



THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY

VOL. XXVI.

RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 8TH, 1900.

NUMBER 19

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Reserved fund.. £ 600,000 ..

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C. J. Cazaly.

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Capital (fully subscribed)..... £ 2,127,500
Reserve fund..... 973,245

Agents

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No. 21 A, Rua da Quitanda, São Paulo.

BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY L.D.

Capital..... £ 1,000,000 sterling
Reserve fund..... 1,328,750 ..

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Agents in Rio de Janeiro :

Youle & Co.

No. 38, Rua 1º de Março.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co. Ltd.

Total funds on 31st Dec. 1898 ... £ 13,599,969
Authorized Capital..... 3,000,000
Subscribed Capital..... 2,750,000

Agents for Rio de Janeiro:

Pullen, Schmidt & Co.

7, Rua da Quitanda.

CHARLES HUE

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 about the end of June next. 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 leave S. Paulo at 5 a. m. and 5 p. m. (dormitorio). Changes of cars both ways at Taubaté. Numerous steamers weekly for Santos, connecting with the São Paulo Railway.

Cachambú and Lambarô:

Central Railway (São Paulo express) to Cruzeiro, thence by Minas and Barbaena 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 4 p. m.—the first running through to Barbaena, and the second to Entre Rios.

Bello Horizonte:

Trains leave station of General Carneiro, on main line of Central railway, at 2:27 p. m. and 11:40 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 2 and 5:30 p. m., returning leave the summit at 7:30 and 9:30 a. m., and 1, 4:30 and 7 p. m. On Sundays and holidays, the hours are: ascending 6:30, 8:30 and 11 a. m., 12:30, 2:30, 5:15 and 8 p. m.; descending 8:55, 10:45, 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 PAGH BRYAN, Minister.

BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraí (opposite Custom House). Petropolis. EDMUND C. H. PHIPPS, Minister.

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

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraí (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 9 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 Crisley & Co. 56 Rua do Ouvidor.

Irvine Crawshaw, M. A., British Chaplain

74 Rua Mendo de Sá, Icarahy.

IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—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 5 afternoon. Gospel preaching at 6 1/2 p. m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study and preaching at 7 p. m. JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Catete. English services every Sunday at 12 noon. Pastor, H. C. TUCKER—residence Rua da Condição, 58. Portuguese services every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Wednesdays at 7:30 p. m. and at Fabrica Carioca, Sundays, at 11 a. m. and 4 p. m. Pastors—M. DICKIE and FRANK WIEDERHECKER.

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.

Caixa 352 IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIACHUELO.—No. 24, Rua D. Anna Nery, Estação do Riachuelo. Services, Sundays 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.; Wednesdays 7 p. m. FRANKLIN H. NASCIMENTO, Pastor. Primary school in the church building.

PETROPOLIS METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Avenida Marechal Deodoro, No. 9. English services 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. Brissay, 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. 42.

Dr. Carlos Feldhagen; Offices: No. 20, Rua 1º de Março, 2 to 4 p. m.; residence: No. 57, Rua Mariz de Abreu.

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.—Rua Gonçalves Dias—open from noon to 6 p. m.—For terms, apply to Librarian.

RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION.—Read and Reading Room, 10, Rua Camerino (formerly Imperatriz), 2nd floor W. J. LUMBY, Missioner. Gifts of books, magazines, papers, etc., also of left-clothing, will be gratefully received at the Mission, or at No. 57, Candelaria.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—No. 39, Rua da Quitanda, 2nd floor. Rooms open from 8 a. m. to 9 o'clock p. m. Secretary's office hours from noon to 1 o'clock p. m. R. A. W. Sloan, President. Myron A. Clark, General Secretary, Domingos de Oliveira, Hon. Treasurer.

WEST COAST ITEMS.

The Chilean government and press continues to insist on the retention of Tacna and Arica.

In anticipation of a conflict with Peru the Chilean government has suspended the exportation of saltpeter.

The Peruvian minister to Buenos Aires and Rio de Janeiro, Sr. Victor Equiguren, will leave for Buenos Aires on the 1st inst. In Peru Col. Parra has been transferred to the cabinet position of minister of interior, and Sr. Carbajal has been made minister of war.

A Santiago telegram announces the arrival there of Sr. A. Durand, ex-president of the Peruvian chamber of deputies, who is on his way to visit Argentina and Brazil.

A New York telegram of the 7th inst. states that an attempt had been made to assassinate Gen. Eloy Alfaro, President of Ecuador, which happily failed. The assassin was immediately arrested.

The Chilean ironclad 'Cochrane' and torpedo-boat 'Munilla' are reported, by a Santiago telegram of the 2nd inst., to have left for Africa. A subsequent telegram gives the destination as 'Arica,' which is much more probable.

It is said in Lima that Peru will cede the Lobos and Chimbotos islands to the United States and that a commercial treaty is to be celebrated between the two countries. This transaction has apparently given rise to a report in Paris that Peru will cede Tacna and Arica to the United States in order to defeat the schemes of Chili.

There appears to be no longer any room for doubt that the yield of wheat is under a fair average, and that in the far south the crop has suffered greatly from the late rains. Holders are sticking out for such high prices that Chilean and Peruvian millers are reported to be purchasing Australian and Californian wheat.—Chilian Times.

The doctor attached to the police force of Santiago reports to the intendente of the capital that, in the month of February, the police picked up 523 wounded persons, the injuries of 126, out of this number, being of such a serious nature as to necessitate their removal to one or other of the city hospitals. Of the total number 76 were injured with knives; 66 with cut-glasses; 113 with stones; 2 with revolvers; and 277 with various kinds of weapons.—Chilian Times.

Up to the end of last week there had been matriculated in the National Institute, in Santiago, 1,700 students, of whom 200 were boarders, 300 half-boarders, and the remainder were day students. The education in this institution, as in the lycæums and government primary schools, costs nothing, and the charge for boarders and half-boarders is very moderate. In the lycæums there are half-boarders, who are supplied with abundant and good food at very cheap rates.—Chilian Times, March 31.

The Chilian Times of March 28 says that the British residents of Tacna celebrated the relief of Ladysmith by a public meeting, and were accompanied in their manifestation by the intendente of the province and by many sympathizers of different nationalities, as will be seen from the following translation of an article which appeared in the 'Voz' of March 1st.—'The British community, animated by noble patriotic sentiments, invited many friends to meet at the Club Tacna yesterday, at 5:30 p. m., to drink a glass of champagne in honor of the heroic general, Sir George White, who during three months and days remained undauntedly defending Ladysmith against the impetuous attacks and the furious artillery fire of the Boers. This sympathetic figure of the war in Africa, must sit all hearts sensitive to such great merit, and when Mr. Bradley proposed the health of General White the toast was received with enthusiastic cheers. Mr. Birdus also spoke in felicitous terms and was loudly cheered, and the toast he proposed was drunk with enthusiasm. Before the company separated the intendente made a brief but felicitous speech, which was received with loud applause. We hope our British residents may continue to receive good news, and that the tidings may be celebrated as cordially as was yesterday the relief of Ladysmith.'

The minister of the interior on Saturday issued a decree providing for the establishment of a sanitary station at Juneau, in the Uspallata pass. Persons arriving from places not infected will be allowed to continue their journey without being subjected to quarantine or disinfection. Persons proceeding from infected places, but in sound health, will be allowed to continue their journey provided with a passport, in which will be stated the number of days during which they will be obliged to report themselves to the authorities of the place of their residence. Clothing, bedding, and other objects of personal use will be disinfected. Persons found to be unwell, or suspected of being so, will be subjected to forty-eight hours quarantine, no matter whether they proceed from an infected place or not. If at the expiration of that time the sickness should be found not to be the plague, the persons suspected will be allowed to continue their journey after the disinfection of their belongings, but they will be required to present themselves daily to the authorities of the place of their residence during a certain number of days. Persons found to be attacked with the plague will be detained and isolated till the termination of the sickness, when they will be permitted to continue their journey after a thorough disinfection.—Chilian Times, April 4.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

Cases of 'aphthose fever' are reported from interior localities in Uruguay.

Cases of 'aphthose fever' have appeared in the province of Santa Fé, Argentina.

A Buenos Aires telegram of the 2nd says that an epidemic of influenza is raging in that city.

There were 170 deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis in Buenos Aires during the month of April.

During the month of April the immigrant arrivals at Buenos Aires numbered 5,286, of which 650 were from Brazil.

The appointment of Sr. Enrique Berduc as minister of finance in President Roca's cabinet was officially announced on the 2nd inst.

A Montevideo telegram of the 5th reports a duel between two merchants, Alberdi and Mello. The first was killed and the other slightly wounded.

On States island, Tierra del Fuego, six bodies and the remains of a boat have been recently found, the latter bearing the name 'Lina, Hamburg.'

A statue to President Sarmiento, who is called generally by the 'Paiz' correspondent, is to be unveiled in Palermo Park, Buenos Aires, on the 25th inst.

A large number of important edifices are under construction in Buenos Aires, and it is expected they will be finished on the occasion of President Campos Siles visit in July.

There was an isolated case of bubonic pest in Rosario on the 29th ult. and the Buenos Aires sanitary director promptly made the news public. The 'Nacion' at once censured his action in the matter.

A Buenos Aires telegram of the 5th says that a collision had occurred on the Upper Uruguay between the steam launch 'Diana' and the steamer 'Carhué,' resulting in the sinking of the first named. Two passengers were drowned.

A Buenos Aires telegram of the 7th says that new cases of suspected bubonic pest have lately appeared in the city and province of Buenos Aires, which is delaying the public announcement by the sanitary authorities of the termination of the outbreak. Very naturally.

The Argentine congress was solemnly opened on the 2nd inst. In his message President Roca reports everything progressing to his satisfaction, and says that the financial situation has been greatly improved. He affirms that the regimen of economy has been faithfully adhered to.

THE CAMEL OF THE VEGETABLE KINGDOM.

No doubt many readers, while traveling through the arid portions of the West, have noticed two forms of vegetable life that grow in the greatest profusion in that almost rainless section. These are the mesquite and the cactus. The mesquite is a hard, knotty tree that grows to a height of about twenty feet, looks very much like a peach tree, though not quite so bushy, and has small, thin leaves, very much like the leaves of a willow. On account of the shape and size it is utterly impossible for the leaf to hold much water, yet it manages to go through droughts of six months duration, year after year, without ever drying out or changing color. With a hot blazing sun it is necessary that the supply of moisture be continual and regular, or this would be impossible. The roots of the mesquite extend about as far below the surface of the ground as the branches do above it; in fact, one-half of the wood of the tree is in the roots, and it is such an enormous proportion below ground that enables the tree to gather enough moisture to keep the leaves healthy and green through the long droughts. When a rain comes, enough water passes down far enough below the surface to be out of reach of the evaporating power of the rays of the sun to enable the mesquite to support life until the next shower comes.

With its companion vegetable of the desert—the cactus—this is entirely different. The roots of this plant do not extend more than a few inches below the surface. They look something like—and are not much larger than—the roots of corn. The cactus supports life through the long, dry season in quite another and much more remarkable way; in fact, this plant is the camel of the vegetable kingdom. The leaves are much larger than your hand, and about a third of an inch thick, are covered with a thin, very hard, dark-green skin. Through this outer covering it is almost impossible for much water to be lost through evaporation. The inside of the leaf is a very thick, fibrous, mucilaginous mass. When a rain comes, water is taken by the roots, passed rapidly on upward through the plant to the thick leaves, which it is held as securely as though tightly enclosed in a metal reservoir. As the water in which the roots are imbedded gets hot and dry, water is passed down from the leaves to keep them damp, and in that way the life of the cactus is sustained. Were it not for the sharp cluster of cruel stickers that cover the leaf of the cactus, it would soon be exterminated by the cattle, that soon learn about this hidden supply of water which is so easily within reach. Although a few will bear the pain and almost ruin themselves eating the leaves in spite of the sharp bars, yet they will only do so in the very last extremity of thirst.—Atlanta Dictator.

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

Also on:

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

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FUR 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:

Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Berlin
Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg
M. A. von Rothschild, Solme, Frankfurt a. M.
N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London.
Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Manchester and Liverpool.
District Banking Company Limited, London.
Union Bank of London, Limited, London.
Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., London.
Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches.
Heine & Co., Paris.
Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Paris.
Lazard Frères & Co., Paris.
De Neuville & Co., Paris.
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.
Peterson-Gutschow, Directors.

THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.

LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.
PARIS: 18, Rue Halévy.

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

Authorized by Decree No. 191, of 17th October, 1891.

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

BRANCHES:

Paris, 18, rue Halévy, Pernambuco, Pará, Santos,
S. Paulo, Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Rosario,
Moedzo and Paysandú.

DRAWN ON:-

London and County Banking Co., Ltd.—LONDON.
Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.—PARIS.
Banco de Portugal and agencies.—PORTUGAL.
And on all the chief cities of Europe.

Also on:

Farmers Loan and Trust Company.—NEW YORK
First National Bank of Chicago.—CHICAGO.

THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.

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

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

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

31 A, Rua 1º de Março

Branches at:

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

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

Draws on its Head Office in London:
The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited, LONDON.

Messrs. Heine & Co., LONDON.

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

and correspondents in Germany.

Messrs. Rossi & Co.,

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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 22nd October 1890 by the Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris and the Société Générale pour favoriser le développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

AUTHORIZED BY

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

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

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:

Head Office, Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, and agencies.

Société Générale pour favoriser le développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France, and agencies

Heine & Co., Paris.

Lazard Frères & Co., Paris.

Périer Merret & Co., Paris.

Union Bank of London, Limited, London.

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Par's Bank, Limited, London.

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Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Manchester and Liverpool.

Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, London.

Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., London.

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Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Paris.

Lazard Frères & Co., Paris.

De Neuville & Co., Paris.

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.

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\$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, London & County Banking Co. Ltd.
Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co. Ltd.
Messrs. Haringer & Co., LONDON.

Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, PARIS.

Commerz und Diskonto Bank in Hamburg, HAMBURG.

Banco de Portugal, LISBON.

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

EASY LIVING.

Da's two times in der year dat God Made for the nigger, sho'.

Two times when he's so rich he don't Ask God for nothin' mo'.

Blackberry time is one, for den He neither hoes nor sows; De nigger knows his daily bread Right on de bushes grows.

De other's watermill time; An' den—Lord bless your soul! Bof bread and water grows for him In one big cool green bowl.

—Miss Weedon's 'Bandanna Ballads.'

From The Times Weekly Supplement, March 20.

BRITISH AND BOER MILITARY SYSTEMS.

(From The Times special correspondent Capetown.)

(Continued from our last)

Generally speaking the most striking difference between the Boer army and ours is the difference of intelligence.

The Boer army has no great general, his officers and men are untrained, nevertheless there is a great deal of practical military sense and alertness of mind distributed through the whole mass.

On the other hand, our army is a huge complex of organized stupidity; not that our officers are all fools, but that the system supposes them to be such, and is calculated to make them such.

With superior intelligence goes superior moral courage. The Boers have had no training in physical courage, such as is given in a regular army; they are peasants who value their lives highly, and are not inclined to run great risks even for great ends.

But it cannot be denied that the Boers have shown great moral courage during this campaign. Their generals have attempted tasks that no British general would have undertaken with similar forces.

In action they have thinned their lines to an extent we should never dream of doing, in order to preserve their front against larger forces. They have held on to position after position as long as possible, never yielding further than was absolutely necessary for the moment.

No troops could have shown greater skill in rearguard fighting than Croop's showed in the action at D'Arques on February 15. Another advantage, though perhaps a doubtful one, possessed by the Boer army is its homogeneity.

All the parts are freely interchangeable. There is no difference of cavalry or in infantry, of officer or soldier. De a-shinets can be sent off separately of any magnitude, from five men to several thousands, and composed of any men that may be available, quite irrespective of the commands from which they may be drawn.

In the absence of drill and all the complicated evolutions invented by drill sergeants in times of peace to keep the soldier from mischief the Boer possesses another great advantage. The Boer in camp never seems to be harassed by all those multitudinous parades, inspections, and fatigues, which keep the British soldier occupied from morning to night.

In treating of the Boer military system I have purposely left out of account their artillery. The Boer artillery has surprised us in many ways; it is handled with considerable skill and freedom, and the Boers have shown great resourcefulness in turning every kind of gun, whether originally intended as a field gun, a gun of position, or a naval gun, to some useful purpose. Nevertheless, the essence of the Boer system lies not in the artillery, but in the riflemen. A great deal has been said during this war of foreign mercenaries serving with the Boers. The remark has often been made that we are fighting the Boers, but all the nations of Europe. Unfortunately, that is not true. If the Boers had been led by European advisers, it is not very unlikely that our troops would have been

in Pretoria by the end of last year. There have been a good many foreign experts with the Boer artillery, and many foreign adventurers have joined the Boer commandos, or, as in the case of the Germans, Scandinavians, and Hollanders, formed commandos of their own, organized on the Boer model. But the Boers have much too good an opinion of their own military skill ever to allow a foreigner to interfere actively with the direction of their operations.

The advantages possessed by the Boers are however, combined with great defects. The Boer army is practically untrained; the cohesion given by the commando system is not sufficient to serve as a real substitute for training, and without discipline in training, and without discipline in the army can ever be really effective. The Boer army has rarely been able to persuade their men to overcome their natural instinct for keeping cover and to cross a wide zone of dangerous ground in order to deliver an attack, or secure an important position. They have never been able to execute a rapid counterstroke when our troops have made an attack and been repulsed, and they have often had great difficulty even in getting the majority of their forces to advance into the firing line. Want of discipline, too, means that a Boer army, when once thoroughly routed, rapidly tends to become a rabble, and to dwindle away by desertion. Of the 4,000 prisoners taken with Cronje, only about 1,000 were Free Staters, out of a very much larger number who had accompanied him on the flight from Magersfontein.

An answer frequently made to those who would urge the advisability of studying Boer methods is that those methods are inseparable from the defects just mentioned. That individual initiative is incompatible with discipline, or that it paralyses an army's power of attack, is a statement that need hardly be taken seriously. It is true enough if by discipline is meant merely automatic obedience to words of command belted out in stentorian tones. But that is not the only sort of discipline possible. There is a higher discipline, the discipline of the man who endeavours faithfully and unquestioningly to carry out instructions, whatever the risk, to the best of his ability and by the use of all his powers, physical and mental.

Such discipline can result only from careful training; it is even harder to teach than the discipline of the automaton, but it is far more valuable, whereas the latter has come to be almost useless. The importance of mobility and of entrenching on the field are among the chief lessons taught by this war; but the most important of all is the value of individual skill, energy, and initiative as against numbers. One man who can shoot with unflinching accuracy is worth 20 who miss, one battalion at the right spot is worth a brigade marched to a spot where it can be of no use.

Relatively to ourselves the Boer army is an army of skilled fighters. Hence there is little reason for surprise that 50,000 Boers should have required an army of nearly 200,000 to overcome their resistance. But the skill is only relative. It is a bold statement, but probably a true one, that an army of 30,000 mounted infantry highly organized as a whole, and in which each individual unit was a trained expert in fighting, accompanied by a due proportion of artillery, would have overcome the resistance of the Boers in less than three months.

From The States, London April 7th.

BRAZIL.

In the summer of 1893 Brazil had to come to an arrangement with its foreign creditors similar to that arrived at between the Argentine government and its foreign creditors, known as the Romero-Rothschild arrangement.

The revolution was followed for several years by civil wars, which plunged the new government into an enormous expenditure. Besides, the army, which effected the revolution, had to be kept in good humour, and that is always a costly process. And, furthermore, places were created to satisfy supporters and buy over dangerous opponents until the whole service of the country—civil as well as military—was extravagantly over-manned.

Borrowing went on with a light heart, and when borrowing could not be effected paper money was issued as fast as the printing press could turn it out. The country was flooded with inconvertible paper money which rapidly fell in purchasing power, disorganising the whole trade of the country and creating apprehension everywhere. Taxation became too heavy, and the government extravagance still increased.

To add to the mischief the coffee trade, which had been for many years singularly prosperous—the price of coffee, indeed, remaining almost stationary while the prices of almost every other commodity fell so heavily—induced planters to extend their cultivation too rashly.

During the three years ended with June 1896 the average annual production of Brazil amounted, in round figures, to about 5 1/2 million bags of coffee. In the following year the production rose to nearly 8 1/2 million bags, and in the year after that to about 10 1/2 million bags. Naturally, so sudden and so great an increase in production caused a great fall in price, which amounted roughly to about 60 per cent. This catastrophe so disorganised the economic condition of Brazil that it was absolutely necessary to do something to stave off actual bankruptcy. Accordingly, it was agreed that for three years, from July 1, 1895, to June 30, 1901, the interest on the external debt, on the four-and-a-half per cent. internal gold loan of 1879, and on certain railway guarantees was to be suspended, the interest being payable in the interval in funding bonds, the government taking power

to issue to millions sterling worth of these bonds. Furthermore, the government had a little time previously raised treasury bills in London amounting to two millions sterling, which it undertook to repay in half-yearly instalments of half a million sterling; and these treasury bills were secured as a first lien upon the customs revenue of Rio. Immediately after these treasury bills the new foreign bonds were made first lien upon not only the customs revenue of Rio, but on that of all other ports of Brazil. It was further covenanted that the Brazilian government should redeem and cancel a certain amount of inconvertible notes during the three years, and should take measures to accumulate a gold reserve so as to be able to resume the payment of the interest in cash after the three years of suspension. This arrangement was negotiated in London while the President-elect was here. It was approved by him, if, indeed, he did not actually conduct the negotiations, and before returning home he wrote to the Messrs. Rothschild pledging himself to do everything in his power to carry out the agreement during his term of office. When he assumed power he repeated the pledge publicly. And it is to be stated to his honour that he has fulfilled the promise he then made.

The two millions sterling of treasury bills have been paid off, and measures have been taken for forming a gold reserve, while more than the stipulated amount of notes have been cancelled. The paper circulation of Brazil reached its highest point at the end of 1898, when it was but little under 785 million milreis. According to a table published in the last report of the minister of finance to the President of the republic, the circulation had been reduced at the end of August 1899, that is in eight months, to a little over 735 3/4 million milreis, being a reduction of 50 3/4 million milreis. The reduction ought to be going on now even more rapidly, partly because the country is in a better position, but mainly because the remittances to London to redeem the treasury bills came to an end at the end of December last. When the London arrangement was entered into it was hoped that not only would the three years of grace granted to Brazil enable the new government to restore order in the finances, and prepare the way for fulfilling in future Brazil's obligations to her creditors, but that also it would lead to a great improvement in the exchange; in other words, that it would raise very materially the sterling value of the Brazilian paper money. For a considerable time the exchange was disappointed. Indeed, the exchange fell very considerably instead of rising for some time after the arrangement was concluded. Thus, according to the minister's report already referred to, the average exchange at the end of 1898, when it will be recollected the note circulation was at its maximum, was 7 3/16d. At the end of March following it had fallen to 6 7/8d. Since then, however, as the reader knows, there has been a recovery, and the exchange is now 8 7/32d. The London arrangement, reducing so materially the Brazilian government's remittances, no doubt has powerfully contributed to the recovery in the exchange. The completion of the redemption of the treasury bills has also had a powerful influence. The confidence inspired by the President of the republic, who has so honourably striven to carry out the pledges he gave of retrenchment, impartiality, peace, and good finance, has done much likewise. And, lastly, the high prices of india rubber and the recovery in the price of coffee have given very material assistance. The poverty of Brazil, brought on by the causes enumerated above, has likewise compelled the people to cut down their consumption as much as possible. Consequently imports have fallen off, while everything possible has been done to stimulate exports, and this naturally tends likewise to improve exchange; while if the arrangement with the Paulista Railway Company, recently referred to in this journal, is carried out it cannot fail to have a powerful influence likewise.

The fall in the price of coffee was directly due to over production, as shown above. Since 1897, however, the consumption has very considerably increased, especially in the United States. There were loud complaints at first that retailers refused to act in accordance with the new conditions, that they tried to keep up prices, and that thus the increase in consumption was very small. Furthermore it was found that upon the Continent in particular consumers had become so accustomed to the adulteration of coffee by the addition of chicory that they did not care for the pure article at first. For a while, therefore, the growth in consumption was very slow. Gradually, however, the trade recognised that it did not pay to mix chicory and other such ingredients with coffee, that the pure berry had become so cheap that the time, trouble, and expense of adulteration were hardly worth the gain; and as the pure article came to be offered a greater quantity, of course, was required, while no doubt also the purer article after a while attracted consumers. Perhaps, however, the most important influence of all has been the great revival of trade in the United States. Up to the presidential election of 1896 there had been six years of recurring crises and great trade depression. Ever since the election the country has been advancing by leaps and bounds, and as the new prosperity was due in no small measure to the failure of the wheat crops elsewhere, and to the abundant crops raised in the United States, the farming community, which still forms the bulk of the population, became better and better off. Their prosperity, of course, led to the prosperity of the towns, and gave an

immense stimulus to every kind of industry. As a natural consequence the people are increasing their purchases in every direction, and more particularly there has been a very marked augmentation in the consumption of coffee. The price of milling qualities, which for a while fell to 26s. per cwt., and we believe even to 25s., has recently recovered to about 40s. It is still a long way below the prices that used to rule up to 1895. But it is an improvement of about 50 per cent. upon the lowest quotations of 1897 and 1898, and it looks as if the present price will be maintained. For the year ending with June next, it is estimated that the crop will be about 9 1/2 million bags, which is a very good crop no doubt, but not very materially larger than the crop of 1898, which was nearly 8 1/4 million bags, and certainly nothing like so large as was expected in 1897 to be permanently gathered. For the new year it is, of course, too early to form any estimates, but the indications are that there will also be a good crop, assuming that the weather is favourable. The coffee crop is so important to Brazil that we have dwelt upon it at considerable length. It is generally estimated that coffee can be grown without loss throughout Brazil at from 20s. to 25s. per cwt., according to soil, climate, and situation. If that be so, it is evident that there is a very large profit at the present price of 40s. or thereabouts and consequently with so large a crop as 9 or let us say 9 1/2 million bags, there will be a very large profit to Brazil this year, and there ought, therefore, to be a further improvement in the exchange. If that happens the purchasing power of the paper money will increase likewise, and thereby the wages of the working classes will materially benefit, so that the revenue ought to be more productive than it is at present.

COFFEE OF THE BRAZILIAN EXCHANGE.

April 1898.....	d.	Nov. 1899.....	d.
1901 1898.....	8 1/16	March 3, 1900.....	8 7/16
March 1899.....	6 7/8	April 17, 1900.....	8 1/32
July 1899.....	8 7/8	April 3, 1900.....	8 7/32

SANTOS CRICKET.

SECRETARY'S XI vs. TREASURER'S XI.
Played on the club ground 29th April.

TREASURER'S XI.

A. Richards, lb. w. b. Tomlinson.....	17
A. D. Watson, b. Beardsall.....	21
C. L. Stock, b. Keelman.....	0
C. L. Stock, b. Keelman.....	52
F. Tracey, b. do.....	13
W. C. Preece, ct. Stenhouse, b. Keelman.....	32
J. Cadzow, ct. Morgan, b. Tomlinson.....	0
C. Stuart Smith, not out.....	0
A. Lewis, b. Keelman.....	2
Hopper, b. do.....	0
Phillips, b. Tomlinson.....	0
Extras.....	15
Total.....	152

SECRETARY'S XI.

R. C. Lloyd, ct. Richards, b. Preece.....	4
H. Beardsall, ct. Stock, b. do.....	2
A. Keelman, b. Tracey.....	28
G. Tomlinson, ct. Stock, b. Preece.....	37
J. Meadows, b. Preece.....	0
G. Murray, st. Richards, b. Preece.....	14
F. Gepp, not out.....	21
S. A. Morgan, ct. Cookson, b. Preece.....	4
H. L. Wright, not out.....	0
H. Stenhouse, did not bat.....	2
Extras.....	2
Total.....	112

A match between teams selected by Messrs. R. C. Lloyd and C. R. Murray was played on the Santos ground 3rd inst. This match was substituted for the card fixture of that date.

C. R. MURRAY'S TEAM.

A. Keelman, b. Tracey.....	10
A. Richards, b. Burgess.....	11
C. L. Stock, b. Lloyd.....	7
C. R. Murray, c. and b. Lloyd.....	10
H. G. Beardsall, b. Tracey.....	0
B. Stander, c. Gepp, b. Tracey.....	2
W. C. Preece, c. and b. Lloyd.....	3
S. A. Morgan, not out.....	0
G. Tomlinson, run out.....	1
Extras.....	2
Total.....	46

R. C. LLOYD'S TEAM.

H. L. Wright, c. Richards, b. Preece.....	0
A. M. Burgess, c. Tomlinson, b. Preece.....	4
F. H. Gepp, b. Stock.....	37
J. Meadows, b. Tomlinson.....	15
R. C. Lloyd, c. and b. Stock.....	7
F. Tracey, not out.....	29
C. Stuart Smith, b. Keelman.....	1
J. Thomson, b. Preece.....	2
H. Barton, b. Preece.....	4
Extras.....	3
Total.....	102

PERNAMBUCO FIXTURES.

We have been favored by the honorary secretary of the Pernambuco Cricket Club with their fixture card for the season of 1900, which comprises the following matches:

April 29.—XI vs. XXII.
May 3.—
" 6.—Old Stagers (residents over 5 years) vs. Under.
" 13.—Telegraph vs. World.
" 20.—Married and Engaged vs. Single.
" 24.—Brothers vs. Rest.
" 27.—England vs. Foreigners.
June 3.—Banks & Railways vs. World.
" 10.—St. Vincent & Fernando vs. World.
" 14.—F. H. & C. vs. Rest of alphabet.
" 17.—Secretary vs. Treasurer (1st XI barred).

- " 24.—Over 29 vs. under.
- " 29.—United Banks vs. Commerce & Railways.
- July 1.—Telegraph vs. World.
- " 8.—Old Stagers (residents over 5 years) vs. Under.
- " 14.—
- " 15.—XI vs. XXII.
- " 22.—Married & Engaged vs. Single.
- " 29.—England vs. Foreigners.
- Aug. 5.—Western Tel. vs. S. A. Cable Co. & Banks.
- " 12.—Secretary vs. Treasurer (1st XI barred).
- " 15.—
- " 19.—Telegraph vs. World.
- " 26.—Banks & Railways vs. World.
- Sept. 2.—Over 29 vs. under.
- " 7.—
- " 8.—United Banks vs. Commerce & Railways.
- " 9.—
- " 16.—St. Vincent & Fernando vs. World.
- " 23.—Town vs. Country.
- " 30.—Telegraph vs. World.
- Oct. 7.—Western Tel. Co. vs. S. A. Cable Co. & Banks.
- " 12.—
- " 14.—England vs. Foreigners.
- " 21.—Telegraph vs. World.
- " 28.—XI vs. XXII.

TO LET

In the best part of Rua Senador Vergueiro, a room with bath. Apply to Messrs. Crasheley & Co., Rua do Ouvidor No. 38.

WANTED

For S. Paulo, a Nurse for a little boy of one year. Apply, stating salary, references, etc. to Mrs. H. Schulman, Caixa do Correio 51, S. Paulo.

WANTED

A young woman desirous of returning to England, offers her services as nurse to children, or mother's help, in return for passage. Five years reference. Information by favor Crasheley & Co., No. 38 Rua do Ouvidor. (U. I. N.)

Collegio Americano Fluminense.

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

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

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FONTE DE SANTA RITA

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This hotel, which has been completely restored, is situated in the best part of the city, receiving air and light from all four sides, close to the cleanest beach of the city, surrounded by a large garden; has large, comfortable rooms newly and well furnished, good shower and warm baths, disinfectants in the water-closets, drinking water filtered by the Pasteur system, good table-service, and is, therefore, to be considered the first hotel of this capital. Possesses also a sumptuous saloon and splendid table-service for banquets. Its restaurant and service cannot be excelled.

FREITAS HOTEL

120, Rua do Riachuelo

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

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

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

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

Grande Hotel Metropole

181, RUA DAS LARANGEIRAS, 181

This popular Hotel has been completely and very recently restored and has been provided with sanitary improvements of every description, including a hygienic system of sewerage, flushing tanks, and ventilating pipes. The apartments have been repainted and repaired throughout and are luxuriously furnished. The dining-room has also been refitted, and no expense has been spared to make this

The most comfortable Hotel

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

THERESOPOLIS

GRANDE HOTEL THERESOPOLIS

SITUATED AT THE ALTO DO THERESOPOLIS

CLIMATE VERY HEALTHY

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

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

References may be obtained at:
Messrs. Netto, Bastos & C., No. 12, Rua de S. Bento.
" Monteiro Jr. & C., " 28, " Vis. Inhauma.
" Soares & Niemeyer, " 6, " da Alfandega.
Mr. Bernardino da S. Carvalho, No. 1, Rua Fresca.

Telegr. Address:—Georges, Theresopolis.

CARSON'S HOTEL

138, Rua do Cattete,

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 & Lanchromo

ZUM MÜNCHNER KIND'L

10, Rua General Camara, 10

1st class German cooking, and excellent service.

MODERATE PRICES

Herman Moronoff,

PROPRIETOR.

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Full particulars will be sent to you on application.

Their chief claim to universal adoption in hot countries is their successful resistance of heat and moisture.

QUALITY is made first consideration, and tyres carrying on outer cover and inner tube trademark can be relied upon to give the most satisfactory results, and to provide both ladies and gentlemen cycling in tropical regions with comfortable, safe speedy and economical wheeling.

Dunlop Tropical Tyres alone have solved the problem of giving perfect cycling under the above conditions.



Trade-mark

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Alma Street, Coventry, England.

TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

SUMMARY FROM DAILY PRESS. Great Britain.

APR. 30.—Advices from Thabanchu state that the Boers are in considerable force north and east of that place, their flanks protected by artillery. There were some fruitless manoeuvres on both sides to-day. The British force which was besieging Wepener, has arrived at Brandfort. A spirited fight has been going on at Karree since yesterday morning. A telegram from Pretoria says that Mr. William Begbie, son of the proprietor of the Begbie foundry at Johannesburg, which blew up a few days since, has been arrested as responsible for the disaster. In consequence of the explosion the Transvaal government has ordered all British residents to leave the republic within 48 hours. Mafeking was again bombarded on the 11th inst.

MAY 1.—The war office is advised that Gen. Rundle's brigade yesterday repulsed a Boer attack. At Thabanchu the commanding between the hostile forces has been incessant, the Boers holding a strong position. Lord Roberts telegraphs that in their attacks of Saturday and Sunday last on a superior British force the Boers gave proofs of rare tenacity and valor. (This will be objectionable news to the jingoes.)—Gen. Hamilton's division marched yesterday from Thabanchu north to Soutnek, where Gen. Buller is encamped. A great battle is imminent. Lord Roberts has sent heavy reinforcements to Gen. Hamilton. From Boshof it is announced that the British had repulsed an attack by 400 Boers.—A telegram from Kimberley says that 200 Boers have occupied Windsorton, north of Barkly West.—Gen. White has been decorated with the Victoria Cross.

MAY 2.—Gen. Carrington has arrived at Marandellas, in Rhodesia.—Gen. Tucker attacked the Boers which on Tuesday occupied three hills east of Karree. The latter held their ground until the British received reinforcements, which compelled them to retire, leaving many killed and wounded on the field. In this engagement the Boers are said to have used new tactics and fought in regularly formed bodies.—Gen. Hamilton also reports that in recent engagements the Boers made use of new tactics.—A telegram of the 1st says Gen. Hamilton is hotly engaged with the Boers at the Soutnek pass, near Thabanchu.

MAY 3.—Lord Roberts telegraphs that Gen. Hamilton had repulsed the Boers at Soutnek, their losses being 12 killed, 40 wounded and 26 prisoners. Among the killed were one German and two French officers, and among the wounded was the Russian Col. Maximoff, commander of the foreign legion.—The Times correspondent says Commandant Olivier has left in the direction of Smithfield, south of Bushmans-kop.—A Pretoria telegram of 1st inst. says the Boers repulsed the British near Brandfort (or Brabant) on 30th ult., killing 19 wounding 7 and capturing 15.—The General News hears that the Boers have decided to abandon the siege of Mafeking.—The governor of the British colony in Borneo telegraphs that the chiefs of the insurgent natives have been killed and their followers are being pursued by the British forces.

MAY 4.—Lord Roberts telegraphs that the town of Brandfort was yesterday occupied by the divisions commanded by Generals Tucker and Pole-Carew, the Boers retiring toward Winburg.—The Boers have evacuated the town of Thabanchu and are retiring to the north.—A later telegram says the British cavalry have advanced to Vet river, north of Brandfort.—The colonial parliament of Natal opened on the 3rd inst. The Blue Book yesterday published contains a refusal from Gen. Buller to edit a special dispatch for publication in the newspapers relative to the battle of Spion-kop, as suggested to him by the minister of war. In the house Mr. Runciman proposed a reduction in the minister's salary because of this affair, but it was rejected by a vote of 215 against 116.

MAY 5.—The correspondence between Lord Roberts and Gen. Buller in regard to the Spion-kop battle, was yesterday published and this publication has been generally censured.—Lord Roberts is pushing his advance to the North. At Brandfort about 4,000 Boers were dispersed by Generals Hutton, Tucker and Carew, who continued their march to Vet river, 15 miles distant.—Yesterday Gen. Hunter crossed the Vaal river near Windsorton, en route to Mafeking.—A telegram from Brandfort says that Gen. Hamilton's advance to a point near Welcome had been contested step by step.—Recent telegrams received in London regarding bubonic pest locate the disease in South America, British India, Kurdistan, Port Said, Philippines, Sydney, New Zealand, Mauritius, and in Hong-Kong. In northern India the plague is increasing. In Kurdistan 200 deaths have occurred this year, and in Hong-Kong 95 cases have been verified since 1st January.—An Acra telegram says 300 soldiers are to be sent to Coomassie to repress the insurrection there.

MAY 6.—Lord Roberts telegraphs that his forces reached the Vet river yesterday. The Boers defended the passage tenaciously, but were flanked by Hutton's brigade, which effected a crossing.—Gen. Hamilton yesterday prevented a junction of two columns of the enemy by a cavalry charge, which caused them severe losses. The Boers fled, leaving their killed and wounded on the field. The Highlanders dislodged the enemy on the right flank. Barton's forces were also hotly engaged north of Ruidam and succeeded in capturing various hills occupied by the Boers.

—The Spectator says that the Monroe doctrine is not to be defended by means of speeches, and that the possibility of a conflict between Germany and Brazil is patent. In which the United States may be involved.—A telegram from Vancouver announces the destruction of Seudon by fire.—The American consul at Pretoria says the Transvaal government is doing everything possible to insure the comfort of the British prisoners.

MAY 7.—Lord Roberts telegraphs that his forces yesterday occupied Smaideh, capturing 25 prisoners and a Maxim gun. The British losses were 19. The Boers are retiring to Zand river and Kroonst. At the same time Gen. Hamilton captured Winburg, with two cannon. The Boers have also abandoned their best positions near Thabanchu which were occupied by Gen. Rundle.—At Warrenton, Gen. Barton had 5 killed and 25 wounded in a fight with the Boers on the 5th. The Boers abandoned their position, leaving 13 dead behind.—The African News says an attempt on the life of Mr. Schreiner, prime minister of Cape Colony, has been made.—Telegrams from the Gold Coast state that 10,000 Ashantees are in revolt. They have repeatedly attacked the fort at Coomassie, but without success. A police force from Lagos had a desperate fight with the insurgents, losing 5 killed, and 15 officers and 150 men wounded. The force, however, succeeded in reaching the besieged fort.

United States.

APR. 30.—In a recent speech at New York Secretary Root expressed the belief that in view of the present course of events, the United States will have either to give up the Monroe doctrine, or to go to war. This he thinks should induce the country to make preparations for that eventuality. (It is disheartening, it must be confessed, to see clear-headed civilians like Secretary Root giving way to the madness of modern militarism.)—A subsequent dispatch says that Secretary Root's reference to the Monroe doctrine was inspired by the increase in the German navy and the ambition of that country to acquire territory in South America.—The United States senate, by a vote of 29 to 22, has refused to pass a resolution of sympathy for the Boers.—Candidate Bryan says that if the democrats come into power, they will express their sympathy for the Boers and will use their good offices for the restoration of peace in South Africa.

MAY 1.—Preparations are making for a great manifestation in honor of the Boer delegates on their arrival in New York.—A Manila telegram says the Tagalos have sustained a desperate fight with the Americans besieging Catersberg, the latter losing 19 killed, 2 wounded and 20 prisoners.

MAY 2.—Senator Teller to day presented a resolution in the federal senate declaring the neutrality of the United States, but at the same time expressing sympathy for the Boers and a desire for a friendly intervention, on the part of the United States, in the Anglo-Boer war.—A violent explosion of fire-damp in the Schofield mines, in Utah, causes the death of 220 miners, besides many injuries.—Labor strikes in various cities have been declared.

MAY 3.—The representatives approved yesterday the Nicaragua canal bill by a vote of 225 to 35.—At Buffalo 500 workmen on the exposition buildings have struck.—From Manila it is reported that the crew of the American str. "Iscaño" had mutinied, killed their officers and then wrecked the ship.—Advices from Colombia state that the revolution there is increasing.

MAY 4.—Advices received at Washington state that an American vessel has been boarded by the British in the neutral waters of Lourengo Marques.—A telegram from Salt Lake City says the terrible explosion in the Schofield mine was of blasting powder, not fire-damp.—The municipal council of Boston has resolved to invite the Boer delegates to visit that city.

MAY 5.—Secretary Root's speech is exciting much comment in the United States. Denials are made in Berlin that Germany entertains the pretensions alleged by Secretary Root, and the latter explains that his remarks were based upon a general hypothesis and the attitude the United States should assume.—A company has been organized in New York, with a capital of \$10,000,000, to lay a cable between the United States and Portugal.—At Chicago Bishop Hartzell, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, just returned from the Transvaal, defends the British because of impending complications in South America in which the United States will have to intervene, when the help of Great Britain will be needed. (The bishop seems to have been bitten by the modern plague of imperialism.)

MAY 7.—A Manila telegram announces the capture of the Tagalo chief, Gen. Pantaleon Garcia, and 500 men.—The United States has given indefinite leave of absence to Minister Straus and will not send a minister to Constantinople until the settlement of the stipulated indemnity. (This won't hurt the Turk a particle.)—A violent fire has broken out in the New York docks, causing damages estimated at a million dollars.

France.

APR. 30.—The evening newspapers state that negotiations have been reopened with Brazil relative to the duties on coffee and it is expected that an arrangement satisfactory to both countries will soon be reached. Identical negotiations are in progress between Italy and Brazil.—The accident at the Paris exposition reported yesterday took place outside and not within the exposition buildings. The collapse

of a passage way resulted in the death of nine persons, and injuries to another nine.

MAY 1.—Commissary-general Picard has ordered the closing of various establishments about the exposition which attract large crowds because of their not affording the requisite security.

Spain.

MAY 1.—Meetings of socialists at Madrid and Valencia were addressed by speakers in favor of the Boers. Processions were then organized, and the police were called in. Many arrests were made.

MAY 2.—In Barcelona a group of men celebrating the 1st of May threw stones at various tramcars filled with passengers, and several persons were injured. Six of the rioters were arrested.

MAY 4.—Minister of finance Dato is visiting Barcelona, where signs of hostility were manifested toward him.

Russia.

MAY 1.—Innumerable volunteers have left to enlist in the ranks of the Boers. Those leaving to-day are to serve exclusively in the direction of balloons.

MAY 2.—Twelve Russian army officers, in the balloon service, to-day resigned in order to take service in the Transvaal.

MAY 3.—The Morning Leader publishes a telegram from Warsaw that 6,000 Polish workmen had held a public meeting to protest against being sent to interior Russia to build a military school. A force of Cossacks charged upon them, injuring various persons. (Can any one wonder that there is nihilism in Russia?)

Holland.

MAY 2.—The Boer delegates left The Hague for Rotterdam to-day to embark for the United States. They were accorded a great ovation by the people.

MAY 3.—The Boer delegates embarked at Rotterdam for the United States.

Italy.

APR. 30.—The Italian squadron is concentrating in Naples with the intention of occupying Tripoli, which is approved by England and Germany.

MAY 1.—The San Paolo church, of Lucca, was yesterday destroyed by fire.

MAY 2.—Forty criminals were to-day arrested in Palermo, accused of belonging to the Mafia.

Germany.

MAY 3.—Political journals deny that Germany has territorial designs on Central and South America and accuse Secretary Root of inventing the statement for election purposes.

MAY 4.—The Emperor of Austria arrived at Berlin and was received with great ceremony. The Prince of Naples has also arrived there.—Yesterday the Emperor directed a telegram to President Campos Salles tendering felicitations and good wishes for the prosperity and happiness of Brazil.—The laying of the new German American cable began to-day.—The Emperor has cabled to the viceroy of India showing his interest in the famine raging there and stating that German capitalists are subscribing for the relief of the victims.

MAY 5.—On the occasion of the arrival of the emperor of Austria at Berlin, the crush was so great in the Unter-den-Linden that 85 persons were injured.—The Grand Duke Constantine arrived at Berlin last evening. Great festivities in honor of his royal guests are being given by the Emperor William.

MAY 5.—The festivities in honor of the Crown Prince's birthday began to-day.—The European press considers the Emperor's telegram to President Campos Salles the best reply that could be made to recent charges of hostile designs on Brazilian territory.

MAY 6.—The Berlin papers publish President Campos Salles' reply to the Emperor's telegram.—The official celebration of the Crown Prince's majority took place at the palace chapel in Berlin at 11 a. m. After the ceremony all the notabilities were presented to the young prince.

MAY 7.—The Emperor of Austria, left for Vienna last evening. He gave 15,000 marks to the poor of Berlin, and 9,000 marks to the hospitals. (Compare this with Roca's bounty).

Miscellaneous.

APR. 30.—The Colombian government has prorogued to 1910 the period conceded for the construction of the Panama canal.—The Portuguese newspapers say that Gen. Cunha will remain in Rio de Janeiro as minister.

MAY 1.—The Duke of Porto, brother of the king, left this morning for Berlin.—The students of Porto have to-day held a meeting to protest against the act of the government in permitting British troops to pass through Beira.—Three more cases of bubonic pest have appeared at Port Said.

MAY 2.—Five fatal cases of bubonic pest occurred in Cairo to-day, and two new cases are reported at Port Said.—In Bulgaria meetings have been held in various cities to protest against the new Juma taxes. At Ruzhchuk the people revolted and disarmed the police and military force sent to suppress them.

MAY 3.—The Ruzhchuk insurgents numbered 3,000. Advices are conflicting in regard to yesterday's conflict.—The foreign ambassadors at Constantinople have communicated to the Sultan the conditions under which they consent to the elevation of import duties. The status of the American indemnity question is not known.—One death from bubonic pest

and three suspected cases were reported to-day from Suakim.

MAY 4.—A Sofia telegram says the disorders at Ruzhchuk are increasing, the insurgents occupying three villages. Another dispatch says the insurgents at various points are giving up their arms.

ASSOCIATION CRICKET.

LONDON & BRAZILIAN BANK VS. R. C. A. A.

Played on Thursday 3rd inst. at Icaraby and resulted in a decisive win for the Bank by 8 wickets. The Association went in first and scored 52 out of which Lomas made 21, and the Bank responded with 36 and afterwards dismissed the Association for 17. The Bank then, wanting 13 to win scored 60 for the loss of 2 wickets. The Bank was 3 short and the Association one short.

R. C. & A. A.

Table with 2 columns: Player Name and Score. Includes names like E. Morrissy, C. H. Pullen, G. H. Lomas, H. Hargreaves, F. Robinson, M. Morrissy, G. Higfield, U. Walter, E. H. Statham, H. F. Tyler, Extras.

2nd innings.

Table with 2 columns: Player Name and Score. Includes names like E. Morrissy, C. H. Pullen, G. H. Lomas, H. Hargreaves, F. Robinson, M. Morrissy, G. Higfield, U. Walter, E. H. Statham, H. F. Tyler, Extras.

LONDON & BRAZILIAN BANK.

1st innings.

Table with 2 columns: Player Name and Score. Includes names like A. R. L. Wright, G. W. Rolls, A. G. C. Blake, A. I. Stutfield, A. M. Hadden, R. Napier, L. W. Turner, A. J. Hunt, Extras.

2nd innings.

Table with 2 columns: Player Name and Score. Includes names like O. W. Rolls, A. G. C. Blake, A. I. Stutfield, R. Napier, Extras.

LAWN TENNIS.

R. C. A. A. VS. UNITED BANKS.

The lawn tennis match at Icaraby was opened on Sunday 6th inst. with this match, which resulted in a win for the Association by 6 events to 3. 13 sets to 7, and 100 games to 85.

The score is as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Match Name and Score. Includes matches like Browne and Henderson vs Evers and Hargreaves, Do. beat Rolls and Lomas, Do. beat Higfield and Martini, etc.

THE FESTIVITIES.

The past week was in great part one continuous festivity in commemoration of the 400th anniversary of the discovery of Brazil. Our time and space, however, does not permit us to give even a resumé further than to say that they began on the 3rd with a military review, the unveiling of the Cabral monument and a field mass. On Saturday there was a grand civic procession and naval review, and on Sunday a regatta. The city and naval vessels were illuminated for four evenings. Unfortunately the weather was partly rainy and the streets were muddy which interfered in some measure with popular enjoyment.

—Our Parisian contemporary Le Brésil thinks it very strange we should not imitate the rats of Feira de Sant'Anna and leave the country before the final catastrophe comes. Well, colleague, rats are often wiser than men, for they'll leave a doomed ship while the poor fool of a man will stick to it. But the real reason is, and this is in strict confidence, we are trying to get out of the country honestly and not do like those who first fill their pockets from the federal and state treasuries and then go to Paris to enjoy it. But, may we ask, if the editor of Le Brésil has so much confidence in the future of his native country, why does n't he come back and live here. Brazil has a great need of all her sons. She has thousands of untilled potato-fields.

THE RIO NEWS
PUBLISHED WEEKLY

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor

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Notices of marriages, births and deaths 2500 each.
SINGLE COPIES: 800 réis; for sale at the office
of publication, at the English Book Store, No. 36 Rua
do Ovidio, and at the Casa Americana in São Paulo.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—
79, Rua Sete de Setembro.
POSTOFFICE ADDRESS:—Caixa 258.

RIO DE JANEIRO, May 8th, 1900.

The annual message laid before the national congress last week by President Campos Salles has been received at home and abroad with exceptional praise and satisfaction. It is optimistic in the highest degree, and that is exactly what every one desires. It states that the situation of the country is good, that it is in a position to henceforth meet all its obligations with unflinching punctuality, that its revenues have increased and the receipts of the past year were even in excess of the most optimistic expectations. More than that, we are assured that the balance-sheet of the past year, which is yet far from complete, showed a very handsome surplus. We are assured that the government is earnest in its desire to effect economies and that in this it has the cordial support of congress. All this is eminently satisfactory and pleasing, and we place it on record with genuine pleasure. Unfortunately, however, there is a reverse side to the medal, which is as yet in the shadow. The message, it must be confessed, deals only in pleasing generalities, which we would gladly accept, if we could. But when we recall the facts already known, the petty economies realized, the distressing contraction in trade, the continued decline in customs receipts, the new and increased taxes to fill up the gaps, and the various mysterious negotiations in which the treasury has been engaged, we are compelled to reserve our acceptance of the figures given. From what we can gather the President's figures are based on partial and incomplete data. He issues funding bonds instead of paying cash interest, but leaves it out of the balance. Interest is suspended on the internal gold loans, but we are left in the dark as to the final settlement. Were all these deferred payments taken into consideration, would there be a surplus? Besides this, he strikes out over seven thousand contos from the Central railway expenditures on the ground that it is a only a book account. Perhaps this is correct, but we want to know if it was included in any preceding balance-sheet. If not, then he has no right to strike it out, for the entry must appear somewhere. The President is not an accountant and he can be deceived, and doubtless he will be even more disappointed than anyone else were he to find that he has been dealing with partial returns, and that the surplus laid before us has been transformed into a deficit.

The true test of a return of prosperity is found in increased activity in commerce and industry, and not in the revenue which can be squeezed out of the people by means of higher and more minute taxation. And this is a test the minister of finance dare not accept.

Experience has demonstrated the utility of a strong parliamentary opposition party, whose watchful supervision is at once an advantageous stimulus and a salutary check to the action of the majority. In the present congress, it seems, we are to have no such party, for in the organization of the two chambers the officers have been elected almost unanimously.

The statement made by the President in his message to congress on the 3rd inst. in regard to the reciprocity negotiations with the United States, confirms what we had feared. He says unequivocally that the negotiations are still without definite character (*ainda não tem caracter definido*). After the best part of a year's negotiation, something definite surely ought to have been reached. If a reciprocity treaty is undesirable, then we see no reason why the Brazilian government should not say so frankly, and have this pretence of a negotiation terminated. We are not disputing that Brazil may have well-founded reasons for wishing to avoid the concessions asked, and were these reasons put forward clearly, it may be that the United States government would readily admit their force. But as the case now stands, the Brazilian government is playing with the question in order to gain time, and this will some day lead to trouble. Were the United States to impose on coffee even a fraction of the duties levied by many European countries, the negotiation, it is needless to say, would be making very satisfactory progress.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

In the message sent to congress on the 3rd inst. the President begins by referring to the visit of the President of Argentina, a visit which, on account of the pressure of public business, he says, he has not yet been able to repay.

He then proceeds to give an account of other affairs of the foreign office, consisting mainly of boundary questions. The extent of territory involved in the question with Bolivia is, he says, 242 square leagues. On the 30th of last October there was signed in Rio de Janeiro a protocol adopting measures for ascertaining the real boundary line between the two countries and, as soon as congress votes the appropriation required, the Brazilian commissioners, who have already been appointed, will be ready to go to work. The Bolivian custom-house will be maintained at Puerto Alonso until it shall have been demonstrated that the respective territory is Brazilian.

The negotiations with France on the tariff question are in abeyance. The French government offered to make a reduction of 10 francs in its import duty of 156 francs per 100 kilos on Brazilian coffee. This offer, afterwards raised first to 14 francs and then to 15, has been rejected by the Brazilian government, which demands a reduction of 30%, equivalent to nearly 47 francs per 100 kilos.

Italy has offered to reduce, in exchange for certain favors, its duty on Brazilian coffee from 150 to 130 lire. Negotiations are still pending.

Those with the United States for a commercial treaty have not yet assumed a definite shape. In spite, says the president, of the discovery of a plot against the republican form of government public order has not been disturbed. The President refers to what he said in last year's message in regard to elections and expresses the opinion that the enforcement of the constitutional provision for minority representation will put an end to electoral violence and fraud.

The message eulogizes the direction of the police service and attributes defects in this service to lack of means of action.

Similar language is employed in regard to the sanitary service and the President recommends legislation for amplifying the means of action of the health authorities. The efficient measures adopted by these authorities prevented, he says, the spread of the bubonic plague.

In consequence of the reduction of the army, says the message, the respective expenses are covered by the appropriations voted by congress. The President refers to some of the measures adopted and intended or proposed to be adopted for increasing the army's efficiency and for strengthening harbor defenses.

Repairs continue to be made on war vessels and the President thinks that at the end of the year there will be ready for service in the port of Rio de Janeiro 20 vessels, not counting 3 torpedo-boats and 3 instruction ships; in the Amazon flotilla, 5 more vessels; in that of Rio Grande do Sul, 2; in that of Matto Grosso, 3; in that of the upper Uruguay, 2.

The President recommends the reorganization of the life-saving service on the Brazilian coast.

The message states that the Estrada de Ferro de S. Francisco has been leased and that steps have been taken for leasing the Sul de Pernambuco and Paulo Afonso roads. The financial situation of the Central Railway has improved, the receipts amounting last year to 32,527,866\$715 and the expenses to 27,584,094\$175. On this road, says the President, freight rates have been reduced both on foodstuffs and coffee and the reduction has resulted in improving the critical position of the latter article and in stimulating the production of the former. The President thinks that a similar reduction should be made by other railways.

The message refers to the new contracts with the gas and city improvements companies and recommends action in regard to the water supply. It also recommends mining legislation for the purpose of removing uncertainties that are now retarding progress in the working of mines.

The President asserts that his efforts to improve the financial situation have not been fruitless. "I can announce," he says, "with real satisfaction that the administration of the republic now enters a phase that is clearly

auspicious, thanks to the cooperation of the national congress, which with patriotic firmness and unerring perception has rendered its indispensable assistance in the development of a financial policy adapted to the exceptional exigencies of the situation. The government confidently awaits the arrival of the first day of July, 1901, the date fixed for a return to payments in money. It is gratifying for me to be able to assure you that the treasury will be found thoroughly prepared to meet all its obligations on demand and to return to the system of unflinching punctuality. This is no mere prospect created by favorable presumptions, but rests on the positive guarantee of accumulated means.

"And for this it will not be necessary to require additional sacrifices or subject public credit to further tests."

What is now necessary, says the President, is to preserve in the observance of economy, to give stability to the present fiscal system and to impress upon every branch of the public service the stamp of permanence and continuity.

The President asserts that the intensity of the financial and commercial crisis has diminished and that the gradual rise in exchange is permanent. Since August, 1898, the volume of the currency had been reduced up to March 31, 1900, from 788,364,614\$500 to 716,705,614\$200. Of the sum of 71,658,995\$500 thus cancelled, 55,000,000\$ had been on account of the funding scheme and the rest through the repayment of the loan made by the treasury to the Banco da Republica and through the loss sustained by the public in failing to present for exchange in the time fixed in the notices published notes belonging to the issues that have been called in.

The improvement which the President thinks he perceives in the financial and commercial situation he attributes to the rise in the price of coffee in combination with the results of his financial policy, especially in regard to the burning of currency.

He says that there were issued last year treasury bills to the amount of 11,000,000\$, which were all redeemed during the year. A considerable amount of arrears of indebtedness was paid. In the settlement of the claims against the government advantageous reductions in the amounts awarded by the courts were obtained from the claimants.

The message refers to the transaction with the Banco da Republica with which our readers are already acquainted.

In 1897 the Banco da Republica transferred to the government 6,817 Uruguayan bonds of the nominal value of 500 pesos each. These bonds, says the message, have been exchanged for Brazilian bonds belonging to the loans of 1879, 1883 and 1888. In this transaction the Uruguayan value were appraised at 59% of their nominal value and the Brazilian bonds at 60%.

"The redemption of these bonds," says the President, "together with that of the bonds of 1868 and 1869, has served, if not to annul entirely, at least to diminish our gold liabilities resulting from the issue of funding bonds."

In regard to revenue and expenditure for last year the President says:

"Some persons, in view of the poverty of the country due to the considerable fall in the price of coffee, have supposed that gold duties would occasion a large decrease in customs receipts. Fortunately their apprehensions have proved unfounded, and customs receipts, far from having decreased, have exceeded all optimistic estimates."

"In fact the revenue from import duties alone amounted to 18,483,255\$ in gold and 181,528,577 in currency. This reduced to a current basis at the exchange rate of 7.716, which was the average for the year, is equivalent to 248,628\$274, or 2,416,014\$ more than in 1896, which is considered the year in which the largest revenue has been obtained from import duties at Brazilian custom-houses."

"The total customs receipts amounted to 18,897\$217, in gold and 201,151,153\$ in currency, or, if we reduce the whole to currency, to 269,752,815\$."

"Consumption taxes, whose product in 1898 amounted to 14,548,175\$, produced in 1899 the sum of 21,930,216\$, that is 10,382,071\$ more."

"The revenue from the stamp tax amounted to 9,088,057\$, the total internal revenue to 78,600,000\$ and extra-ordinary revenue to 17,342,000\$."

"The total revenue of the union in 1899, according to incomplete data in the possession of the treasury, amounted in currency to 302,603,000\$. If we add to this sum the receipts of the additional half-year, estimated in view of the amount collected last year at 11,561,000\$, we shall have 314,254,000\$ in currency."

"The gold receipts at the custom houses amounted to 18,897,217\$, which added to 520,498\$296, derived from other sources, makes 19,417,706\$296."

"Expenditure amounted in the same year to 225,912,225\$ in currency and to 14,092,046\$ in gold."

"Deducting the expenditure of each class from the respective revenue, we have a balance of 83,311,775\$ in currency and 5,325,660\$296 in gold."

"The special and deficiency appropriations for the various departments in 1899 amounted to 24,314,408\$668. This sum is reduced to 27,060,817\$566 by deducting that of 2,753,591\$102, which is merely a book account of the Central railway."

"If we deduct this sum and 45,000,000\$, amount of currency redeemed in virtue of the funding agreement, from the currency balance, we shall have, as a final result, a balance of 16,250,957\$434 in currency and 5,325,660\$296 in gold."

"In regard to the present year nothing positive can be asserted."

"On one hand the returns in our possession for the first quarter are extremely defective, and on the other hand in consequence of the large forestalling of imports in December the receipts for that quarter cannot be regarded as a fair exponent of the revenue for the whole year."

"Examination, however, of the general condition of the country and of revenue will not be less this year than it was in 1899."

"In recapitulation:
"Slow, but gradually increasing, appreciation of the currency, shown by the rise and stability of exchange;

"Increase in the value of our exports and consequently in public wealth, shown by the rise in the price of coffee;

"Constant improvement in the credit of Brazil, shown by a considerable rise in our bonds in foreign markets and by an emphasized tendency towards the introduction of foreign capital;

"Balances in our budgets in consequence of the reductions in expenditure and the marked increase in our revenue;

"The government's certainty and our creditors' growing confidence in regard to a return to the cash payment of our foreign liabilities;

"Such are the results of the zealous efforts not only of congress and the government, but also, it is just to say, of the Brazilian people, who have not refused to make the sacrifices required of them for the restoration of the credit of the republic."

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

MAY 3.—Congress was formally opened and the President's message was read.

MAY 4.—Senate.—The senate organized by re-electing last year's officers. The vote was substantially unanimous.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—The vote for president and 1st and 2nd vice-presidents was as follows:

President:
Vaz de Mello..... 115
Scattering..... 4
1st Vice-President..... 4
Urban Santos..... 101
Scattering..... 18
2nd Vice-President:
Julio de Mello..... 100
Scattering..... 17

The president, on taking the chair, made an address in which he expressed his confidence in the stability of republican institutions and recommended the adoption of measures for improving the electoral process and thus removing the existing doubt in regard to the legitimacy of congressmen's claim to being considered representatives of the people.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—There were 17 cases of yellow fever in hospital and in private residences in the small village of Areias, São Paulo, on the 5th inst. This indicates a very severe epidemic.

—The printing office of *O Republicana*, at S. Fidelis, state of Rio de Janeiro, was assaulted and broken up on the night of the 3rd inst. This was an unexpected variant to the commemoration festivities.

—The burial of the late Bishop of Olinda was effected in the cathedral at Bahia on the 5th inst., the deceased prelate having expressed the desire in his will to be buried there. In consequence of this the removal of his remains to Pernambuco was given up.

—On the 1st inst. the new governor of São Paulo, Dr. Rodrigues Alves, was formally sworn in and took charge of the state government. A banquet was given to the retiring governor Col. Fernando Prestes, whose administration of the state has been a marked success.

—Eighteen thieves were captured in São Paulo on the night of the 1st inst. They were calling themselves police agents, and were relieving people of walking sticks and umbrellas in the varzea do Carmo. And so natural was their conduct that many good people took them for the genuine article.

—A banquet was given to Admiral Schley and his officers by the governor of Bahia on the 2nd inst. A large number of guests were present, including state officials, legislators, etc. Governor Luiz Vianna proposed the health of the President of the United States, represented by Admiral Schley, and the latter proposed the health of the President of Brazil, represented by Gov. Luiz Vianna, and the union of the American family.

—On the 3rd inst. there were 13 cases of yellow fever under treatment in the Sorocaba isolated hospital, and one new case and one death were reported from private residences. At Santa Cruz das Palmeiras there were 16 cases, of which 2 were received that day. At Itetê 7 cases were reported, one being a new admission. One new case also was reported from outside the hospital. At Casa Branca 2 cases only remain, the epidemic being nearly extinct.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The Barra Funda electric line of São Paulo was inaugurated on the 7th inst.

—Yesterday the prefect vetoed the resolution of the municipal council modifying certain clauses in the contract with the S. Christovão tramway company.

LOCAL NOTES

Serious irregularities have been discovered at the S. José do Rio Pardo station of the Moggyana railway, and nearly all the employes there have been suspended.

A London telegram of the 5th inst. states that the S. Paulo Railway Co. will emit £500,000 in 4% debentures at £102.100 for the conclusion of the works on the Serra.

On the 1st inst. the directory of municipal works approved the plans for a change of traction on the Villa Iguazu lines, on which electricity is to be used. Work will at once be begun on the Villa Guaranay line.

The minister of industry has informed the post-office administration of Rio Grande do Norte that the Natal and Nova Cruz line is obliged, under its contract, to carry free only the mails and actual conductors, and not all postal employes, even when in service.

I hear that a London railway company has recently had to obtain a considerable quantity of rails from America, owing to the fact that they could not get their order executed in England within the time available. I also hear that the price quoted from America was lower than any obtainable in this country.

Transport, London, April 13. A Paris telegram of the 5th inst. says the negotiations of the «Banco Franco» for the sale of the Viação Paulista property to the Light and Power Co., both of São Paulo, are nearly concluded. But what has Paris to do with it? Both companies are located in São Paulo and have no need to treat in Paris, unless their directors have gone to see the exposition.

For the judicial liquidation of the Companhia Estrada de Ferro Oeste de Minas the Banco da Republica and the Banco do Comercio have been appointed receivers. The five principal creditors are the Banco da Republica for 1,970,745,600, state of Rio de Janeiro for 1,050,000, Santos & Vianna for 930,885,979, Banco do Comercio for 653,228,530 and Manoel Rodrigues Pontes for 403,211,775.

The estimated traffic receipts of the Leopoldina railway for the week ending April 28th were 259,861\$ in currency, against 227,116\$ in the corresponding week of last year, showing an increase of 32,745\$. The exchange rates were 8/3 1/2 this year and 7/3 1/2 last, which give sterling equivalents of £8,957 this year and £9,502 last, showing a gain of £2,165. The aggregate receipts since 1st January have been £165,623, against £138,397 in the same period of 1899.

The Jornal do Commercio of Friday last says that a railway and river navigation company has been organized in Belgium with a capital of twenty millions (francs) to acquire, build and operate the Tocantins e Araguaya line. The Belgians are to put up fourteen millions, five and a half million will be paid in shares for the property and 500,000 francs are to be expended in commissions. The privileged and ordinary shares, says the Jornal, are to have a dividend of 6 per cent. This is mysterious. How can dividends be declared before the road is in operation?

The approximate weekly traffic returns of the Recife and São Francisco railway (77 1/2 miles), compared with the corresponding week of last year, are as follows:

Table with columns for Freight traffic (kilos), Passengers carried, Total receipts, and increase/decrease for weeks ending March 25th and April 25th.

SHIPPING NOTES

The United States school-ship «Hartford» left Bahia on the 2nd inst., homeward bound. The Braz. bg. «Industrial» was wrecked yesterday on the east side of the entrance to this harbor. She came from S. Francisco, state of Santa Catharina.

The junketing squadron which is to convey President Campos Salles to Buenos Aires, made its appearance in the lower anchorage during last week's festivities. It wears a clean white dress and looks very neat and trim.

Yesterday orders were given to turn the «Almirante Tamandaré» over to the inspector of the marine arsenal for the purpose of having executed the original plans for ventilating the engine room. The minister says the work must be executed within a period of four months.

On the 2nd inst. the representative of the Red Cross line of steamers signed a contract of the federal treasury for the collection of transportation taxes, receiving the honor of a commission of 4 per cent. Each month's collections, less commission, must be paid in within the first ten days of the succeeding month.

The passengers who left Rio on the 2nd inst. by the Lamport & Holt steamer «Hevelius» for Bahia, Pernambuco, Barbados and New York, were the following: Dr. Angel Bellinzaghi y Vitale, Mrs. Emma Louise Purchas and 4 children, Mr. and Mrs. Guilherme F. Araujo, Messrs. A. Hughes, Frank Walter, C. Caramuri, and 24 third-class.

The Para municipal council has received only one proposal for a monthly steamship service between that port and Buenos Aires. The proposal was made by Henrique da Cunha Velho Souto Maior. The absence of foreign tenders confirms our assertion that no foreign company can undertake such a service as long as it is shut out from the coasting traffic.

Owing to the illness of its editor and artist, our spirited contemporary D. Quixote will not appear for a fortnight or three weeks. We shall all be glad to see its reappearance.

Among the arrivals here during the past week we note the name of Dr. Domicio da Gama, who has been serving as secretary on the Brazilian arbitration commission at Geneva.

After a week of cloudy, rainy weather, yesterday morning opened bright, clear and warm again. It is to be regretted that the 3rd and 5th were denied so clear and beautiful a sky.

We have no doubt whatever in regard to the benefits of minority representation; but what we very decidedly doubt is the possibility of obtaining those benefits as long as the majority fails to be represented.

The Noticia notes the presence of Minister Bryan in the diplomatic box at the opening of congress on the 3rd inst. As the name of no other minister was mentioned we may presume that they did not attend.

Owing to the severe illness of General Mallet, whose state at one time occasioned great anxiety among his friends, General Cantuaria, chief of staff, has been authorized to sign for the minister during his absence.

A puzzling New York telegram of the 29th ult. says that a Catholic priest has been nominated by mistake as United States consul at Santos. But why is a mistake? Why should not a priest be appointed consul as well as a parson?

The United States secretary of war, Mr. Elihu Root, will be amused to know that the Jornal do Commercio of the 4th inst. transformed him into «Sr. Elkikpoot.» We very much doubt whether he will recognize himself in so unpronounceable a name.

We are advised that the new incumbent of the chaplaincy of Christ Church, Rev. John D'Arcy, is expected to arrive here, via England, on the 13th inst. and that the retiring chaplain, Rev. Irvine Crawshaw, will leave on the homeward bound steamer of the 16th inst.

Among the passengers by the «Hevelius» last week was Mr. Frank Norton and family, who are returning home for a vacation. Mr. Norton is manager here of Messrs. Levering & Co., and will return to Rio later on this year. Our best wishes go with them for a pleasant trip.

On Tuesday last the old metropolitan church of S. Sebastião on Rua Direita, which has been under repair and reconstruction for over ten years, was formally reopened and a statue of S. Sebastião placed over the main entrance, was unveiled. This church has long served as a cathedral.

As next Sunday will be his last in this city, Mr. Crawshaw expresses a desire to meet as many of the communicants of Christ Church at services as can make it convenient to attend. It will be perhaps the last opportunity for many of them to say good by to him and to express their good wishes for his happiness and success at home.

A curious telegram from this city to a São Paulo journal on the 30th says:—On the occasion of the arrival of the cruiser «D. Carlos» eight individuals fell into the sea, three being saved. The others have not yet appeared. Perhaps they thought the «D. Carlos» was Juggernaut, and they were making a voluntary sacrifice of themselves.

Fate decided that President Campos Salles was not to have the glory of unveiling the statue of Pedro Álvares Cabral. The statue was unveiled by Martin Francisco de Paula, a Ceará negro who had served as a soldier in the 7th (Moraes Cesar's) battalion of infantry. He climbed the statue and untied the knot which failed to undo when the official cord was pulled.

It is worthy of note that the administration of the Central railway rendered a rare and touching homage to Cabral by scraping and painting the bronze statue of Buarque de Macedo. They had the statue painted to imitate bronze, of course, but that was something like «painting the lily.» In commenting on so unusual a thing Smalwy says that if the statue is to be painted at all, then the dress should have received its natural colors, such as a black coat, figured trousers, green and gold tie, etc.

A few days since the Montevideo Times called attention to the absurdity of translating the names of places and persons into another language, and gave some amusing examples of its effects. The Jornal do Commercio of Sunday gives us a very striking example of the ridiculous effect of some of these translations in a telegram from Berlin where the famous Unter-den-Linden avenue is made to masquerade under the name of «Avenida das Tílias.» Who in the world would recognize that widely-known avenue under so novel a name?

The Cidade do Rio of the 2nd inst. appeals to the senate to refuse a seat to the senator-elect from Mato Grosso for reasons of public morality. Our colleague says:—«The senate should not permit the acclimatization in our country of the dictatorship of unchastity (amoral), characteristic of the last years of the Roman republic, of the absolute rule of the Capets and of Bonapartism in France.» Like many others, our colleague objects to the rule of a Da Barry. But if this objection is to be urged, will the Cidade do Rio stop with the minister of finance?

The chamber of deputies opened its sessions on the 3rd with a list of 156 recognized members.

On the 3rd inst the Jornal do Commercio published an edition of 40 pages, composed principally of big advertisements, which was sold for 500 reis a copy. So bulky was this extraordinary issue that every carrier had to take two porters with him, and every purchaser had to summon a boy to carry his paper for him. We understand that the Jornal's compositors have been at work on the paper since the 25th ult., and some of their productions show praiseworthy skill in the use of rule and ornament. But the insertion of poster advertisements, we must say, is of questionable taste.

The London and River Plate Bank, of this city, remained closed three days last week because of the sad news of Mr. DeLisle's death. The staff also cabled home to have a wreath of flowers placed upon his coffin in their name. The other foreign banks and the Banco Nacional placed their flags at half-mast as a mark of respect for his memory. On Sunday a well attended memorial service was held at Christ Church, of which Mr. DeLisle was a trustee, at which the chaplain, Rev. I. Crawshaw, spoke in appreciative terms of his relationship to the church, his staff and the community in general, all of whom would miss his helpful co-operation and companionship.

We deeply regret to note that our old friend and colleague Angelo Agostini, founder and for many years proprietor of the Revista Ilustrada, and now editor and proprietor of D. Quixote, was prostrated a few days since with a slight apoplectic attack, following an attack of influenza. It was at first reported that he had suffered a paralysis of one side, but we are glad to hear that this was an exaggeration and that he is now happily recovering. It would be a serious loss were Angelo compelled to lay aside his pencil, for there are thousands who await the appearance of his spirited designs and who would be deeply disappointed were they suspended, even for a brief period. We are glad to hear that our colleague is expecting to resume his pencil after a much-needed rest.

According to the Noticia the 156 deputies whose election had been recognized up to Saturday 28th April, and who took part in the formal opening of congress, are thus classified, although most of them include several occupations and qualifications in addition to the one selected:

Table listing professions of 156 deputies: Bacharel em direito (law graduates), Advogados (lawyers), Medicos (physicians), Civil engineers, Military engineer, Military officers, Admiral, Brigadier-general, Commander, Vigario (parish priest), Journalists, Planter, Planter and professor, Merchants, Banker, Judge, Bacharel and poet, Professor of mathematics and aerial navigation, Customs official.

Of these, many are colonels and lieutenant-colonels of the national guard, and a very considerable number are credited with being journalists and literateurs.

BIRTH.

On the 6th inst., at 25 Rua da Independencia, Nictieroy, the wife of George B. Stevens, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

MEE.—On April 22nd, at No. 52 Rua Amaral Gurgel, Villa Buarque, São Paulo, AUGUSTINE MARIE LÉRETRE MEE, beloved wife of Joseph William Mee.

BAKER.—At No. 102 Rua Marquez de Abrantes, Botafogo, on April 26th, 1900, J. C. CLARKE BAKER, of Boston, Mass., born November 6th, 1840 at Hyams, Mass.

ASSOCIATION CRICKET.

RIO VS. NICTIEROY.

This match was played on Saturday and Sunday at Icarahy and a very interesting game ended in a good win for Rio by 9 wickets. Nictieroy won the toss and batted first and put on a total of 110, principally made up of 2 good innings by F. and R. Morrissy who made 35 and 40 respectively. Rio then went in to bat and when time was called had made 103 for the loss of six wickets. Resuming on Sunday they added on 33 more for the remaining wickets and held a lead of 26 runs on the first innings.

Going in to bat a second time Nictieroy started none too well, losing two wickets for 13, and half the wickets were down for 41, but R. Morrissy and Conolly put a different complexion on the game and added 47 for the next wicket, but afterwards the remaining wickets fell rapidly and the whole side was out for 116, leaving Rio with 97 runs to get to win. With only 1 1/2 hours to play they sent

in Pierce and Boquet to face the bowling of R. Morrissy and Stutfield and for the first half hour only 15 runs were scored and the chances were anything on a draw, but Boquet being disposed of Jackson joined Pierce and from that point the whole aspect of the game was changed. Jackson played in his usual correct style and made a very useful 28, while Pierce lit about in beautiful style and knocked off the runs with a few minutes to spare. The game was most keenly contested right through, and Rio thoroughly deserved to win.

The scores were:

Table showing 1st and 2nd innings scores for Rio vs Nictieroy. Includes names like E. A. Tootal, C. J. Robinson, B. Slater, F. Morrissy, etc.

Table showing 1st and 2nd innings scores for Rio vs Nictieroy. Includes names like E. A. Tootal, C. J. Robinson, B. Slater, F. Morrissy, etc.

RIO

Table showing 1st and 2nd innings scores for Rio vs Nictieroy. Includes names like C. L. Robinson, B. Conolly, J. A. Robinson, B. Giuns, etc.

Table showing 2nd innings scores for Rio vs Nictieroy. Includes names like N. W. Jackson, H. G. Pierce, H. O. Boquet, etc.

(Note.—Owing to lack of time and space we are unable to publish the bowling analyses of the two foregoing games, which were kindly furnished us by the secretary. We shall be glad to publish them next week.—Ed. News.)

BUSINESS NOTES

The acting director of the mint has been authorized to put in circulation the new consumption stamps printed by Messrs. Bradbury Wilkinson & Co., of London.

The executive agent of Juiz de Fora has recently borrowed 100,000\$ for the new addition to the water supply of that city. The money was advanced by one capitalist alone.

What is the matter at the postoffice? On Thursday morning (3rd) two São Paulo letters, bearing the Rio receiving stamp of April 29, were found in our box. Are the postoffice employes aware that prejudice, as well as inconvenience may result from such inexcusable negligence? There are surely men enough in the postoffice to distribute the mail promptly, if they would only work. Instead they seem to spend their time gossiping.

The national analytical laboratory has condemned, as prejudicial to health, a consignment of «Essence de rhum» produced by Baiss Brothers & Co., another of butter, termed «Beurre de Creme des Prairies d'Elgin» made by Bartram Frères. (Is this French product from Illinois?), another of «Mason's original extracts or essence of herbs» for making «herb or botanic beer», and various others of wine and spirits from Portugal and Germany.

The custom-house has published the following statement of the official value of imports at the port of Rio de Janeiro for the month of February:

Table showing import values for February: From the British empire, Uruguay, Germany, United States, France, Portugal, Argentina, Belgium, Italy, Spain, Chili, other countries, Total.

The shipments of coffee during April last, were 473,584 bags, with the following destinations:

Table showing coffee shipments by destination: United States (New York, Baltimore, New Orleans), Europe (Hamburg, Southampton, Marseilles, Antwerp, London, Havre, Constantinople, Oran, Trieste, Genoa, Lisbon), Other countries (River Plate, Valparaiso), and Coastwise (Northern ports, Southern ports).

Table listing coffee exporters and their respective quantities: Ar buckle Brothers, Edward Ashworth & Co., Onstein & Co., Levering & Co., Faria Cunha & Co., W. P. McLaughlin & Co., P. S. Nielsen & Co., Norton, Megaw & Co., Zenlia, Ramos & Co., E. Johnston & Co., Empresa Industrial Brasileira, Sequeira & Co., Rich. Reuter & Co., John Moore & Co., Roberto do Couto & Co., Naumann, Gepp & Co., Edward Ashworth & Co., Gustav Trinks & Co., Pierre Pradel & Co., Gustavus Gindgen & Co., Karl Valais & Co., Jorge Dias & Irmao, Karl Kriehle, Paulo de Barros & Co., Figueira & Irmao, Marinho Prado & Co., Justini Poeschl, Domingos Guedes & Lonzada, J. Sattamini & Co., Manuel Quintana, Sundry.

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

Table comparing coffee market movement for Railway, Coastwise, and Inland traffic across three periods: 1897-98, 1898-99, and 1899-1900.

Daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro

Table showing daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro from April 1st to May 7th, including details for Receipts, Shipments, and Stocks.

SANTOS

According to the monthly report of the Associação Commercial de Santos, the receipts of coffee at that port during April aggregated 116,023 bags, against 218,055 bags last year and 263,442 bags in 1898.

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

Table listing coffee exports from Santos by destination: Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Bremen, Trieste, Copenhagen, Genoa, London, Naples, Southampton, Marseilles, Coaristwe, New York, Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, Santos, and Others.

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

Table showing monthly bulletin of the Santos coffee market with columns for Receipts, Sales, Base, Shipments, and Exchange.

Imports.

The market brought 10,710 bags from the River Plate and the Mozambique coast from Liverpool. The market continues weak and prices continue to fall, as shown in the following table:

Table showing import prices for various origins: Trieste, Richmond 1st, Baltimore 1st, Western and Interior, River Plate, and Local Mills.

Coffee. Only 510 cases arrived last week by the Amazona from Hamburg. The stock in first hands, 600 of St. John's and 300 cases of Norwegian, total 900 packages.

Lard.—Receipts nil. Market unchanged. Pork.—No arrivals. Quotations are nominal. Rice.—There were no arrivals and no change in prices.

White Pine.—The arrivals were nil. Prices unchanged. Pitch Pine.—No receipts. Market nominal.

Swedish Pine.—The arrivals were nil. Quotations unchanged. Rosene.—Receipts nil. Price continues at 12c 2/3 per case.

Rosin.—Arrivals nil. Market unchanged. Turpentine.—No receipts. Prices nominal. Cement.—No arrivals and no changes in the market.

Indian Corn.—No entries. Bran.—No receipts. Quotations unchanged.

Hay.—The receipts were 1,665 bales of German from the River Plate. We continue to quote from 110 to 130 reis per kilo wholesale.

Coal.—The following vessels arrived with coal last week: From Leith, ex Belfast, 2,778 tons.

Rum.—Receipts continue regular. Prices are lower as shown below.

Table showing rum prices for Pernambuco and Maciel, Bahia and Aracaju, Campos, Angra and Paraty, Parahyba, and Alcohol of 35 to 38 deg.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

MAI 3. CARIBBE.—Germ. bk. Schiller, 1,227 tons; Steinbörner; 49 ds. coal to Brazilian Coal Co. GREENOCK.—Nor. bk. Rodrigues, 737 tons; Svensen; 49 ds. coal to Belimiro Agentes Co.

FREIGHTS.

NEW YORK. —50 cents and 5% primage per bag of coffee. NEW ORLEANS. —50 cents and 5% primage per bag of coffee. ANTWERP, BREMEN, HAMBURG, LIVERPOOL. —35 shillings and 5% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

ENGAGEMENTS.

GENOA.—R. str. Citta di Genova, 3,000 bags of coffee. HAMBURG.—Germ. str. Patagonia, 2,070 do do. HAVRE.—Fr. str. Les Alpes, 500 do do.

Vessels Afloat & Chartered for Rio

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

Foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, May 6th, 1900.

Table listing foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, categorized by nationality: American, British, French, German, Norwegian.

Arrivals of foreign steamers.

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

Departures of foreign steamers.

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

STOCKS AND SHARES.

Sales of Stocks and Shares.

Table showing sales of stocks and shares for April 30, including Apolices, Republica, Rural e Hypothecario, Cotton mills, and Railways.

MAY 1.

Table showing sales of stocks and shares for May 1, including Apolices, Constructor, Depositos e Descontos, Nacional, Republica, Rural e Hypothecario, Cotton mills, and Miscellaneous.

MAY 2.

Table showing sales of stocks and shares for May 2, including Apolices, Commercial, Mercantil, Republica, and Cotton mills.

MAY 3.

Table showing sales of stocks and shares for May 3, including Apolices, Commercial, Mercantil, Republica, and Cotton mills.

MAY 4.

Table showing sales of stocks and shares for May 4, including Apolices, Commercial, Mercantil, Republica, and Cotton mills.

MAY 5.

Table showing sales of stocks and shares for May 5, including Apolices, Commercial, Mercantil, Republica, and Cotton mills.

NATIONAL HOLIDAY.

Table showing sales of stocks and shares for National Holiday, including Apolices, Commercial, Mercantil, Republica, and Cotton mills.

MAY 6.

Table showing sales of stocks and shares for May 6, including Apolices, Commercial, Mercantil, Republica, and Cotton mills.

SATURDAY'S QUOTATIONS—S. PAULO.

Table showing Saturday's quotations in S. Paulo, including Banco Comercio e Industria, Credito Real da Carteria, Lavadoras, Mercantili de Santos, S. Paulo, Ribeirão Preto, Uniao de S. Carlos, Santos, and Cia Agua e Luz.

Stocks and Bonds and Joint Stock Companies --- May 7th.

Table with columns: Emission, Circulation, Public Funds, Nominal Value, Last Quotation. Lists various financial instruments and their market values.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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In bottles from 1 to 3 doz... 10\$000
" " " 4 " 9 " ... 9\$000
" " " 10 " 19 " ... 8\$000
" " " 20 upwards... 8\$400

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One of a horse-power and the other of 6-horse-power, both used, and both of the Korting system, will be sold cheap for cash.

S. Paulo

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The undersigned, the sole active partners who composed the firm of C. F. Hammett & Co., established in this capital at Rua da Quitanda No. 15, hereby make known to this market (praça) and to all others with which they have transactions that, by common accord, they have dissolved their partnership, the partner Arthur John Hunter retiring, paid and satisfied as to his capital and profits and free of all and every responsibility, in accordance with the respective cancellation (distrato) to-day signed, all the assets and liabilities remaining the sole charge of Mr. Charles Freeman Hammett, who will continue with the same branch of business in the same house and street declared above.

São Paulo, 30th April, 1900.

C. F. Hammett.

A. J. Hunter.

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POSSESSES EVERY CLEANSING PROPERTY

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The CASA AMERICANA also carries a stock of Canned Meats of a very high quality, Lunch Tongue, Mince Meats, Brawn, Corned Beef, Chipped Beef, etc., etc., etc.

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Natural Alkaline Mineral Water

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Excellent Table Water

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