection than meddle in a war which does not concern the United States in any material sense. One can afford to lose the presidency on such conditions.)

APR. 6.—The naval appropriations cover an expenditure of \$57,000,000. (Imperialism comes high; and so does jingoism.) The naval committee proposes the construction of two battleships, three armored cruisers and three protected cruisers.

APR. 7.—Telegrams from Porto Rico of 5th inst. report that 2,000 native laborers have assaulted the blacks imported by the English, who have secured all the important public works. The riot was suppressed by the troops.—Gen. O'is has been relieved of his command in the Philippines, and Gen. Mac Arthur appointed to succeed him.—The pro-Boers insist that Argentina is violating neutrality in selling horses for the British army in South Africa.

APR. 9.—Sympathy with the South African republics is increasing in the United States.—An immense pro-Boer meeting has been held at Washington at which several prominent politicians were present.—The New York Herald says the United States has acquired a strip of territory ten miles wide in Nicaragua, for the interoceanic canal. This is semi-officially denoted.—The military commanders in the Philippines have asked for reinforcements aggregating 10,000 men.

France.

APR. 3.—It is reported that the Duke of Orleans has resolved to sell York House and abandon his residence in England altogether.—The celebrated mathematician Joseph Bertrand died today, at 78 years of age.

APR. 4.—It is asserted that the project of an amnesty to persons connected with the Dreyfus case has been definitely postponed.—The *Matin* says that the European foreign office are asking explanations from Portugal in regard to the authorization to land British troops at Beira.

APR. 5.—The French press is unanimous in denouncing the anarchist attempt on the life of the Prince of Wales.—The French press condemns Argentina for non-observance of the rules of neutrality in selling horses for South Africa.

APR. 7.—The death of Col. Villebois Mareuil has caused a deep impression in France.—Telegrams from Shanghai say that France, the United States, Great Britain and Germany are acting together in demanding the Tsungli-yamen, in China, the dissolution of the secret society, known as the "Boxers," within a period of two months.—A telegram from Djibouti says a great battle was fought March 19th in the Ogaden region, between Christians and Mohammedans, the former being victorious.

Spain.

APR. 3.—An excellent impression has been caused at Madrid by the suppression in the Argentine national hymn of some phrases offensive to the pride of Spain. (Lord Salisbury's allusion to moribund nations seems to have been fully deserved.)—The sessions of the cortes have been adjourned until May next.

APR. 9.—Disturbances have appeared in the province of Murcia because of the increased cost of tobacco.

Belgium.

APR. 4.—A great meeting was held in Brussels today, at which various deputies spoke against the course Great Britain is pursuing in South Africa. A temperate resolution was adopted expressing a desire for the early cessation of hostilities, the same to be presented to the British minister for transmission to his government.—At 5.35 p. m., as the Prince and Princess of Wales were leaving the Nord railway station at Brussels, enroute for Copenhagen, a youth, named Spido, fired two shots into their coach, but happily without hitting any one. He was immediately arrested.

APR. 5.—The entire Belgian press condemns the act of the anarchist Spido, and regrets that the capital of Belgium should have been the scene of so dastardly an outrage.—The magistrate who first interrogated Spido is convinced that he was not alone in planning the assault.

APR. 6.—In his examination today the anarchist Spido denounced a man named Deckers as an accomplice, who was immediately arrested.

Portugal.

APR. 4.—In the chamber the minister of foreign affairs, Sr. Vago Brito, says the permission granted to Great Britain to transport troops and munitions from Beira to Umbali, across Portuguese territory, was made in accordance with international treaties.

APR. 9.—The minister D. Carlos I. left Lisbon today for Beira, having Gen. Cunha, special ambassador, on board.—Opinion is divided over the permission given to British forces to cross Portuguese territory at Beira. The government organs insist that Portugal is obliged to grant permission under the treaty of 1891. (Of course, the Transvaal is now authorized to make reprisals.)

Germany.

APR. 6.—A report is current in Berlin that the United States has leased the Galapagos islands from Ecuador for a long period.

APR. 7.—The military critic Wertenberg considers the situation of the British in the Free State is bad and that Bloemfontein in this campaign will prove to be a second Moscow.

APR. 8.—A celluloid factory at Leipzig was destroyed by fire, seven persons losing their lives.

Miscellaneous.

APR. 7.—A Rome telegram says the revolution in China is increasing.—International arbitration was adopted by the lower house at the Hague yesterday. (And of what avail will it be? No strong power will accept arbitration unless it suits its convenience. The idea is a farce as it now stands.) A Copenhagen telegram reports that the Prince of Wales to have said that one of the bullets fired by Spido glanced off his head.

APR. 8.—The foreign ambassadors at Constantinople have protested against the increased import duties.—England has closed her ports to Argentine cattle.

APR. 9.—The negotiation between Russia and Corea for some land at Masumpo has failed. The Russian government now wants Corea never to cede the island of Koje to any other foreign power.—The Austrian emperor will visit Berlin in May.—In Sydney 93 new cases and 29 deaths of bubonic pest, have been reported in the last few days.

THE NEW TAXES.

Yesterday's *Siglo* laughs to scorn the idea that the government will either solicit, or the chambers consent to, the *scandalous* discussion of the proposed new internal taxes; and, in order to prove that there is no grand mystery about the matter, it reproduces the principal portion of the message presented to the chambers on Saturday last, and in which the new taxes are proposed. From this we condense the following information:—

The new taxes:—on a ticles of consumption, as follows: Refined sugar in general, 15 cents the kilo;—Shelled rice, 1 cent the kilo;—Native made wines, 2 cents the litre;—Imported wines whose alcoholic strength exceeds 16 degrees centesimal, for each degree or fraction of degree in excess of 16 cent per litre;—Bitters, vanilla and similar liquors, cognac, etc and other alcoholic drinks made in the country, including artificial wines, up to 20 degrees Centigrade, equivalent to 52.5 degrees centesimal, 10 cents the litre, and those of greater alcoholic strength in proportion.

The message calls attention to the deficit created for the treasury, firstly by the assignment of the 2 1/2 % extra duty to the port fund; secondly by the extraordinary expenditure of \$725,711 to meet outstanding engagements of the previous administration and which has absorbed part of the revenue of the present period; and finally the decrease in certain revenues caused by laws protective of certain industries. The deficit thus created the executive estimates roughly at \$600,000, and this it thinks will be met by the creation of the taxes now proposed. The tax of 1 1/2 cents per kilo on sugar is less than that charged in many other countries. The annual importation is about 15 1/2 million kilos, of which 7 millions are refined in the country. The revenue from the tax is estimated at \$225,500. The rice imported, shelled, or unshelled, is calculated at 4,200,000 kilos, so the tax will yield \$12,000. The amount of native made wine is calculated at over 14 1/2 million litres, but on account of the difficulty of fiscalisation, the executive has taken 9 millions as its base of calculation, and estimates the tax at 180,000. The imported wines affected reach some 12 million litres, and the tax will consequently yield \$240,000. The alcoholic drinks manufactured here are estimated at over 600,000 litres, and the tax at \$60,000. The total amount of revenue from the new taxes should therefore be \$750,500, which leaves a margin of \$150,000 over the deficit of \$600,000, for expenses of collection and errors of calculation.—*Montevideo Times*, Mar. 29.

HOW BOERS FIGHT.

The Berlin correspondent of the *London Morning Leader* writes as follows under date of March 13:—

A German officer who is acting as war correspondent for the *Lokal-Anzeiger* with the Boer army says:—

"There is something very comic in the Boer style of fighting. When the enemy attack a position held by, say 500 Boers, only 200 of these actually fight, the others remain quietly behind in the laager, where they prepare the meals, or chat and smoke. Whenever one of them feels inclined he joins the fighting, but as soon as he is tired he returns to the laager. No one says a word to him; each Boer is his own general."

Referring to Spion Kop, the correspondent says he could look down on the position the English had taken up on the plateau in the night before 23 June. He saw the huge stone wall they had erected, and computed their number at 1,500. Opposed to them were 70 to 80 Boers.

He estimates that in the principal fight, which resulted in the withdrawal of the English, 3,000 to 4,000 English were defeated by 200 to 250 Boers. He adds: "I can only account for this result from the fact that the English were excited, and therefore most of their bullets passed harmlessly over our heads, while the Boers maintained a wonderful calm, and only shot when they were sure of hitting."

"The Kafirs kept their masters supplied with ammunition and water."

"When all was over," he says, "the sight on the plateau was awful, the dead bodies of the Englishmen were piled against the entrenchment they had constructed. Most of them were shot in the head with Maxims. I have taken a photo of the terrible scene, and if the plates come out well, I shall send one to Chamberlain."



# THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor

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Subscription: 10800 per annum for Brazil; 22500 per six months

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141, Broadway, New York

Messrs. Street & Co.,

30 Cornhill, London

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181, Queen Victoria Street,

and by Messrs. C. F. Hammett & Co., São Paulo. Notices of marriages, births and deaths 2500 each. SINGLE COPIES: 800 réis; for sale at the office of publication, at the Cassa Americana in São Paulo, do Ouvidor, and at the Cassa Americana in São Paulo.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—

79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

POST OFFICE ADDRESS:— Caixa 258.

RIO DE JANEIRO, APRIL 10th, 1900.

The anarchist attempt on the life of the Prince of Wales at Brussels on the 4th instant is an act which can not be too strongly condemned nor too promptly punished. Whether the mania for assassinating rulers is a species of insanity or a conspiracy of men with anarchical schemes, the situation remains the same—all established government is threatened and unless every crime is punished anarchy must surely result. Aside from questions of national policy, for which the British sovereign is not responsible, there can be no doubt that the success of an anarchist attempt on the life of the Prince of Wales would be deplorable from every point of view. It could not affect the succession to the British throne, and it could not influence the course of events throughout the world except to make the British people more determined to carry out their purposes and less sympathetic with the political fugitives of other countries who are accustomed to seek their shores for security. On the contrary, it would do incalculable harm, for the Prince unquestionably exerts an influence for moderation and liberal ideas which would be greatly missed, as his illustrious father did before him. Without such an influence, England would soon feel the spur of violent, strong-headed wills, as has occurred at other periods in her history and in other countries. We believe that the opinion is general and well-founded that were the Prince of Wales to be made a victim in any such anarchist attempt, the evil consequences would be felt in every part of the world and would lead to incalculable harm. That this is recognized even by England's enemies is shown by the prompt congratulations sent in from every part of the world, in which every good citizen of every nationality cordially and earnestly joins.

Much has been written already of the steadily-rising tide of anarchy throughout the world, but it may be doubted whether the true source of the evil is really understood. Life is made up of events and influences which act and react upon us, forming character and career in the individual, building up and then overthrowing nations when acting upon us in the aggregate and through long periods of time. Misgovernment and oppression may for the moment succeed, but in the long run the reaction will come and with it a terrible penalty. Cruelty and injustice may pass unpunished for generations, but that retribution will come let no one doubt. Spain is now suffering penalties for the ruthless tyranny with which she governed her new possessions, and Italy is likewise atoning with her life for the centuries of crime and oppression which crushed character and conscience out of her people. Why is it that so many of these anarchist assassins come from Italy? Let Ouida answer and tell us how minute and searching is the tyranny

which oppresses her people. Hunger, ignorance, tireless and relentless persecution, enforced military service, exaggerated class distinctions enforcing the degradation of the one and the exaltation of the other, increasing burdens of taxation, the enforced dissolution of home ties and influences—all these and more are tending to breed discontent and create anarchists. Those who lead peaceful, untroubled and happy lives do not furnish assassins nor conspirators. If we are to free ourselves from this horrible incubus, we must do away with the things which make for poverty, discontent and crime. Governments must seek to make contented men and women of their subjects, and then there will be no cause for fear.

## THE DECREASE IN REVENUE.

In our last issue we published returns of the combined receipts of the Rio de Janeiro custom-house and general revenue office for the 1st quarter of the present year, showing that in comparison with those for the corresponding period of 1899 there had been a decrease of 8,441,729\$196 and in comparison with those for the first quarter of 1898 a decrease of 10,716,056\$299.

The returns from the Santos custom-house, whose importance is next to that of Rio de Janeiro, are proportionally still more unfavorable. The receipts of that custom-house for the first quarter of the last three years were as follows:

1898.....	9,203,406\$160	1,770,320\$906
1899.....	7,533,085\$254	2,917,229\$112
1900.....	4,585,856\$142	2,917,229\$112
Total decrease...		4,717,550\$018

From the foregoing it will be seen that in the first quarter of 1900 in comparison with that of 1899 the decrease was nearly 40 per cent and in comparison with that of 1898 over 50 per cent.

Under normal circumstances the development of a country's resources resulting from the increase in population produces a constant increase in revenue. In some favored regions possessing varied resources revenue continues to increase even when disturbing influences retard the progress of development. Wise governments, when they perceive a diminution in the rate of increase, take warning in time and proceed to relieve the people of part of their burdens. This is what the Brazilian government should have done in 1897, when it perceived that the large revenue produced by exorbitant taxation in 1896 had depleted the sources from which it was drawn, causing a financial and commercial crisis whose unfavorable effect on public revenue was shown by the returns made public. Instead, however, of being warned by such significant symptoms, the government has recklessly aggravated the evil by constantly increasing the burdens of the people.

Among the custom-houses whose receipts for a while continued to show a slight increase in spite of these disturbing influences was that of Bahia. Even so late as the first quarter of 1899 this increase was maintained. It has since, however, given way under the strain and the returns for the first quarter of the present year show a large decrease in revenue. The following is a statement of the receipts of that custom-house for the first quarter of the last three years:

1898.....	5,011,107\$125	
1899.....	5,133,275\$754	
Increase.....		122,168\$399
1900.....	2,877,414\$520	
Decrease.....		2,255,861\$234
Net decrease....		2,133,692\$905

The decrease was over 40 per cent. The returns from Pernambuco are more favorable. The receipts for the first quarter of the three years were as follows:

1898.....	4,238,357\$804	
1899.....	4,180,190\$146	
Decrease.....		58,167\$656
1900.....	4,231,865\$455	
Increase.....		51,675\$309
Net decrease....		6,492\$347

Recapitulating, we find that the returns of the aggregate receipts of the Rio de Janeiro general revenue office and the four important custom-houses of Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Bahia and Pernambuco show for the first quarter of the present year in comparison with that of 1899 a decrease of 13,593,465\$139 and in comparison with that of 1898 a decrease of 17,573,791\$569.

EFFORTS are being made in this city to obtain a modification in that clause in the gas company's contract which permits it to exact from consumers a cash deposit to guarantee the payment of accounts. Such a clause should never have been included in the contract, for it is virtually giving the company free working capital at the expense of consumers. Inasmuch as landlords have the custom of exacting a *carta de fiança* from their tenants, to secure the payment of rent, they might easily make it cover gas bills, as many do. In that case the landlord should be held responsible for all unpaid gas bills. To make the unfortunate tenant put up a cash deposit is surely a harsh and unfair exaction.

AN unpleasant controversy has arisen in Portuguese official circles here, which is causing much outside comment. It would seem that through the error of a clerk, the bills of health issued from the Portuguese consulate on two occasions stated that cholera existed here, the clerk entering the number of deaths from variola in the wrong place. On the second occasion, complaint was made to the sanitary authority, who at once carried the matter to the government. The complaint was eventually taken to the Portuguese minister, who, in his anxiety to please the Brazilian government, at once set out to secure the removal of the consul. The latter has many friends and supporters in the Portuguese colony, and is not disposed to retire, and a controversy has therefore resulted which sober-minded members of the Portuguese colony are deeply regretting. The feeling subsists that the minister, who seems to look upon his official duties as a mission to exchange compliments, has made a serious mistake.

It would appear that the Rio Acre revolution is about to enter upon a new phase, and in this we may learn why it is that the Amazonas state government was so anxious to pay the adventurer Galvez a large sum of money for delivering up all his papers and then leaving the country. It is said at Pará (though we can not endorse everything said at Pará) that Galvez now demands 2,000,000\$ from the governor of Amazonas and threatens important disclosures in case it is not paid. It is evident that there has been some secret relationship between the Acre revolutionists and important persons at Manaus, and in the interests of public morality the truth should be exposed. The offer to pay Galvez four hundred odd contos for his archives conditional on his leaving the country was so exceptional and mysterious, that suspicions naturally followed. Why should the representative of the state of Amazonas make such an offer? And why should he want the archives? The territory is nominally Bolivian and the revolution was against Bolivia. Amazonas has therefore nothing to do with Galvez's archives. They belong by right to Bolivia, and the proper custodian in the meantime is the federal government of Brazil. The anxiety of the Amazonas state government to get possession of Galvez's papers, and the hurried offer to supply him with money to leave the country, affords reasonable grounds for suspecting that there is something in this affair which the state government of Amazonas wishes to conceal.

## PROVINCIAL NOTES

—It is anticipated that all the houses in S. Carlos do Pinhal will be connected with the new water supply before the end of the current month.

—A Montevideo telegram of the 5th says that Rio Grande families are beginning to pass over into Uruguay at Rivera. The situation in Rio Grande is beginning to look stormy again.

—The appearance of yellow fever in Boitava, São Paulo, fortunately did not lead to an epidemic. Only five deaths had occurred up to the 31st ult., when the contagion appeared to have been stamped out.

—Two thieves entered a house in Campos on the morning of the 6th, tied the mistress of the house to a bed, and then began to ransack the house. They secured a bank pass book, some jewellery and 372\$ in cash, when they were frightened away by a knock at the door.

—It has been telegraphed to Pernambuco that at a preliminary political caucus in Rio, composed of course of members of the ring which governs us, a proposition was rejected which provided that at the opening of congress the delegations vouchered for by the state governments should be allowed to take their seats. The prospect is that there are so many contests the chamber will be unable to arrange a quorum.

—Dr. Muniz Freire has been proclaimed governor of the state of Espírito Santo.

—The annual general meeting of St. Paul's Church in São Paulo is to be held to-day.

—The threatened epidemic of yellow fever at Casa Branca, São Paulo, has nearly disappeared. There were only two cases under treatment in hospital on the 5th inst.

—The epidemic of yellow fever in Sorocaba is now declining. On the 5th inst. there were 21 cases under treatment in the isolated hospital, no new cases were received, one patient was discharged, leaving 20 at the end of the day. Outside 4 new cases were reported in private residences.

—In Tietê, São Paulo, where there has been a slight increase in yellow fever, there were 5 new cases reported on the 5th inst. There were 18 cases under treatment in the hospital, 4 new cases were admitted during the day, and one death occurred, leaving 21 cases at the end of the day.

—A telegram from Pernambuco on the 3rd inst. advised the minister of finance that the *pagadoria* of the *delegação fiscal* in that city had been broken open the night before and the sum of 194,000\$ was missing. A balance for the month of March had not been struck, consequently it could not be said with certainty that the money really had been taken the night before. The treasurer had been absent some days, and the *fiel* was in charge. He was at once suspended and placed under arrest.

## RAILROAD NOTES

—The Araraquara line, in São Paulo, which is an extension of the Paulista, is said to be in a very prosperous condition. It has redeemed 343 debentures and is paying interest on the others promptly. The line now has 22 kilometres under construction.

—A petition has been circulated in Campos asking the state government for a reduction in the Leopoldina tariffs. The suspension of return tickets, which is a very illiberal act on the part of an English company, has given great offence.

—The March traffic returns of the São Paulo railway (139 kilometres), compared with the same month of last year, give the following results:

Inward freight tons..	48,139	48,925
do since 1st Jan. "	159,315	129,407
Outward freights "	20,595	9,280
do since 1st Jan. "	67,036	43,343
Passengers carried.....	104,682	89,353
do since 1st Jan. ....	311,298	216,116
Inter-station traffic, tons..	17,552	14,711

—The estimated traffic receipts of the Leopoldina railway for the week ending March 31st were 214,000\$ in currency, against 199,749\$ in the corresponding week of last year, showing an increase of 14,251\$. The exchange rate was 8 5/32d., against 6 25/32d. last year, consequently the sterling equivalents were 17,273 this year against 15,644 last year, giving a sterling increase of 1,629. The aggregate receipts since 1st January were 2,133,614 against 2,111,484 in the same period of 1899, showing an increase of 22,210 in sterling.

—A Campos telegram of April 1st published in the *Journal do Commercio* on April 4th, says the elevation of tariffs and the suppression of return tickets on the Leopoldina railway had caused much annoyance there. On the 2nd another telegram announced that the rails on the Santo Antonio de Botão line had been torn up between Trees, Imaçães, Cambury, Vicira Braga, Parokera and Miracema, and a number of cattle guards were destroyed. The Communist press condemned the increased tariffs. The express from Niteroy was six hours late. On the 3rd another telegram stated that the express train had not come through, being unable to get beyond Rio Bonito.

—The manager of the Leopoldina railway has published a statement in which he says that there is nothing in the new schedule of freight and passenger rates that justifies the violent opposition which that schedule has excited. And it may be added that under normal circumstances no such opposition would probably be made. But among the people, who see their burdens constantly increasing and their resources diminishing, there is profound discontent, and it is consequently natural that any addition to those burdens, however slight it may be, should cause the utmost irritation. It is to this that we attribute the disturbances resulting from the adoption of the new schedule and not to the instigation of the opposition party in the state of Rio de Janeiro, which the *Pais*, always prone to mischief-making, alleges to be the cause.

## SHIPPING NOTES

—Telegrams from Bahia announce that the Italian cruiser "Etruria" left that port on the 2nd inst., and the American cruisers "Chicago" and "Montgomery" on the 3rd.

—Among the passengers arriving here yesterday by the L. & H. str. "Coleridge," was Mr. C. F. Hammett, of São Paulo. Mr. Hammett is a wide-awake American and has been home on a business trip, calling at Pará on his return.



The passengers who arrived in Rio on the 7th inst. from Europe, Pernambuco and Bahia, by the Pacific steamer "Orellana," were the following: Mrs. Schofield, son and infant, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Cooper and 2 children, Rev. and Mrs. Brown Morris, 3 children and Miss Brown Morris, Mr. J. A. Parago, wife and son, Mr. F. and Miss Holman, Dr. P. C. Beltrao, Miss Beltrao, Messrs. F. G. A. Lima, M. P. Gurgel, A. Gurgel, J. Soto Maior, and 75 third-class.

The Lamport & Holt steamer "Coleridge," which arrived in Rio on the 9th inst. from New York, Pernambuco and Bahia, brought the following passengers: Capt. and Mrs. Silva Lima, Mrs. Christina Cerqueira, Misses Lujiza and Theodisa Cerqueira, Dr. and Mrs. Aureliano Leal, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur C. Pinto, Miss Amrita C. Pinto, Mr. and Mrs. Clemente Mendes, Desembargador P. Montenegro, Dr. J. D. I. Lima, Messrs. S. J. Caughlin, A. G. Conley, C. F. Dol, F. L. R. Barros, C. F. Hammett, Jayme and Octavio S. Lima, Manoel L. Freitas, Armando S. Martins, Francisco J. L. Muniz, F. G. Lobo and 18 third-class. There were also 1 first-class passenger in transit for Porto Alegre.

LOCAL NOTES

It is stated in the Comercio de S. Paulo that Gen. Cantuaria, chief of staff of the army, is watched by police spies.

The Committee of the British Subscription Library wishes a copy of the old catalogue. Can any one of our readers meet the request?

The Portuguese minister has advised Sr. Barbosa Centeno, the Portuguese consul, that the government requires him to return to Lisbon.

On last Saturday officers of the navy caused mass to be said at the Catedral church for the soul of the late Admiral Saldanha da Gama.

We hear that Mr. Crawshaw who expects to leave for England next month, is planning a visit to Morro Velho before the end of the current month, probably during the fourth week.

We greatly regret to note that Mr. A. H. Davison, of the British Bank, was yesterday removed to the Strangers' Hospital suffering from a dangerous attack of yellow fever. His many friends are anxiously hoping for his speedy recovery.

Rio has lost her best tennis player the past week through the transfer of Mr. Percy Barry, of the London and Brazilian Bank, to its Para branch. Mr. Barry will be greatly missed by the R.C.A.A., and by a host of friends outside of cricket and tennis circles.

Mr. Crawshaw announces that there will be a church service at Petropolis on Tuesday April 17th at 9.30 a.m., with celebration of the Holy Communion. This will probably be his last service in Petropolis, and Mr. Crawshaw hopes to meet all English church people there on that occasion.

The telegraph editor of the Jornal do Commercio must have been temporarily muddled on the evening of 3rd inst. when he wrote out the cable message that the Queen had embarked for Ireland at Holyhead, New South Wales. The Journal ought to invest a few shillings in geographies and maps for office use.

On Wednesday the supreme court refused to issue a writ of habeas corpus in favor of Dr. Antonio Augusto Vieira, accused of the crime of conspiracy. It also refused to take cognizance of Councillor Andrade Figueira's application for the prosecution of the chief of police and his subordinates for abuse of authority.

The minister of finance has suspended certain employes charged with verifying the entries of employes in the time book, because he finds they are never at their posts at the close of office hours. If the minister proposes to make his subordinates keep full hours, he will have a task no less difficult than that of making them work.

The repairs to the organ in the British Church are now considered as finished, and we understand that an organ recital will be given by Mr. Savile on the 21st to enable the friends of the church to fully appreciate the good qualities of the instrument. There will be no admission fee, but a collection will be taken up to help cover a balance still owing on the repairs.

Dr. Candido de Oliveira Filho applied last week to the supreme court for a writ of habeas corpus in favor of the prisoners accused of the crime of conspiracy. The case will be heard to-morrow by the court. There is also an application for a writ of habeas corpus made specially in behalf of Major Idefonso, one of these prisoners. This case will also be heard to-morrow.

The English church service at the London and Brazilian Bank's chacara in Icarahy on the evening of 1st inst. was well attended, upwards of 70 persons being present. The offertory, which had been promised to the Kipling Fund, amounted to 156\$600, from which some small expenses must be deducted. Mr. Crawshaw is to be heartily complimented on the success of his evening services across the bay.

It is stated that President Campos Silles has decided to postpone his visit to Buenos Aires until September next. If he were to go away during May and June and leave the political stew to other cooks, he would probably enjoy life much more.

On last Thursday Joaquin Gomes Cardia and Esnigun Joaquin de Castro declared before the federal court of this district that they had not made the statements attributed to them by the chief of police in the conspiracy case. In view of the methods employed by the police authorities in making investigations very little confidence can be placed in the statements which they attribute to the persons whom they question.

The Paiz in yesterday's issue makes a violent attack on Dr. Coelho Rodrigues for dismissing citizen Eduardo Salamonde for cause from the office of inspector of instruction. Citizen Eduardo Salamonde is one of the editors of O Paiz, which says that the dismissal is illegal. If the dismissal is really illegal, as the Paiz asserts, it is to be hoped that that journal, now that it begins to suffer from illegal acts, will cease to encourage them.

Reports are already beginning to circulate in regard to what is going to happen when congress meet. According to one of these reports some of the claimants of seats have already decided what their course of action will be if they are counted out. They will constitute a chamber of their own and hold their sittings at the Cassino Fluminense building. It is also reported that Dr. Seabra intends promoting the impeachment of Minister Murtilho.

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The frequent changes in the weather lately has caused a very considerable increase in illness, especially in gastric and malarial fevers. Our readers should remember that we are not yet out of the woods, and that simple precautions are even more necessary now than in the middle of the summer. Several bad cases of yellow fever have also appeared. It will be good policy to treat every case of fever as a possible case of yellow fever, so that there may be no delay in beginning proper treatment.

To the many unfavorable symptoms to which we have frequently been obliged to refer are now added the disturbances that have interrupted traffic on some of the lines of the Leopoldina railway. As our readers are aware, we have repeatedly warned the conservative classes that, unless they unite and make their legitimate influence properly felt in the direction of public affairs, there is great danger that the various problems which the country has to confront will have a violent and disastrous solution.

On the 5th inst. the minister of foreign affairs telegraphed to the Brazilian minister at Lisbon in regard to the proceedings of the Portuguese consul in this city, Dr. Barbosa Centeno, and requested him to lay the matter before the Portuguese government and ask for the removal of the said official. On the 8th about two thousand members of the Portuguese colony here met and passed resolutions of sympathy with the consul, on whom many of them called later in the day. It is evident that the consul has the confidence and sympathy of the great majority of his countrymen here.

The lawyers of the persons accused of the crime of conspiracy are Councillor Candido de Oliveira and his son, Dr. Candido Mendes (one of the editors of the Jornal do Brazil), Dr. Pedro Tavares Junior (lieutenant-governor of the state of Rio de Janeiro), Dr. Lafayette Filho (son of Councillor Lafayette), Dr. Vicente Ouro Preto (son of Visconde de Ouro Preto), Dr. Pedro Moacyr (ex-congressman from Rio Grande do Sul), Drs. Isaias Guedes, Carvalho de Moraes, Duque Estrada, Pinto Lima, Carvalho Mourao, Cunha e Costa, Alberto de Carvalho, Octavio Kelly and Drumond. Councillor Andrade Figueira is conducting his own case, but it is understood that, if he is indicted, Visconde de Ouro Preto, Councillor Ferreira Vianna and Senator Ruy Barbosa, who have tendered him their services, will make speeches in his defence at the trial.

We have again the painful duty of recording another loss from yellow fever in our small British colony—Mr. William Cairns, of the Leopoldina railway staff, dying at the Strangers' Hospital on the morning of the 8th inst. and being buried at the Gambou cemetery on the evening of the same day. Mr. Cairns was sub-accountant of the Leopoldina railway, was looked upon as one of the most efficient members of its staff, and was highly popular in outside circles. He came up from Buenos Aires less than a year ago, and was widely known in Argentine railway circles. He was on the cricket field in the 1st and was sent to the hospital on the 2nd, but it was not thought that he had yellow fever until the 4th or 5th, when it was suddenly found that he was critically ill from that treacherous disease. His loss is a severe one to the railway, where his services were highly esteemed.

BIRTH. On the 3rd instant, at 55 Rua D. Veridiana, São Paulo, the wife of Edward W. Wyard, of a son.

DEATH. WYSARD.—On the 2nd instant, at 55 Rua D. Veridiana, São Paulo, EDUARDO DEMARIST, the infant son of Edward W. and Lula Beatrice Wyard.

PATRIOTIC WAR FUND. At a meeting of the committee of above fund held on the 6th inst., Mr. Harold J. Hampshire was elected treasurer, vacant through the decease of Mr. F. S. Youle. All those desirous of assisting are requested to send in their contributions to Mr. Hampshire at So Rua Theophilo Ottoni.

THE COMMITTEE. MONTHLY PATRIOTIC SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The honorary treasurer of the committee charged with the collection of monthly patriotic subscriptions for the service of the Kipling Fund has kindly sent us the following return for the month of February, which shows a total of Rs. 1,561\$800, of which has been forwarded to London. The subscriptions as received were deposited with the honorary treasurer, the late Mr. Frank Youle, in the London and River Plate Bank, and the following statement is from that bank:

Table with columns for date, name, and amount. Includes entries for Feb'y, 19th, 28th, 1st Mar, 3rd, 5th, 7th, and 7th Mar. Total amount: 1,561\$800.

E. A. O. E. Rio de Janeiro, 7th April, 1900. C. H. LLOYD, Accountant.

BUSINESS NOTES

The municipal council of Braganca, São Paulo, is proposing to make a loan of 300,000\$ for drainage works.

Much inconvenience is experienced by business men in São Paulo in getting their office books stamped. The officials are treating them with inattention, and appear to think they are conferring a favor by stamping them at all.

On the six days ending on the 7th inst. there were slaughtered for this market 2,395 heaves whose net weight was 960,027 lbs. Thus the quantity of meat supplied to this city averaged only 160,004 1/2 lbs. per diem. This is a very small quantity for a population which the board of health estimates at 780,000. But the people, we presume, are not able to pay for more.

The municipal council of S. José do Rio Pardo, São Paulo, is considering the proposal of a loan of 100,000\$ to pay the floating debt of the municipality. The loan is to be issued at 85, draw 12 per cent interest, and be paid off at the rate of 25 per cent a year. It is to be guaranteed by a mortgage on the revenue derived from the tax on industries and professions. The credit of S. José is apparently not at.

The custom-house has published the following statement of the official value of imports at the port of Rio de Janeiro during the year 1899:

Table listing imports from various countries: Argentina, Germany, France, United States, Portugal, Belgium, Italy, Chile, Spain, Austria, Holland, Switzerland, Sweden, Russia, and other countries. Total: 240,095,426\$64.

Imports in 1899: 229,362,876 164. Decrease: 10,730,552 700. The statement for 1899 includes non-dutiable imports. Whether that for 1898 also includes them we are not informed. The official value of the dutiable imports for 1899 was 220,636,984\$492.

FINANCIAL NOTES

The shortage in the state treasury of Rio Grande do Sul is said to amount to 92,000\$.

The Paiz of this morning says the government has resolved to send £ 400,000 to London out of the 25,000,000\$ it is to receive from the Banco da Republica. This, the Paiz says, will increase the balance at the government's disposal in London to £ 2,000,000.

The gold receipts of the custom-houses of Rio de Janeiro, Bahia and Pernambuco for the quarter ending on the 31st ult. were 2,205,259\$505, against 2,241,052\$111 in the first quarter of 1899. This year 15 per cent of the import duties were collected in gold and last year only 10 per cent. The decrease was 35,793\$706.

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

Table comparing 1900 and 1899 customs receipts for Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Bahia, Pernambuco, Santa Catharina, Victoria, Macaê, Maranhão, Jaraguá, Parahyba, Ceará, Parahyba, and Natal.

The following is a statement of gold receipts for the month of March at custom-houses reported up to this date:

Table comparing 1900 and 1899 gold receipts for Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Bahia, Santa Catharina, Pernambuco, Victoria, Penedo, Maranhão, Jaraguá, Parahyba, and Natal.

The revenue of the state of Bahia amounted last year to 10,951,767\$130, against 11,814,701\$602 in 1898. The ordinary expenditure amounted in 1899 to 12,918,000\$, against 13,370,000\$ in the previous year. The foreign debt amounted at the end of last year to 17,205,000 francs and the internal funded debt, bearing 5 1/2% interest, to 6,845,000\$. The floating debt at the end of the year was as follows:—deposits, 2,951,000\$; debt to the Bahia Gas Co. £ 30,000; balance of loan contracted last year in Rio de Janeiro, 2,700,000\$. The original amount of this loan, which bears 7% interest, was 3,000,000\$. The commission being 5%, the amount actually received by the state treasury was only 2,910,000\$.

The minister of finance reads The Rio News and is consequently aware that there are at least twice as many office-holders as there ought to be. He was consequently astounded when he went to the treasury the other day and found the place nearly deserted. "Is it possible," he asked, "that the paymaster makes a mistake month after month and gives the tax-payers' money to non-existent employes?" On making inquiries he found that the employes were not imaginary, but merely absent. Thereupon he made an example of four of them by suspending them for eight days. If the minister would spend more of his time in such work as this and less of it in trying to make people pay exorbitant taxes, the country would therefrom derive no little benefit. And if he could induce his colleague of the department of industry to call occasionally at the post-office to see how the public is served, we should certainly be very much obliged to him.

The revenue of the state of S. Paulo for last year was derived from the following sources:

Table listing revenue sources for S. Paulo: Export duties, Tax on transfer of property, Tax on transfer of property causa mortis, Transit tax, Stamp tax, Surtax, Sewerage rates, House tax, Sundry sources, and Extraordinary revenue. Total: 42,098,805\$535.

The foregoing figures we find in a printed copy of the governor's message, but, since in the same message the revenue is stated to have been 43,113,761\$051, several items (notably the product of the water rates) seem to have been omitted. The revenue for 1898 amounted to 42,279,559\$916. There was an increase in revenue derived from export duties, stamp tax, sewerage rates and house tax and a decrease in those derived from the tax on transfer of property, transit tax, surtax and sundry sources and also in extraordinary revenue.



—Last year the expenditure of the state of S. Paulo, which had been estimated at 39,499,225\$061, actually amounted, according to the governor's message, to only 39,793,800\$59. As the revenue, according to the same message, amounted to 43,113,761\$051, there was a balance of 6,319,957\$192. In 1898 there was a deficit of 12,924,968\$448, the expenditure having amounted that year to 55,274,220\$364. The financial improvement shown by these figures is very gratifying and we heartily congratulate the present state government on the wise policy of retrenchment from which this improvement has resulted. We trust that it will persist in this policy, for by curtailing expenses and reducing the burdens of the people it will husband and develop the resources of the state, which will thus be enabled to regain its lost prosperity.

COMMERCIAL.

Rio de Janeiro, April 10th, 1900.

Par value of the Brazilian milreis (1000) gold.	27 d.
do of the Brazilian milreis (1000) in U. S. coin at \$1.875 per £	54 7/8 cts
do \$1.00 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold.	18 3/4
do of £ 1 stg. in Brazilian gold.	8 9/10

Bank rate of exchange, official, on London to-day.	8 1/2 d.
Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (gold).	35 9/10
Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (paper).	39 1/8
Present value of the Brazilian mil reis in U. S. coin at \$1.875 per £	16 3/4 c.
Value of \$100 (U. S. coin) in Brazilian currency (paper).	69 3/4
Value of £ 1 sterling.	20 3/4

EXCHANGE.

April 2—Today's market was quiet without alteration of rates. Business was dull.

Official quotations on London were:	
Bank bills..... opening	8 5/16
do..... closing	8 5/16
Private bills..... opening	8 7/16
do..... closing	8 7/16

Official value of the milreis 301 reis gold.

April 3—The market remained unchanged and dull, and very little business was transacted.

Official quotations on London were:	
Bank bills..... opening	8 1/4
do..... closing	8 1/4-8 3/16
Private bills..... opening	8 3/16-8 7/16
do..... closing	8 3/16-8 5/16

Official value of the milreis 298-301 reis gold.

April 4—There was very little animation in the market and only a small amount of transactions reported.

Official quotations on London were as follows:	
Bank bills..... opening	8 1/4
do..... closing	8 1/4
Private bills..... opening	8 7/16
do..... closing	8 5/16-8 3/16

Official value of the milreis 299-301 reis gold.

April 5—Today's market was a trifle more animated, but business remained stagnant.

The official quotations on London were:	
Bank bills..... opening	8 1/4
do..... closing	8 5/16
Private bills..... opening	8 7/16
do..... closing	8 1/2-8 1/4

Official value of the milreis 301 reis gold.

April 6—Speculation made the aspect of the market more animated than hitherto, and in consequence a fair business was done.

Official quotations on London were:	
Bank bills..... opening	8 3/16
do..... closing	8 3/16-8 7/16
Private bills..... opening	8 7/16-8 1/2
do..... closing	8 1/4

Official value of the milreis 303 reis gold.

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND

BALANCE SHEET, 31ST MARCH, 1900.

<b>Assets:</b>	
Guaranteed accounts.....	5,075,441\$56
Head office, branches and agencies.....	17,058,218 950
Bills receivable.....	5,097,290 622
do discounted.....	13,351,474 520
do pledged.....	1,614,068 224
Securities pledged.....	5,307,562 000
do deposited.....	12,715,579 200
Cash, in current funds.....	18,777,148 367
	76,186,914\$321
<b>Liabilities:</b>	
Capital subscribed (1 mark = \$1000).....	10,000,000\$000
Deposits in account current:	
With interest.....	10,095,411 633
Without interest.....	14,753,958 432
Head office, branches and correspondents.....	8,623,886 577
Deposits with fixed maturity.....	13,256,271 633
Securities pledged and on deposit.....	19,637,549 744
Sundry accounts.....	4,491,387 465
	76,186,914\$321
E. O. E.	
Directors—Petersen — Gutschkow.	

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED

Capital..... £ 1,500,000  
do paid up..... 750,000  
Reserve Fund..... 600,000

BALANCE SHEET, 31ST MARCH 1900.

<b>Assets:</b>	
Capital, uncalled.....	6,666,666\$670
Bills discounted.....	2,338,584 300
Bills receivable.....	10,550,251 720
Head office and branches.....	17,059,397 910
Loans, current accounts, etc.....	4,174,495 600
Securities for accounts current, etc.....	5,560,416 000
Sundry accounts.....	1,676,185 000
Cash.....	10,044,521 720
	58,961,483\$660
<b>Liabilities:</b>	
Capital subscribed.....	13,333,333\$330
Deposits in account current, without interest.....	9,494,154 600
do in account current, with interest do fixed maturity.....	2,527,750 630
Head office and branches.....	6,734,017 880
Securities for accounts current, etc.....	7,853,797 400
Securities for accounts current, etc.....	5,560,416 000
Sundry accounts.....	12,671,099 800
Bills payable.....	14,191 500
	58,961,483\$660
E. O. E.	
Rio de Janeiro, 3rd April 1900.	
For the London and Brazilian Bank, Limited,	
F. S. Pryor Actg. Sub Manager.	
A. G. C. Blake, Actg. Accountant.	

BANQUE FRANÇAISE DU BRÉSIL.

BALANCE SHEET, 31ST MARCH, 1900.

<b>Assets:</b>	
Shareholders' uncalled capital.....	5,000,000\$000
Cash, in current funds.....	4,278,295 255
Branches and agencies.....	6,730,603 993
Bills discounted.....	2,338,688 855
Bills receivable.....	10,278,491 819
Guaranteed accounts current.....	4,131,838 720
Securities deposited.....	2,828,914 800
Securities pledged.....	8,349,791 600
Sundry accounts.....	3,473,495 142
	40,416,750\$861
<b>Liabilities:</b>	
Capital.....	10,000,000\$000
Accounts current, with and without interest.....	2,424,085 172
Accounts current with fixed maturity.....	2,159,627 547
Branches and agencies.....	10,278,491 819
Bills payable.....	869,331 400
Securities pledged and on deposit.....	11,318,626 201
Securities for loans, accounts current.....	3,997,995 320
Sundry accounts.....	40,416,750\$861
E. O. E.	
Rio de Janeiro, 5th April, 1900.	
For the Banque Française du Brésil,	
C. Blum, Director.	
V. Marsot, Accountant.	

THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.

Capital 50,000 shares at £ 20 £ 1,000,000  
do paid up..... 500,000  
Reserve Fund..... 349,000

BALANCE SHEET, 31ST MARCH, 1900.

<b>Assets:</b>	
Capital, uncalled.....	4,444,444\$440
Bills discounted.....	2,781,820 040
Loans, guaranteed accounts, etc.....	1,168,782 140
Bills receivable.....	3,533,999 230
Head office and branches.....	6,774,782 900
Securities for loans, accounts current, etc.....	6,385,688 000
Sundry accounts.....	1,718,490 420
Cash.....	4,517,875 620
	31,109,860\$270
<b>Liabilities:</b>	
Capital.....	5,888,888\$880
Deposits in account current, without interest.....	2,830,000 560
do in account current, with notice do fixed maturity and by bills.....	1,512,827 220
Head office and branches.....	6,750,097 150
Loans, guaranteed accounts, etc.....	6,095,102 540
Securities pledged and on deposit.....	3,405,285 490
Bills deposited.....	1,222,513 410
do, payable.....	114,824 350
Sundry accounts.....	4,899,310 700
	31,109,860\$270
E. O. E.	
Rio de Janeiro, 5th April, 1900.	
For the British Bank of South America, Limited,	
J. W. Appin, Actg. Manager.	
Frank Dodd, Accountant.	

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED

Established in 1862.

Capital..... £ 1,500,000  
do paid up..... 900,000  
Reserve fund..... 1,000,000

BALANCE SHEET OF THE RIO BRANCH, 31ST MARCH, 1900.

<b>Assets:</b>	
Bills discounted.....	3,618,631\$560
Bills receivable.....	7,647,018 520
Loans, guaranteed accounts, etc.....	1,044,403 570
Head office, agencies and branches.....	3,405,285 490
Securities for loans, guaranteed a/c etc.....	1,742,639 200
Securities deposited.....	16,398,853 850
Sundry accounts.....	18,244,269 780
Values deposited.....	18,887,654 140
Cash.....	69,320,982\$500
<b>Liabilities:</b>	
Declared capital of this branch.....	1,500,000\$000
Deposits, fixed maturity and with notice do without interest.....	9,018,319 310
Sundry accounts.....	9,007,279 430
Securities pledged and on deposit.....	29,914,121 610
Bills payable.....	91,691 830
Head office, agencies and branches.....	11,297,414 730
	69,320,982\$500
E. O. E.	
Rio de Janeiro, 3rd April, 1900.	
For the London and River Plate Bank, Limited,	
A. H. Thomson, Actg. Manager.	
C. H. Lloyd, Accountant.	

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 10th April 1900.

**Exports.**  
Coffee.—The post week was a decidedly dull one in the coffee trade, the reported sales being only 28,000 bags, against 33,000 in the preceding week. The week began well and the sales promised a fair aggregate, but prices were raised 300 reis the arroba on Wednesday and the sales at once dropped, the remaining three days of the week showing a total of only 4,000 bags sold, and the shipments 4,500 bags. Yesterday there was little animation in the market, and the sales effected are said to have been at a small reduction on Saturday's quotations.  
Advices from abroad are to the effect that prices have slightly advanced. The sales during the week were: New York 125,000 bags, Havre 120,000, Hamburg 51,000, London 20,000—total 335,000 bags, against 203,000 in the same week of last year and 205,000 in the preceding week were as follows:

The detailed movements of the market during the week were as follows:	
<b>Ruling prices during the week for N. Y. Type No. 7 at Rio, and for Good Average at Santos, with daily reported sales at the former market.</b>	
Rio No. 7	Reported Santos, Good Average
per arroba	sales per 100 kilos
Apr. 2.....	13700-13700 5,000 bags. \$200
3.....	13 600-13 700 8,000 " 8 300
4.....	13 800-14 000 11,000 " 8 200
5.....	13 800-14 000 1,000 " 8 300
6.....	13 800-14 000 1,000 " 8 300
7.....	13 800-14 000 2,000 " 8 300

The shipments since our last report have been:	
36,253 bags for the United States	
2,938 " " Europe	
2,704 " " Cape of Good Hope	
3,152 " " River Plate, etc.	
15,067 bags.	

The following ships sailed with coffee last week:	
<b>United States:</b>	
Apr. 5 New York Br. str. Buffon.....	22,489 bags
<b>Europe:</b>	
Apr. 6 Southampton Br. str. Thames.....	2,011
7 Hamburg Germ. str. Ansonas.....	588
<b>Elsewhere:</b>	
Apr. 4 Montevideo Br. str. Clyde.....	163
Buenos Aires do.....	2,123
4 Coastwise.....	4,538

The receipts for the past week were 21,715 bags against 38,987 bags for the previous week and 62,662 bags for the week before.  
Brokers' quotations, according to New-York types were the following:

	April 7	March 31
No. 6.....	14\$500	14\$500
7.....	14 000	13 700
8.....	13 500	13 300
9.....	13 000	12 700

The stock in all hands was estimated this morning at 274,337 bags, against 296,444 bags a week ago. The Santos stock is reported at 407,950 bags.

The shipments of coffee during March, were 187,497 bags, with the following destinations:

<b>United States:</b>	
New York.....	114,493 bags.
Baltimore.....	21,905
New Orleans.....	8,797
	144,601
<b>Europe:</b>	
London.....	2,855
Marseilles.....	2,480
Trieste.....	1,265
Hamburg.....	1,212
Southampton.....	1,600
Bordeaux.....	700
Constantinople.....	500
Antwerp.....	250
Algiers.....	250
Genoa.....	200
Alexandria.....	20
	14,347
<b>Other countries:</b>	
River Plate.....	10,122
Valparaiso.....	59
	10,172
<b>Coastwise:</b>	
Northern ports.....	17,493
Southern ports.....	5,614
	23,107
Total.....	187,497

And shipped by the following exporters:	
Arbuckle Brothers.....	43,681
J. W. Donne & Co.....	33,938
W. F. McLaughlin & Co.....	17,900
Harkness & Co.....	14,750
Orstein & Co.....	11,241
Zenith, Ramos & Co.....	10,695
Guastav Trinks & Co.....	8,061
Levering & Co.....	7,068
P. S. Nicolson & Co.....	6,820
John Moore & Co.....	5,110
Roberto do Couto & Co.....	4,428
E. Johnston & Co.....	4,047
Norton, Megaw & Co.....	3,951
Castello Branco & Co.....	3,782
Edward Ashworth & Co.....	2,443
Guastav Gudgong & Co.....	2,274
Guastav Trinks & Co.....	1,792
Pierre Pradez & Co.....	1,505
Rich. Riemer & Co.....	1,192
Jorge Ashworth & Co.....	1,082
Naumann, Gepp & Co.....	1,000
Auguste Leubli & Co.....	1,000
Karl Valis & Co.....	800
Empresa Industrial Brasileira Pignera & Irmao.....	194
Dabelow & Wilberg.....	178
Castello Branco & Co.....	100
Fonseca Silva & Co.....	100
Machado & H. Santos.....	100
Sundry.....	147
Total.....	187,497

The movement in the coffee market during the nine months of the present crop-year, as compared with the two preceding years, was as follows, in bags of 60 kilos:

<b>Entries:</b>			
1897-98.....	1898-99.....		
1899-1900.....	1900-1901.....		
Railway.....	1,984,359	1,442,538	1,445,447
Coastwise.....	739,885	286,043	291,376
Inside harbor.....	918,881	894,078	1,224,086
In transit.....	200,615	135,589	112,142
Total.....	3,843,740	2,758,788	3,063,066
<b>Shipments:</b>			
1897-98.....	1898-99.....	1899-1900.....	
United States.....	2,040,583	1,719,800	1,864,085
Europe.....	1,130,114	807,600	584,008
Cape of Good Hope.....	128,216	92,662	104,900
River Plate etc.....	75,626	59,895	65,559
Coastwise.....	131,653	141,419	179,381
Total.....	3,965,189	2,668,326	2,786,933

During the three months of the year, we exported 799,342 bags of coffee, for the following ports:

<b>United States:</b>	
New York.....	447,554 bags.
Baltimore.....	70,607
New Orleans.....	67,480
	585,641
<b>Europe:</b>	
Hamburg.....	16,281
Marseilles.....	15,509
Genoa.....	6,776
Trieste.....	6,674
Antwerp.....	4,281
London.....	3,415
Berlin.....	2,352
Southampton.....	1,800
Havre.....	804
Yokohama.....	520
Algiers.....	250
Barcelona.....	50
Alexandria.....	20
	58,442
<b>Other countries:</b>	
River Plate.....	15,944
Cape of Good Hope.....	5,900
Yokohama.....	1,150
Punta-Arcenas.....	30
	21,044
<b>Coastwise:</b>	
Northern ports.....	37,028
Southern ports.....	6,507
	43,535
Total.....	799,342

And shipped by the following firms:

J. W. Donne & Co.....	194,415
Hard, Rand & Co.....	98,945
Arbuckle Brothers & Co.....	95,504
W. F. McLaughlin & Co.....	64,060
Levering & Co.....	41,781
B. Johnston & Co.....	38,722
Orstein & Co.....	35,329
Karl Rische.....	24,238
Zenith, Ramos & Co.....	21,400
Naumann, Gepp & Co.....	16,347
John Moore & Co.....	15,500
Sequeira & Co.....	12,895
P. S. Nicolson & Co.....	7,900
Guastav Trinks & Co.....	6,819
Roberto do Couto & Co.....	6,493
Rich. Riemer & Co.....	5,897
Theodor Wille Co.....	5,600
Pierre Pradez & Co.....	5,333
Guastav Gudgong & Co.....	4,820
Norton, Megaw & Co.....	4,672
J. Ashworth & Co.....	4,517
Jorge Dias & Irmao.....	



SANTOS

According to the monthly report of the Associação Commercial do Santos, the receipts of coffee at that port during March aggregated 149,163 bags against 322,255 bags last year and 278,537 bags in 1898. Since 1st July last the receipts aggregated 5,297,997 bags against 4,863,613 bags in the preceding year and 5,597,859 bags in 1897-98.

The exports of coffee during March were as follows, in bags of 60 kilos:

Table with columns: NAMES OF EXPORTERS, BAGS, DESTINATION, BAGS. Lists various exporters like Arbnckie Brothers & Co., Nautmann, etc., and their destinations.

Monthly bulletin of the Santos coffee market during March, with daily receipts, sales, base, shipments and exchange.

Table with columns: RECEIPTS, Sales, Base, Shipments, Exch. on Lond. Rows show daily data for March 1900, comparing 1900 and 1899.

Imports.

Flour.—The arrivals were nil. The market is very firm and the stock of American flour is much reduced. The prices are higher as was expected at the preceding week, and we give below the latest quotations of the past week:

Table listing import prices for Flour, Tea, Richmond 1st, Baltimore 1st, Western and Interior, River Plate, Local Mills.

Codfish.—No receipts last week. The stock on first hands is greatly reduced, being 4,000 tubs of Gaspe, 3,000 of Halifax and 500 cases of Norwegian—a total of 7,500 packages. Importers quote at 65,500 per tub of Gaspe, 58,500 for Halifax and 52,500 per case of Norwegian. Broker's prices are unchanged.

Lard.—Receipts nil. American lard is now quoted from 85 to 900 reis per pound wholesale.

For K.—No arrivals. We quote Armour at 18,500 per kilo and P. T. George at 18,500 per pound wholesale.

Rice.—Only 50 bags arrived by the Coblenz from Bremen. Broker's continue to quote from 20,500 to 23,500 per bag of 60 kilos.

White Pine.—No receipts. Market nominal.

Blitz Pine.—There were no arrivals, and prices continue at 83,000 per dozen.

Spruce Pine.—No arrivals during the week. Quotations unchanged.

Swedish Pine.—Arrivals nil. Prices nominal.

Kerosene.—The receipts were nil. Price continues at 12,500 per case wholesale.

Rosin.—No arrivals. Market unchanged.

Turpentine.—No receipts. Quotations are nominal.

Cement.—The Coblenz arrived with 1,700 barrels from Antwerp. Prices continue unchanged.

Indian Corn.—No arrivals. The price continues to improve, and the bag of 62 kilos is now quoted from 18,500 to 19,500.

Bran.—Arrivals were nil. Native bran is now quoted at 48,500 per bag of 60 kilos.

Hay.—No arrivals. Prices continue from 350 to 380 reis per kilo wholesale.

Coal.—There were no arrivals.

Coal.—The receipts continue regular. Quotations are unchanged as shown in the following table:

Table listing coal prices for Pernambuco and Macaia, Bahia and Aracaj, Campos, Angra and Paraty, Parahyba, Alcohol of 36 to 38 deg, ditto 40 deg.

SHIPPING NEWS.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

APRIL 7. BAHIA BLANCA.—Br. bk. Dalhousie: 896 tons; Miles; ballast.

FREIGHTS.

NEW YORK.—50 cents and 5% primage per bag NEW ORLEANS 1/2. ANTWERP.—35 shillings and 5% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos. HAMBURG. LIVERPOOL. COPENHAGEN.—37 shillings, 6 d. and 5% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos. GENOA.—40 francs and 10% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos. MARSEILLES. BORDEAUX.—40 francs and 10% primage per ton of 900 kilos. HAVRE.—35 francs and 10% primage per ton of 900 kilos. TRIESTE.—45 shillings and 5% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos. LONDON.—30 shillings and 5% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos. SOUTHAMPTON. CAPE-TOWN.—50 shillings and 2 1/2% primage per ton. PORT NATAL. EAST LONDON. DELAGOA BAY. MOSSEL BAY. MONTEVIDEO.—34,000 per bag of 60 kilos. B. AIRS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

GENOA.—H. str. Las Palmas..... 325 bags of coffee MARSEILLES.—Fr. str. Bretagne..... 250 do do BORDEAUX.—Fr. str. La Plata..... 125 do do NEW ORLEANS.—Fr. str. Corsica..... 10,500 do do RIVER PLATE.—Fr. str. Cordillere..... 368 do do

Vessels Afloat & Chartered for Rio

Table listing vessels: Amazona (Rangoon 7 Mar), Bayard (Mobile), Belfast (Leith), Good News (Baltimore), Olivia (New York), Wenvoe (Cardiff).

Arrivals of foreign steamers.

Table with columns: DATE, NAME, FROM, CONSIGNED TO. Lists arrivals for April from various ports like Corsica, Olbers, Clyde, etc.

Departures of foreign steamers.

Table with columns: DATE, NAME, FOR, CARGO. Lists departures for April to various destinations like Santos, Newport, Buenos Aires, etc.

\* Calling at intermediate ports.

Foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, April 8th, 1900.

Table with columns: NAME, TONS, ARRIVED, FROM, CONSIGNED. Lists foreign sailing vessels from various countries like America, Bahia, Norway.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

Sales of Stocks and Shares.

APRIL 2. 45 Apolices, 58 (cert.) at rate of..... 858,400 1 do (cert.) do..... 870 1 do (cert.) do..... 870 45 do 1,500 (cert.) at rate of..... 845 45 do 1897 (reg.)..... 1,000 18 Emprestimo Municipal..... 160

APRIL 3. 154 Apolices, 58 (cert.) at rate of..... 848 20 do 1895 (cert.) do..... 875 2 do (reg.)..... 885 10 do 1897 (reg.)..... 1,010

APRIL 4. 68 Transporte e Carruagens..... 95,000 50 do do..... 95 88 Apolices, 58 (cert.) at rate of..... 885,000 13 do 1895 (cert.) do..... 845 3 do 1897 (reg.)..... 1,010 6 Emprestimo Municipal..... 159 20 deb. Jornal do Commercio..... 170

APRIL 5. 50 Apolices, 58 (cert.) at rate of..... 886,000 45 do do..... 885 30 do do..... 881 20 do 15,500 (cert.) do..... 848 20 do 1895 (reg.) do..... 850 45 do 1897 (reg.)..... 1,010 50 Emprestimo Municipal..... 160 4 do do..... 161 60 deb. Lloyd Brasileiro..... 72

APRIL 6. 155 Apolices, 58 (cert.) at rate of..... 882,000 10 do do..... 881 6 do (cert.) at rate of..... 880 2 do 1895 (reg.)..... 877 17 do 1897 (reg.)..... 1,010 85 Emprestimo Municipal..... 160

APRIL 7. 50 Commercial..... 210,000 15 Republica..... 193 11 do do..... 193,500

APRIL 8. 45 Commercial..... 210,000 8 Commercial..... 198 17 do do..... 200 100 Constructor..... 14,500 100 Depositos e Descontos..... 76 100 Republica..... 192

APRIL 9. 476 Construções Urbanas..... 45,500 50 Apolices, 58 (cert.) at rate of..... 886,000 45 do do..... 885 30 do do..... 881 20 do 15,500 (cert.) do..... 848 20 do 1895 (reg.) do..... 850 45 do 1897 (reg.)..... 1,010 50 Emprestimo Municipal..... 160 4 do do..... 161 60 deb. Lloyd Brasileiro..... 72

APRIL 10. 21 Depositos e Descontos..... 76,000 50 Lavoura e Commercio..... 113 30 Republica..... 193,500 77 do do..... 194

SATURDAY'S QUOTATIONS—S. PAULO.

Table listing various financial instruments and their prices, including Banco Commercial e Industria, Credito Real da Carteira J., Lavradores, Mercantil de Santos, S. Paulo, Ribeirão Preto, União de S. Carlos, etc.

SPANISH WINES

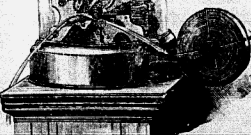
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Prices very low; less than those of the same wines in London. Can be obtained at all the principal hotels, restaurants, confeitarias and other first class houses.

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Berlin, C.—HELI GEGEISTSTRASSE, 8-9. HAMBURG—ALTERWALL, 78. MANNHEIM—F. 3, NO. 1. DANZIG—FR. KRÄMERGASSE, 4. PRAGUE—NEKAZANKAGASSE, 13. BRUNN—FRÜHLICHERGASSE, 23. VIENNA, L.—HOHENSTAUFENGASSE, 4. BUDAPEST, V.—MARIA-VALEFEGASSE, 12. BRAILA—STRADA GOLESCI, 2. ZURICH—POSTSTRASSE, 1.



Stocks and Bonds and Joint Stock Companies --- April 9th.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Franziskaner Bräu (dark)

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" " " 4 " 9 " " 9\$600
" " " 10 " 19 " " 9\$000
" " " 20 upwards... 8\$400

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N. B. The Nectandra Amara pills are formulated with the same doses of the Nectandra, in order that they may be sent by post all over the world with the least possible delay to supply the want of the Wine Elixir and Tinture of Nectandra Amara, which are liquid and cannot, therefore, be transported by the same rapid and sure means.

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TABLE OF DEPARTURES.

1899

Date	Steamer	Destination
1900		
Apr. 16	Danube	Montevideo and Buenos-Ayres.
" 18	Clyde	Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, Cherbourg and Southampton.

This Company will have steamers from and to  
 England three times a month.  
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Wordsworth.....	17th "
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