

THE RIO NEWS.

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NUMBER 25

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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.

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Residence: On the Church premises.

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W. B. BAGBY, D. D., Pastor.

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PETROPOLIS METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Avenida Marechal Deodoro, No. 9. English service at 4 p.m. Sundays. Portuguese services at 11 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. on Sundays; 7.30 p.m. on Wednesdays. Sunday School at 10 a.m.

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WEST COAST ITEMS.

—The Spanish cruiser «Rio de la Plata» arrived at Callao on the 12th inst.

—It is stated that Dr. Pedro Montt will probably be a candidate for the presidency of Chili.

—A Santiago telegram of the 15th says that President Errazuriz's medical advisers recommended a rest of three months. It is thought that he will not reassume the presidency.

—Since our last summary the country has been visited by a severe storm of wind and rain, lasting several days. On the southern railway several bridges have been washed away or damaged by the freshets in the rivers, thereby interrupting railway traffic.—Chilian Times, May 30.

—A Santiago telegram of the 14th says that Deputy Walker Martinez has resigned from all his appointments and commissions because he was not put on the foreign relations commission. And yet Dr. Walker Martinez is taken quite seriously in Chili, and some people look upon him as a future president.

—A Santiago telegram of the 12th says that the health of President Errazuriz is considered critical. In view of this, Deputy Walker Martinez has postponed his projected attack on the government, which is to be considered a very great sacrifice on the part of a gentleman who loves dearly to hear his own voice. A telegram of the 14th however says that President Errazuriz is much better.

—The government has entered into a contract with Braun & Blanchard, of Punta Arenas, for a steamer service between that port and the Argentine colonies of Rio Gallegos, Sant Cruz and San Julian. The contractors oblige themselves to employ four boats in the service; and to make fortnightly voyages between Punta Arenas and Sant Cruz and San Julian. Government employees and cargo, and mails are to be carried free. The contract is to run from May 3d till the end of the current year, and the contractors are to receive for their services a subvention of 20,000 dolrs.—Chilian Times, May 30.

—Telegrams of the 14th and 15th state that Deputy Walker Martinez, unable to repress his eloquence any longer, had attacked the government of President Errazuriz for not using violence in repelling an alleged invasion of Chilian territory. The minister of foreign affairs stated that the government had protested against the invasion, but this did not satisfy the bellicose deputy who retorted that the protest should have been by armed force. On the 15th the government resolved to ask secret sessions for the continuance of the debate, fearing that the irate patriot might provoke hostilities.

—The Queen's birthday has been celebrated by the British residents throughout the republic with unusual enthusiasm. At Santiago a concert and ball was given, when Minister Gosling eloquently proposed her Majesty's health; Mr. Enrique Mac-Iver also delivering an appropriate speech. In Valparaiso a grand ball was held, the funds being specially devoted in aid of the Red Cross Society and the British Benevolent Society. Sir Berry Cusack-Smith, K. C. M. G., acted as M. C. The amount realised by the ball was \$2,800. A pleasing feature in the Santiago celebration was the participation of a large number of descendants of British subjects.—Chilian Times.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The Buenos Aires senate has approved the project of creating a new province.

—A proposal to surrender the Acre territory to Bolivia has excited much opposition in that country.

—It all helps out. The Argentine sanitary authorities are wanting to spend \$450,000 to keep bubonic pest out of that country.

—Quarantine having been raised in Brazil against Argentina, the exportation of flour from Buenos Aires to Brazil has recommenced.

—The May receipts of the Montevideo custom-houses were \$925,190.32, which shows a large increase over the corresponding month of last year and 1898.

—Official notice has been given that Italy has suspended quarantine from the 29th ulto. for all ships proceeding from Buenos Aires. We say, that is as it should be. There is no need of all this unnecessary scare about mild forms of diseases with long names and short death-rolls. Most of the exports from Buenos Aires to Italy consists of returning Italians, and a whole 40 days washing and scrubbing would do them a world of good.

—A fearful crime is reported from Colonia. A boy named Lino Marcel was found hung to a branch of a tree. At first it was thought a case of juvenile suicide—he was only seven years old—but now it is known that he was deliberately murdered in this fashion by one of his father's peons, in revenge for some childish teasing. The murderer, himself only 19 years of age, has so far escaped capture. His name has not transpired.—Montevideo Times.

—There is no little «rumpus» in Buenos Aires on account of the ten days' quarantine imposed on the passengers by R.M.S. «Clyde» because the Argentine minister Dr. Gorostiaga boarded her at Rio Janeiro. It seems that he used—or abused—his official position to insist on being taken on board, and gave assurances that the vessel would not be quarantined on his account. How the company and the other passengers must bless him!—Montevideo Times, June 8.

—The Argentine government has engaged Mr. E. L. Corbell as consulting engineer for the department of public works in matters connected with river navigation and ports. Mr. Corbell was connected with James P. Eads in improving the Mississippi river and more recently with various port works and railways in the United States and Mexico. He ranks high in his profession in the United States and the Argentine government has done well to secure his services—providing of course it is intended to form a history.

—The conflict in the University has been complicated by the resignation of three or four of the principal professors or lecturers, on account of the criticisms levelled at them by the students in the course of the enquiry now taking place. How it will all end, it is difficult to foresee. On the one hand the students seem to have a certain amount of genuine grievances against their examiners, though they cannot be entirely congratulated on their mode of presenting them. And on the other hand, it would be obviously intolerable for the students to choose their own examiners, select the methods of examination, and even decide which of themselves are to be approved and which «plucked», which is what some of them seem to be aiming at.—Montevideo Times.

—The break-down in the postal service is complete. Never since we had anything to do with it have we had so many complaints as during the last few months, complaints well founded and serious, detention of papers for days together, and the arrival of several in a bunch. We have written scores of letters to the department and so far have been able to discover that they have had no more effect than a summer rain on a duck's back. We have exhibited letters and telegrams from subscribers to the postoffice authorities and we have had our trouble for our pay. Our mailing clerk tells us that he has stood by and seen employees deliberately push aside mail matter, and such matter, instead of putting it in the dispatch bags, in fact, there is a most disgraceful neglect and inattention to all complaints. In most cases the complainant cannot get further than the presence of some subaltern who promises to forward the complaint to some high and mighty potentate whose presence is concealed and who presides over the destinies of the mail boxes and who is ever seen by the indignant complainant. If the postmaster general cannot and will not give the public some approach to the half-dented service we have had in former years, by all means let him take a vacation and go to the Paris exhibition or to Heaven and let us have a service that would not shame the interior of darkest Africa.—Buenos Aires Herald, June 2.

From the New York Times, April 20. CONSULSHIP FOR EX-PRIEST.

SPECIAL TO THE «NEW YORK TIMES». Washington, April 28.—On March 26 the President nominated to the senate for consul at Santos, Brazil, John J. Girimondi of California. He was confirmed March 30 and has just arrived in this city on his way to his post. This morning in The Washington Post, there appeared a short statement that the Rev. Father Girimondi, who had been a priest in Archbishop Ireland's archdiocese, had stopped here for instructions prior to departing from the country. It referred to him as one of the leading clergymen in the northwest. It also said:

«Although Father Girimondi made no effort to conceal the fact of his being a Roman Catholic priest, it was not generally known in the senate at the time of his confirmation. This appointment of a Catholic priest to an official position is without precedent. In fact, no clergyman of the Catholic faith has ever before received any kind of a diplomatic appointment, and this selection by the President has created a great deal of comment, especially among the clergy, many of whom do not approve of mingling the affairs of church and state, even to this extent. Some priests have expressed the belief that the Pope of Rome will interfere in the matter.»

It is ascertained that while Girimondi formerly was a priest and connected with the archdiocese of Archbishop Ireland, he was silenced several years ago, and no longer calls himself a priest. No senator can be found who remembered the circumstance of his appointment or who can explain how he came to be credited to California, instead of Minnesota, although, it is represented that he was appointed largely through the influence of Archbishop Ireland. The occasion for his suppression as a priest has not been ascertained.

According to the New York Journal of Commerce, the United States senate committee on foreign relations on May 2 concluded the consideration of the bill for the re-organization of the consular service, and agreed to report a substitute for the original bill. It provides a system of examination for consuls, consuls-general, and commercial agents, but exempts vice-consuls and vice-consuls general, deputies and consular agents from its requirements. All fees received by those in the consular service, except consular agents, are to be paid into the treasury. The present incumbents of the consulates, consulates-general, and commercial agencies are to be gradually recalled for examination within two years, and after passing they are to be re-admitted to the classes from which they are recalled. Consuls and consuls-general are to be transferred from one place to another in the same class as the will of the President, but no naturalized citizen of the United States is to be assigned to the country of his nativity.

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

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

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

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Idem paid up..... 500,000
Reserve fund..... 340,000

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Realized Capital. . Rs. 101,245,400\$000

N. B. This capital to be

reduced to Rs. 100,000,000\$ in accordance with

the Government's Decree of 8th May 1897.

Reserve Fund . . . Rs. 17,480,078\$736

Profits in suspense . Rs. 11,156,739\$835

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From "Sub Rosa" column, Morning Leader, London Apr. 14.

ST. GEORGE'S RECORD.

"An Enquirer," writing from Kensington about the suggestion that we should all wear roses upon 23 April, St. George's day, says:

It would be interesting to many to be informed who St. George was, his connection with English history, and his association with our national flower, the rose. I am always willing and even anxious to oblige, but I am bound to say that this case presents some difficulties.

To begin with, I am haunted by a suspicion that I wrote about St. George some two years ago. This may appear to some as making my task all the more simple to-day, for, it may be urged, I have only to repeat myself and the thing is done. Unfortunately for myself I really forget what I said on that previous occasion. I have a notion that I took the Dragon's side of the question, and it is beyond dispute that the Dragon was neither a good deal bored by the Saint, or felt considerably cut up by him. However, I ignore all my previous utterances on the subject, and now propose to describe just what sort of a gentleman the predominant partner's, tuteary saint was.

I will be quite candid and will acknowledge at the outset that my acquaintance with saints, whether historical or existing, is made at secondhand. I have never been fortunate enough to meet one—except perhaps the editor, and even in that case I have always regarded him as more of a hero than a saint. So I have had to consult "The Dictionary of Christian Biography," edited by Dr. Wm. Smith and Professor Wace, in order to get at the truth about George.

I am sorry indeed to find in the very first sentences of the saint's biography incidents mentioned which would have caused him in these days to be struck off the list of war office contractors. Look at this:

He began his career as a pork contractor for the army, was detected in peculation, and fled.

That is a distinctly bad start. The man who goes wrong about pork will go wrong about anything, and there is something particularly distressing in a saint being mixed up with such a bad business. No one has ever suggested that St. David, or St. Patrick, or St. Andrew was tainted in this manner.

However, even saints are human, and we will forgive St. George his little slip about the pork. Like most defaulting army contractors, "he seems soon to have recovered his position." Perhaps the least said about that will be soonest mended, but here is another unsettling hint:

It was reported to Athanasius that he was "not even a Christian, that he had no knowledge of the rudiments of Christianity, and that he was addicted to idolatry." Before I reached the end of that sentence I was really afraid lest it should be said that George was addicted to drink! It was only idleness, however, and many of those whose tutelary saint he is have the same failing to-day. I should like to have heard all that Athanasius had to say on the subject—for he was a gentleman whose language was of the Lyddite description.

So far it has been shown that George sold bad pork, was a swindler and an idolator. Did he redeem these little failings by any charm of temper? I fear not—at least, one would not gather any such notion from this: The coarse and tyrannous nature of the man was depicted in the words "he has the temper of an executioner."

So he was a bully as well! Indeed, the more I read about him the more sad becomes the tale, for it is on record that he was ordained bishop against his own and the public interest, and that

George's installation was a signal for new inflictions on Alexandrian church-people. You may be sure that if the church-people were subjected to hardships the non-conformists would have a particularly bad time.

Nor does the pitiless historian leave George merely charged in a general way with inflictions on church-people, for there are particulars given:

After Easter week virgins were imprisoned, bishops led away in chains, and attacks were made on houses. A number of people who had met for prayer in a secluded place were cruelly maltreated for refusing to communicate with George.

I can understand these "pro-Boer" riots now! It is the patron saint who started the business of attacking houses, and of cruelly maltreating people (like Mr. Lloyd-George, for instance) who meet in secluded places. I am afraid no bishops have recently been led away in chains, but we live in degenerate days, when "patriots" emulate their saint only in some particulars—such as rioting and army contracting of an unsatisfactory nature.

And now for a little sidelight on George as an ecclesiastic. The reader may find it difficult to believe, but it is nevertheless true, that George

allowed the notorious adventurer Aetius to officiate as deacon at Alexandria.

I ask the reader what he thinks of that. I pass by altogether the suggestion made by some, that Aetius was not only a deacon, but also an archdeacon, for the case is bad enough without thus adding to George's ill-deeds.

The worst of it is that I have really no space in which to describe all the saint's scoundrelly conduct. Let the reader look at these few particulars:

He inflicted imprisonment and scourges on men and women after the fashion of a tyrant.

He was hated by the magistrates for his supercilious and imperious demeanor, and by the people for his tyranny.

He showed himself in the light of a keen, grasping man of business, enriching himself by vexatious and ignoble monopolies, and even keeping in his own hands, not for humanity but for profit, the management of funerals, so that it was not safe even to bury a corpse without employing those who let out biers under his direction.

I could add much more to the same effect, but I forbear. Let me add that I know very well that modern historians (English) have made desperate efforts to show that this St. George is not their St. George, but "another party of the same name." It won't do! He was the man—and so far from wearing a rose in his honor I wish the Dragon had swallowed him though I am not partial to swallows as a rule.

S. L. H.

From Mr. Dooley's "In the Hearts of his Countrymen."

SLAVIN CONTRA WAGNER.

"Ol' man Donahue bought Molly a pianny las' week," Mr. Dooley said in the course of his conversation with Mr. McKenna. "She'd been takin' lessons fr'im a Dutchman down th' street, an' they say she can play as wif with her hands crossed as she can with wif finger. She's been whalin' away iver since, an' Donahue is thinkin' again."

"Ye see th' other night some iv th' la-ads went over fr' to see whether they cud smash his table in a frinly game iv forty-fives. I don't know what possessed Donahue. He niver asked his frinds into the parlor before. They used to set in th' dining-room; an', whin Mrs. Donahue coughed at eleven o'clock, they'd toddle out th' side dure with their hats in their hands. But this here night, whether 'twas that Donahue had taken on a drink or two too much or not, he asked them all in th' front room, where Mrs. Donahue was settin' wif Molly. 'I've brought me frinds,' he says, 'fr' to hear Molly take a fall out iv th' music-box.' He says, 'Let me have yer hat, Mike,' he says. 'Ye'll not feel it whin ye get out,' he says.

"At anny other time Mrs. Donahue'd give him th' marble heart. But they wasn't a man in th' party that had a pianny to his name, an' she knew they'd be throuble whin they went home an' tould about it. 'Tis a meelodious instrument,' says she. 'I cud sit here be the hour an' listen to Bootoven and Chochoski,' she says.

"What did him write?" says Cassidy. "Chunes," says Donahue, "chunes, Molly," he says, "fatch'er th' wallop to make th' gintleman feel good," he says. "What'll it be, la-ads?" "D'ye know "Down be th' Tan-yard Side"?" says Slavin. "No," says Molly. "It goes like this," says Slavin. "A-ah, din yadden, vooden a-yadden, arrad yadden a-ya." "I dinna w it," says th' girl. "Tis a low chune, annyhow," says Mrs. Donahue. "Misther Slavin vildly thinks he's at a polis picnic," she says. "I'll have no come-all-ye's in this house," she says. "Molly, give us a few bars fr'im Wagner." "What Wagner's that?" says Flanagan. "No wan ye know," says Donahue; "he's a German musician." "Thim Germans is hot people fr' music," says Cassidy. "I knowed wan that cud play th' "Wacht am Rhine" on a pair iv cymbals," he says. "Whisht!" says Donahue. "Give th' girl a chunast."

"Slavin tof me about it. He says he niver heard th' like in his born days. He says she fetched th' pianny two or three wallops that mornin' Cassidy jump out iv his chair, an' Cassidy has charge iv th' steam whist at th' quarry at that. She went at it. First 'twas wan hand an' th'in th' other, th'in both hands, knuck' s down; an' it looked, says Slavin, as

if she was going to leap into the middle of it with both feet, when Donahue jumps up. 'Hollo!' he says. 'That's not a rented pianny, ye daft girl,' he says. 'Why, pap-pai, says Molly, 'what'd ye mean?' she says. 'That's Wagner,' she says. 'This th' music iv th' future,' she says. 'Yes,' says Donahue, 'but I don't want me hell on earth. I can wait 'r it,' he says, 'with th' kind permission iv Mrs. Donahue,' he says. 'Play us th' "Wicklow Mountaineer".' She'll play no "Wicklow Mountaineer".' Mrs. says Donahue. 'If ye want to hear that kind iv music, ye can go down to Finnane's Hall,' she says. 'an' call in Crowley, th' blind piper,' she says. 'Molly,' she says, 'give us wan iv thim Choochooski things,' she said. 'They're so ginteel'.

"With that Donahue rose up. 'Come on,' says he. 'This is no place fr us,' he says. Slavin, with th' politeness iv a man who's ginteel' even, turns at th' dure. 'I'm sorry I can't remain,' he says. 'I think th' wurriuld an' all iv Choochooski,' he says. 'Me brother used to play his chunes,' he says. 'Me brother used to play his chunes,' he says. 'But Mike, that run th' grip ca-er,' he says. 'But there's wan thing missin' frim Molly's playin,' he says. 'An' what may that be?' says Mrs. Donahue. 'An ax,' says Slavin, buckin' out. 'So Donahue has took to drinkin'.

S. PAULO FACTS.

Just as rivalry between masters extends downwards to their menials, so, on a larger scale, when two companies are engaged in warfare. Like master, like man; do their lords quarrel unprovoked, the very dogs do fight, the strife, may even the very dogs do fight. In the last week there have been two small accidents in Bom Retiro district, where the lines of the new company cross those of the Viação at right angles. In each case the electric bond ran into a simultaneously passing mule-bond, in one case damaging a mule, and in the other dashing the tram off the lines and against a lamp-post which happened to be contiguous, and saved it from overthrow. The fault lay probably on both sides, neither wishing to give way, so it became a case of the stronger and heavier carrying all before it, especially as the weaker was only a despised "segunda classe." The drivers and conductors of the animal company threatened reprisals, in consequence of which a patrol had to be sent out to prevent disturbances. Shopkeepers in Rua S. João complain that the street is so completely blocked by the trams, that carts are unable to stop in front of their shops for the purpose of discharging goods. There is a double line here and a small signaling system whereby the road is quite transformed into a railway station. It certainly seems unfair to the inhabitants and to the general public, that the traffic should be impeded for the benefit of one company. The line is only some 20 yards, the length of double line is not such as to require the many vehicles in the course of the week. The Avenida bonds were to have commenced running on June 10, but the start has been delayed for a week, as the work has taken longer than was anticipated. They are sure to be immensely crowded, for on Sundays and holidays Avenida Paulista is a favorite resort for those who wish to get a bit of a blow. There are a couple of beer gardens for many a Sunday body. The trip is a circular one, proceeding by Largo S. Francisco and Rua Santo Amaro and descending by Consolação, or the reverse. This will obviate one species of contention, for it sometimes happens that when a bond arrives at a terminus, the passengers, being such as are simply out for a little excursion, do not wish to get out and refuse to move to allow of the seats being turned round, for fear of losing their places; the altercation is cut short by the car starting on its return journey with its inside in great disorder, being all turned the wrong way.

On Thursday afternoon the contention between the Viação and Light and Power threatened to assume serious proportions. The workmen who were engaged in laying the electric line in the Avenida Paulista found it necessary at one point to shift the lines of the Viação a few inches. They had municipal authority to carry this out, but a large number of the opposition company's workmen, having learnt their intention, appeared on the scene and forcibly prevented any change. A force of mounted police hurried to the spot to maintain the peace. Work on the line has been suspended until the authorities come to some arrangement. The Viação company is very irritated at the action of the Power and Light company, and maintain that their concession is infringed, because the electric lines run parallel to their own along Avenida and Consolação. But it is rather late in the day for complaints; the time for action, or actions, is before a line is started, not when it is practically finished.

On 13th instant the gay young bachelors of the L. & B. chacara gave a dance. The house was formerly the residence of the Italian consul, who had the habit of holding a weekly reception, so much taste was shown in the arrangement and decorations that it was not hard to guess that there had been some good fairies, or at any rate fair ladies to supervise. Every one spent a most enjoyable evening; the 5 merry L. B's are to be congratulated on the success of their undertaking and thanked for their hospitality. It is a long time since any one has had enough public spirit to organize a dance. May they long remain in their busy hive here, and disburse abroad the honey of hospitality.

The names of marriage are announced between the Paulista Tennis and S. Paulo Athletic clubs. For some time past there have been signs of a growing attachment, which has at last ripened into an engagement to throw in their lot together and make trial of double blessedness. The Tennis Club was founded 8 years ago as a separate concern. It was a counter attraction to the Cricket Club, whose ground was not suitable for a dual arrangement. When, however, the Athletic Club moved their quarters from Bom Retiro to their present beautifully-situated ground at Consolação, matters were altered, and it was felt that there was room for two clubs. The tendency of the community has been to shift from east to west. Consequently the majority now live in Hygienopolis and Avenida, whence the journey to Luz in the short day-time does not leave enough leisure for play. The Athletic has advanced with the tide, and the Tennis Club has been left stranded in a remote corner. It was far different in the days of old; then enthusiastic tennismen who lived close to, after selecting a spot in the matto, rolled and marked a court for themselves, and only had a game as the result of much hard work. Now the tennis devotee has gone with the multitude, or has left the place altogether, so the prettily laid out ground will become, like sweet Auburn, loveliest village of the plain.

Unless the new Luz station attract residents to its locality, the Anglican church will be left alone—it is sometimes left very much alone—for by far the greater part of the town live on the higher ground. Recently, in England, a Wesleyan chapel was moved bodily from its original locality to a more convenient situation; why not employ the same plan here? Fix the church alongside the cricket ground, and the congregation would be doubled instantly. There would then be no need for Hygienopolis and Avenida to weary themselves by that hasty rush and tiring journey. On Sunday morning, naturally too, the cricketers, shamed out of all prevaricating excuse, would start the day by attendance at Divine service. Bodily exercise profiteth a little, but the Apostle forgot that other text: "Church-going is a weariness to the flesh."

Mrs. Estill, wife of the manager of the S. Paulo branch of the London and River Plate Bank, left Santos in s. s. "Clyde," en route for Manchester. It was only six months ago that she came from Pernambuco, but this short stay has been enough to make people hope that she will soon return here.

The mornings are very chilly; a nasty mist covers the town until about 11 a.m., when the sun begins to make everything bright; the contrast between day and night is thus very marked, and makes one wish that some patent self-adjustable clothing were invented, to meet the successive changes of temperature.

The confidence tricks has not yet lost its attractiveness. A gentleman had a son for whom he wished to find employment. Most opportunely, a man of prepossessing appearance called on him, and offered to use his influence to procure a place in the Light and Power Company's office for him. To complete the arrangements, however, he required 115\$. Duped by his insinuating manners and by that odd 15\$, the father handed over the money, but is still waiting for the return of the office-filer.

Arrangements are being made for a concert in aid of the Indian Famine Fund. No date has actually been fixed, but it will probably be on 28th inst.

EVERYONE has heard of tennis, golf, and bicycle kick, but these products of modern sport are capped by an advertisement for a Good Bacon Hand. We have known a man dubbed mutton head, and we can recall a roving man who went by the sobriquet of beefy-thumb. But bacon hand, never! Surely this must be gammon!

IN HIS evidence before a select committee of the House of Lords on the subject of copyright, Mark Twain replied to a question from Lord Farrer about taxing literary property as follows:—He did not think there was any difficulty in taxing the property of a literary man. He had been taxed by the government of this country sometime ago, and, being curious to know how he had escaped so long, he wrote and received an explanation—a number of documents showing that nothing had been overlooked. He looked to see what his literature was taxed under, and he found it was taxed as gas-works. That was literally true, and it hurt him.

—President Kruger, when asked by the correspondent of an English paper where his capital would be after Pretoria was taken, replied that where he was there was the capital of the state. He may or may not have known that he was plagiarising the splendid Scottish chief who declared that where The Macdonald sat there was the head of the table. His obstinate pride recalls also the story of the Irish Desmond who, defeated by the Ormond Butlers, and carried prisoner shoulder high, replied to the question, where is The Desmond now, with where he should be. On the necks of the Butlers. The Scotchman and the Irishman lost their lives for their smart sayings, but Oom Paul is in no such danger.

—A writer in the *The New York Press* estimates that there were 500,000 fowls in the United States last year, and that the number of eggs was about 17,400,000,000. The value of these fowls and of their product is set down at \$420,000,000. How does that compare with coffee?

WANTED.
Nurse, to accompany family to England, one infant child; will pay passage; apply by letter, giving reference, to S. Crowther Smith, Caixa 523, S. Paulo.

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Wanted for a small family who intend leaving for England shortly. Apply, stating age and references to E. Box 741, Post Office, Rio. (21.)

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

The apartments have been repainted and repaired throughout and are luxuriously furnished. The dining-room has also been refloored, 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.

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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 *OPERA* and vice-versa.

References may be obtained at:
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Messrs. Monteiro Jr. & C., 25, "Visc. Inhamanga."
Messrs. Soares & Niemeyer, 5, "da Alfandega."
Mr. Bernardino da S. Carvalho, No. 1, Rua Fresca.

Telegr. Address:—Georges, Theresopolis.

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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.

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TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

SUMMARY FROM DAILY PRESS.

Great Britain.

JUNE 12.—The Daily Express publishes a telegram from Pekin saying that the Emperor of China has asked the representatives of the powers to liberate him from the control of the Empress-regent and her advisers.—The Daily Mail says that street fighting has been going on in Pekin since Sunday last.—The Daily Telegraph says that the French consul at Yunnan-Fou has advised his government that a great crisis is imminent in that province, and has recommended foreigners of all nationalities to leave.—The Times says Prince Tuan, father of the lately recognised heir to the throne, has been dismissed from his position of president of the foreign office in Pekin.

JUNE 13.—The Times publishes a telegram from Pekin to-day stating that several soldiers of the Empress' guard assassinated the chancellor of the Japanese legation in the streets. The crime was witnessed by many people who dispersed without troubling themselves.—The Daily Mail says that Japan has ordered 4 more war ships to Taku, and 4,000 soldiers are ready for immediate embarkation to the same point.—The Times says the Empress is profiting by the present crisis to establish a sphere of influence over the three important provinces of Tche-Kiang, Fou-Kien and Kiang-Si. The population of these provinces is estimated at 57 millions odd, and has a superficies of 391,173 square kilometres.—Lord Methuen completely defeated General Dewet's force on the 11th inst., close to the Rhenoster river, capturing and occupying the Boer camp.—Sir R. Buller has occupied Volksrust and dislodged the Boers from a strong position. He is actively following up his advantage.—No direct news has been received at the war office from Lord Roberts since the 6th inst., owing to the enemy having cut the telegraph wires between Pretoria and the coast.—Buller reports having forced the pass at Almond's Neck, and arrived on the plains of Charlton without having encountered further resistance. He camped four miles from Volksrust in the Transvaal.—Kelly-Kenny announces that his communications with Methuen have been interrupted since the 7th inst.

JUNE 14.—The arrival of 1,050 soldiers for the relief of Coomassie is reported from Cape Coast Castle. A further detachment of 900 troops from England is daily expected.—The Daily Telegraph says that the insurgents in Columbia have been completely crushed by the troops loyal to the republic after 21 days of constant fighting.—The Times asks for the British fleet in China to be strongly reinforced.—The Daily Mail says that 2,000 Russian troops have been landed at Taku from Port Arthur.—The bulk of the foreign troops will not arrive in Pekin until the 17th inst., owing to the railway tracks having been damaged. The Chinese general Tung-Fushang, at the head of 10,000 men, is preparing to oppose their entry.—In the event of Mr. Schreiner sending in his resignation at the Cape, it will be immediately accepted by Sir A. Milner, and Sir John Gordon Sprigg will be asked to form a cabinet.—Lord Roberts reports that the Boers have been dislodged from strong fortifications 15 miles from Pretoria, and have retreated northward.—From Hong-Kong four British companies with two batteries of artillery have been despatched to Taku.

JUNE 15.—It is now officially known that there is no truth in the statement that the Boers had retaken Johannesburg. (Lord Wolseley described war-correspondents as "the pest of modern armies.") We wonder who said such misleading messages.—The Daily News correspondent in South Africa is said to have confirmed the report that Lord Roberts offered £10,000 a year to Botha and Dewet if they would surrender.—The Standard says that parliament will not be prorogued until October, when the Transvaal war is calculated to be completely finished.—A Boer force, surrendered to the British under General Hunter at Kerkdorp.—A Dutch man-of-war is said to be in Delagoa Bay to take off President Kruger, who is said to be on board a train at Machabodorp, conducting the war. (Both.)—The losses of the City of London volunteers are reported as 2 killed and 21 wounded.—The foreign office has received official advice that there is a general support to the Boxers throughout China.—The foreign troops have had an engagement with 30,000 Chinese close to Pekin. The results are not stated.—The London press is severely criticising the government for its apparent indifference to the Chinese question.—The Japanese legation is reported to have been burnt by rioters in Pekin.—An English officer was stoned by Spaniards at Gibraltar and severely injured. Sr. Silveira, the prime minister, has apologised to the British ambassador, and has promised to take the necessary steps.—The West Indies offer to send a contingent to fight the Ashantis. The offer has been accepted.

JUNE 16.—Telegrams from Shanghai report that the Boxers still continue their depredations. Aided by the people, they have burnt most of the stations on the line from Tien-Tsin to Pekin, murdering the employes.—In Pekin the Boxers have burnt the summer residences of the legations, the cathedral, the English and American churches, and the French mission houses.—It is reported that

the German ambassador, Baron von Ketteler, has been assassinated by the mob.—The foreign troops have occupied the forts of Taku.—Both Mr. Broderick and M. Delessac are of opinion that it would be imprudent to depose the Empress just now, without a capable successor, as this measure would entail the partition of China and a European war.—Russia supports the cause of the Empress on the ground that she has no adequate means of resisting the Boxers.—Buller's defeat of Gen. Botha is the general subject of eulogy in England. While recognizing the skill which Botha employed in mobilizing 12,000 Boers, attempting to turn the British flank, and throwing his cavalry and mounted infantry against the British centre, great praise is given to Buller for avoiding Laing's Nek and attacking Almonds and Glandsvelde, 50 miles nearer Pretoria, probably saving 2,000 lives. The march was over roads of the worst description, but his final losses were only 30 killed and 130 wounded. His brilliant feat has brought him congratulatory telegrams from the Queen and ministers.—The Boers fled to the north.—Mr. Schreiner, prime minister of Cape Colony, has resigned office.

JUNE 17.—The Sunday Sun has received a telegram from China saying that the combined European forces under Admiral Seymour are complaining of the scarcity of provisions and the absolute want of water, especially between Lang-Fang and Yunnan.—The People correspondent says the disorder in the Yang-tse-Kiang valley is assuming vast proportions.—The telegrams to-day state that the Boxers have burnt the Protestant establishments in the native quarter of Tien-Tsin.—The Canton authorities have sent troops to Kwei-Sien to crush a body of 5,000 rebels.—A German transport is daily expected at Taku with men and provisions.—Several of the foreign banks in the interior towns have closed their doors for fear of attacks by the Boxers.

United States.

JUNE 10.—Mr. Bryan, the democratic candidate for the presidency asserted in Omaha that the people of the United States were mostly in favor of the Transvaal burghers.—Telegrams from St. Louis say that fresh disturbances have broken out there. Three dynamite bombs were thrown by the disturbers which caused the deaths of seven people and wounded many others. A large number of arrests has been made.

JUNE 12.—The Tribune praises the courage with which the Argentine republic in 10 years has cleared the horrible crisis which threatened it. It adds that the Argentines by this fact have proved themselves to be the veritable "Yankees of the South" (The crisis we knew of before. We did not know it had been cleared, and it will take more than one telegram to make us believe it. The Chileans call themselves "The English of South America," but that does not put their national debt on a parity with that of Great Britain.)—The American consul in Chin-Kiang has telegraphed to his government that bands of Chinese belonging to a secret society have invested the town, and that a United States cruiser is wanted at once to protect lives.

JUNE 13.—The U. S. consul at Tche-fou having reported the presence of hounds of Boxers in that district, the gunboat Yorktown has been ordered to proceed there from Shanghai.—The Hamburg-American line intends to establish a quarterly service between New York and the Antilles commencing from 1st October next.

JUNE 14.—The Americans who are threatened by the Boxers in the Yang-tse-Kiang valley have asked their consul for a gunboat to guarantee their safety.—A New York telegram says that M. Menier of chocolate fame, who is the proprietor of the island of Anticosta at the mouth of the Saint Lawrence, has evicted all the former tenants, obliging them to emigrate to Canada.

JUNE 15.—The rumor runs in New York that the revolution in Colombia is gathering strength, that Panama has fallen into their power, and that 14,000 armed men are marching to attack Bogotá, the capital of the republic. The government has ordered a three months supply of coal to be sent immediately from Manila to China, for the fleet and provisions for 1,000 men for the same period. (This is the first practical use the United States have been able to make of their white elephant.)—A terrible fire took place to-day in Jackson Street, New York, in which ten people were burnt to death.—The candidature of Mr. Bryan for the presidency is being vigorously supported by the democrats in Kentucky, Georgia, Vermont, Missouri and California.

JUNE 16.—Admiral Dewey has definitely withdrawn his candidature for the presidency, alleging that it is not the people but the political chiefs who elect Mr. Bryan says that the electoral campaign will be fought on the grounds of bi-metalism, trusts and imperial expansion. The general republican convention is to meet on the 20th inst. There is no doubt that Mr. McKinley will be re-nominated. It is probable that Mr. Cornelius Bliss, of New York, will be nominated as vice-president.—The mayor of New York and the Tammany leaders are accused of being concerned in the New York ice monopoly. Governor Roosevelt declares that the mayor is morally, if not legally, guilty of corruption.

JUNE 17.—The military governor of the Philippines in Manila has received orders to despatch more American troops to China.

France.

JUNE 10.—There was an enormous crowd on the race-course at Longchamps to watch the Grand Prix race. Semendria was first, Lovregrais second and Ings third. (In any ordinary year the Grand Prix draws immense crowds, and it is easy to imagine the throng while the exhibition is on.)—The Temps advocates full powers being given to the European ambassadors in Pekin, and complains of the error made by the powers in allowing such a revolution being organised in the Empress' palace.—In Rouen, 75 French Canadians going to the exhibition were treated to a municipal banquet. The mayor toasted the prosperity of Canada, and Mr. Tarte, Canadian minister, replied with an assertion of the affection of Canadians for France.

JUNE 11.—The French government has resolved on sending an army corps to China if necessary for the protection of French subjects. All suggestions of conquest are disavowed. M. Delessac, speaking in the chamber, finished his announcement with: "Our troops are ready to take the field at the first appeal of M. Pichon, our minister in Pekin."

JUNE 12.—A telegram from Lorenzo Marques says that the Boers have retaken Bloemfontein, and that General Dewet is marching on Johannesburg at the head of 15,000 men.—Another telegram says that Gen. Ruddle has taken Pilsburg and 1,500 Boer prisoners. (The telegraphic service from Paris about the Boer war is one of those things they do better in France. In England there is a lack of imagination.)—The chamber of deputies has affirmed the attitude of the foreign minister, M. Delessac, in respect to the French action in China. A small fire broke out in the Bosnia and Herzegovina sections of the Paris exhibition, but was almost immediately extinguished.

JUNE 14.—It is reported that President Loubet will hold a naval review off Cherbourg on the 25th July, when many foreign ships of war are expected to be present in addition to the French battle-ships in European waters.—A telegram from Tien-Tsin says that Prince Tuan and General Tung-Fushang have been dismissed from their posts in the Chinese foreign office. The senate adopted to-day by 223 votes to 22 the proposal to create a colonial army. The chamber of deputies also passed a project for colonial defence.

JUNE 15.—The exhibition continues to attract more visitors and is daily more and more successful. It is now certain that the Czar of Russia, Emperor William, King Humbert, and the Khedive of Egypt will visit the exhibition. President Loubet inspected the foreign sections to-day and, in spite of heavy rain, there was a large crowd to give him an enthusiastic reception.—In a bicycle race "organizada por os cyclistas Gordon e Bennet," says the *Journal do Brazil*, 550 miles were covered in 4 hours and 9 minutes. (This looks suspiciously like the work of James Gordon Bennett of the New York Herald.) But telegrams to this country are fearfully and wonderfully made up, transmitted and edited.—A Tien-Tsin telegram says that the French troops wished to seize a locomotive in the station there against the will of the English superintendent. A party of British blue-jackets were close at hand and backed the objection of their countryman. A crisis was avoided by the timely arrival of the French and British consuls.

JUNE 16.—Telegrams of English origin published in Paris say that a number of Chinese Christians has been tortured in the streets of Pekin.—A train of provisions for the foreign troops in Pekin has had to return to Tien-Tsin owing to a bridge having been blown up.—The Prince de Joinville, third son of Louis-Philippe, and ex-vice-admiral of the French navy, died to-day at the age of 82 years.—The painter Karl has confessed that he was the abductor of Mme Mirabeau Martel ("Gygi"), and stated that the idea was suggested to him by David's famous picture in the Louvre, "The Rape of the Sabines." He took her to his uncle's house in Gravelle. (The lady may have resented the abduction, but has thoroughly enjoyed the notoriety.)

JUNE 17.—King Oscar left Paris yesterday, the President and court bidding him farewell at the station.—The nationalist members of the municipal council had a banquet to-day, and on leaving they were provoked by a socialist mob. A conflict ensued, but was quickly quelled by the police. No serious results are reported.—The French consul in Hong Kong does not confirm the reported assassinations of diplomats and others, and the burning of foreign buildings. He attributes them to alarmists. The current in Tien-Tsin.—The consul in the latter place has asked his government for reinforcements. These are to be sent from Tonkin immediately.—The minister of marine is organising a fleet of cruisers to be sent to China.

Spain.

JUNE 13.—The rebels in Morocco have killed the governor of Tarradunt and several other public functionaries.—Two of the Madrid papers says that Sr. Villaverde, the minister of finance has presented his resignation, which was not accepted. His colleagues have denied the statement.—El Liberal says that as the Rio Tinto miners on strike now number over 10,000, it is necessary to strengthen the garrison to repress violent demonstrations. The strikers are, however, fairly orderly.

JUNE 16.—The foreign minister, the Marquis d'Agular Campo, has informed the cabinet

that the situation in Morocco has become exceedingly grave in consequence of the insurrection which is obtaining larger proportions by the adhesion of tribes from the interior.—The disturbances caused by the barrier tax have spread into Murcia, and had to be quelled by the police.—Two battalions of soldiers and a gunboat have been sent to Huelva from Cadiz to dominate the disturbers.

JUNE 17.—Most of the miners on strike have returned to work at Huelva, but it is feared that those still holding out at Rio Tinto and Nerva will attack them for abandoning the strike.

Italy.

JUNE 16.—The Italian parliament was opened to-day with the customary ceremonies. King Humbert, in his speech from the throne, said his relations with all foreign powers were of the most cordial description, and formed a guarantee of peace for Italy and assured protection for Italians abroad. He wound up by asserting his determination to support the existing constitution against all menaces. The new officials were chiefly ministerialists.—Sig. Crispi has announced his intention of being present at the next session. This declaration has caused great surprise, as only a few days ago he underwent an operation for cataract.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

JUNE 11.—Chamber of Deputies.—The chamber voted a motion expressing gratitude to the heroes of the battle of Rinchuelo. Deputies Esmeraldino Bandeira and Elpidio Figueiredo introduced several bills on judicial procedure. By a vote of 93 to 43 the chamber declared duly elected deputies for Paraguay the candidates Gen. Neto, Traubado, Alves de Lima Filho, Camillo de Hollanda and Silva Mariz. The bill for erecting a monument to Admiral Barroso was voted in 1st discussion. The chamber discussed the bill authorizing the government to arrive at agreements with claimants in regard to the sums that have been awarded to them by courts of justice. In a speech on this bill Deputies Germano Hasselocher violently attacked the federal judge in Rio Grande do Sul, whom he accused of collusion with claimants. A communication was received from Dr. Nuno de Andrade stating that two days would be required for disinfecting the chamber.

JUNE 14.—Chamber of Deputies.—There was received from the President of the republic a message asking for a special appropriation for sum of 714,910,750 spent last year on work on Fort Lage. Deputy Aureliano Barbosa introduced a bill signed by himself and others for altering schedule F of the customs. Deputy Alfredo Varela introduced a bill signed by himself and others, for regulating the discussion of the civil code framed by Dr. Clovis Bevilacqua.

JUNE 15.—Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy Julio Santos said the anarchy prevails throughout the whole country. The constitution is a myth, laws are a dead letter and public liberty a farce. This, he asserted, the chamber knows just as well as he does. He read telegrams from S. Fidelis and moved to ask for information in regard to what is occurring at that place. The chamber voted several bills in various stages and discussed the election in the 3rd district of the federal capital.

JUNE 16.—Chamber of Deputies.—The chamber continued to discuss the election in the 3rd district of the federal capital. Deputy Julio Santos' motion in regard to occurrences at S. Fidelis was adopted.

NEW ORLEANS QUARANTINE.

The New Orleans papers of May 17 published the following telegram from New Orleans dated the preceding day:—

The state board of health to-day passed resolutions declaring that the coffee ship "Corsica," with cargo from Rio de Janeiro, should not be allowed to land until thirty days fumigation and detention, and then only in case no symptoms of bubonic plague developed. The "Corsica" sailed from Rio on April 15, at which time there were several cases of plague there. As a result of the action of the board, S. V. Fornis & Co., local agents for the French line of vessels to which the "Corsica" belongs, cabled to Paris cancelling all sailings of coffee steamers via Brazil to this port for the rest of the year. The result of this action is the annihilation of the coffee business so far as New Orleans is concerned.

A large number of local importers petitioned the board to allow the "Corsica" to land on the ground that the steamer "Coleridge" had been permitted to land in New York this week, although sailing from Rio two days later than the "Corsica." The local board denounced the action of the New York board as being "extremely reprehensible."

A youth of nineteen called Garrabrant was charged with murdering a child in New York at the beginning of May, with threatening his parents and shadowing President McKinley, and the New York Journal says: "Garrabrant is the personification of the degradation to which cigarette smoking leads." Brazilians, beware. Close your cigar-shops, or your children, parents and Presidents will not be insured by the Journal.

THE RIO NEWS PUBLISHED WEEKLY

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor

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RIC DE JANEIRO, JUNE 19th, 1900.

It is interesting to note the singular arguments with which officious organs of the government endeavor to prove that the financial situation has improved. Here is a sample:—In the amount of consumption taxes collected this year at the Rio de Janeiro custom-house there was the following increase in comparison with 1899:—for the 1st quarter 28 1/2%, for April 38 1/2%, and for May 44 1/2%. As there was an increase at the Rio de Janeiro custom-house, there must necessarily have been an increase at other revenue stations. Ergo Brazilian manufactures are making rapid progress. This argument not only contains two non sequiturs, but it also, either through design or ignorance, conceals the fact that the principal factor of the increase is the collection of consumption taxes on certain classes of merchandise, which were not thus taxed in 1899. If, for instance, we deduct from the total sum derived from consumption taxes at the Rio de Janeiro custom-house in the first quarter of the present year the sum appertaining to these classes of merchandise, we have not an increase but a decrease of 2,440\$133. The increase, noted by the officious organs, in the revenue derived from consumption taxes does not, then, represent industrial progress, but an aggravation of the burdens of the people, which is really retarding progress. The treasury gains nothing by this increase, which is neutralized by the decrease, resulting from the new burdens, in other classes of revenue. In other words, burdensome taxation is hampering the productive activity of the people, decreasing their incomes and consequently depleting the sources from which public revenue is derived.

The inspector-general of public health, Dr. Nuno de Andrade, has appealed to the medical profession and to the public in general, not to treat the measures of the sanitary officials with ridicule, and asks for their cooperation in stamping out the dreaded bubonic pest. We are certain that there would never have been any occasion for such a request, if the authorities themselves had not invited it. How can we treat seriously absurd and ridiculous regulations. The restrictions on travellers are a farce, but as they are vexatious also, complaints must be made. As a rule, disinfections are a farce also, unless we are to believe that there is protection in the smell of phenic acid. On Saturday the Jornal do Commercio related that an inspector had been accustomed to pass the night with a woman in a house where a suspected case was found. He tried to escape notice but was denounced and carried off to quarantine amidst the jeers of the public, and was received at S. Sebastião with jeers by the people confined there. Why should we not laugh at such absurdities? If the authorities do not respect themselves, if they act like frightened children, why should we not laugh at them? It may be a serious business; then let us treat it seriously and as men. If an inspector comes in contact with a suspected case, let him be treated like others: if unfortunate people are to be turned out of their homes because cases have appeared in them, let them be treated humanely and not as criminals. Sometimes they are not allowed to take a single article of clothing, nor to do anything to protect the valuables they leave behind. We are all willing to assist the authorities, but there must be good will and consideration on their side as well as on ours.

THREE weeks ago we published the news of the death of Mrs. Gladstone on the strength of telegrams to the local press. We now find that that estimable lady, to whose wifely virtues we paid our humble tribute at the time, only died on the 14th inst. We regret the error which was not of our making, and again express our sorrow at the demise of one so fittingly suited by nature to be the best possible wife to England's "Grand Old Man."

WHAT is the use of continuing the struggle any longer between gum and armor-plate. Every improvement and advance made on the one side, is sure to be met by a corresponding advance of the other, all of them costly, and each one rendering worthless what has been done before. How long can the industrial forces of the world support such a rivalry. On the 8th ult. a new shell, invented by an American naval officer, was driven through a Harveized armor-plate fourteen inches thick, making a clean hole as though the armor-plate were nothing but paste board. The shell was fired from a six-inch rifle using smokeless powder, and it had a velocity of 2,500 feet (nearly half a mile) per second, which is 25 per cent above ordinary proof velocity. There is probably no ironed about that could resist such a shot, consequently the navies of the world are practically defenseless before this new arm. Is it not time, then, to suspend the rivalry and turn the resources of industry into other channels?

THE simple fact that some millions of human beings are to-day starving to death in India, and also that the magnitude of the famine is beyond the resources of the Indian government, great as they are, can not fail to appeal strongly to the charitable and humane feelings of the entire world. Some thirty odd millions of people are in need of assistance. Much has been done, and much is being done to relieve their simplest wants, but the terrible fact remains that much the greater part of them are yet without relief. The British government has done much to render these periodical famines lighter through the construction of irrigation works, but it takes time to complete so gigantic an undertaking, and only a small part has been completed. The drought this time has extended over an exceptionally large area, and the necessities of the people have so far exceeded the resources of India that it has become necessary to appeal to the whole world for relief. Some will say perhaps that a nation which is expending millions in conquering new territory ought to find the other millions needed to protect its own people against starvation, but this will not help those who need immediate help. Let us help those who are dying by thousands for want of food, and let the argument wait.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The shortage of the postmaster of Ribeirão Preto, S. Paulo, is said to amount to 400,000\$. —There was only one case of yellow fever in Sorocaba on the 12th inst., two at Tietê and three at Santa Cruz das Palmeiras. —A telegram of the 17th inst. states that the Bolivian consul at Pará is insane and has attempted to commit suicide. It is to be feared that he has been trying to solve the Rio Acre complication. —The editor of the Diario de Santos, Sr. Nogueira de Carvalho died at the Asilamento, São Paulo, on the 15th inst. of yellow fever. We beg to tender our sincere sympathy to our Santos contemporary. —The municipal council of S. Luiz do Parahytinga, São Paulo, has resolved to change the name of that village to "Sallesópolis," in honor of the President of Brazil. The council is still at large, and it would appear that the unfortunate citizens of the place will have to bear the burden. —During the month of February 102 municipalities of the state of São Paulo gave the following returns: 4,581 births, 2,855 deaths and 854 marriages. The principal cause of death was pulmonary consumption, which made 143 victims. There were 27 deaths from yellow fever. As the state contains 138 municipalities, these returns are far from complete. —Bahia has managed to work up a suspected case—a child of 4 years, lymphatic, debilitated, ill with influenza and fever for a month, inflated throat, living in a house destitute of all sanitation, having had treatment, unable to take food, and dying on the 5th inst. without medical attendance. Naturally, life itself would be a pest under such conditions. Could bubonic pest be worse? —The residents of rua Visconde de Parahyba, São Paulo, are complaining of the exactions of a sanitary inspector which in reality imply the demolition of their houses. It is time the orders of these autocrats were resisted. Here in Rio we know of a case where an inspector ordered the repair of a hole in the wall made by a projectile fired during the naval revolt. It could not be called unsanitary, for it served to improve the ventilation. —A quadruple birth took place in Arruaas, in the Cândias district. The happy (?) father rushed off at once to get the four buried, but while he was away, one was found to be alive. The father, a poor laborer, had not money enough to bury the still-born three, and while he was making arrangements the survivor died, and now lies beside its brothers and sisters in Cândias. The father and the children are happy, but the mother must be the most disappointed creature in Brazil at the present moment.

—It is said that a deposit of sterilized milk is to be established at Barbacena where it will be sold at 240 reis per litre. What a pity the railway cannot bring it down to Rio so that it can be supplied here at less than 500 or 600 reis per bottle!

—The Popular says that in Feira de Sant'Anna, Bahia, a snake three metres and a half in length was found and killed on the fazenda Pamplona on the banks of the Jacuhype. A Sr. Barbarino de S. Boaventura bought the body for dissection purposes and found inside a large-sized deer which had evidently been digested for two days. Paul du Chailin, A. M. Stinger and other tellers of snake stories must hide their heads. This was not an amoucaou or boa-constrictor from the wilds of Africa, but a common or fazenda snake from the description. Things must be terribly dull in Bahia journalism when they have to go back on amphibious sea serpents with a taste for venison.

—On the morning of the 14th inst. a steam launch arrived at Sant'Anna do Maruhy, towing a closed lighter, which carried a sick man sent down from Raiz da Serra, on the Petropolis railway. He was considered a suspected case and was shipped off in a special coach to Mandê, where he was transferred to a closed lighter. How long he had been making the journey we do not know, but it must have taken some time for an ambulance had been waiting all night for him at Sant'Anna do Maruhy. On arrival he was transferred to the ambulance with all due precautions and was then taken to the observation ward of the Barreto isolated hospital, where it was soon discovered that he was ill, not with pest, but with malarial fever (febre palustre). Being foolish is sometimes a very costly business.

SANTOS CRICKET.

NORTH OF BRAZIL VS SOUTH OF BRAZIL. Played on the club ground on the 10th inst. The «North of Brazil» was represented by members who have resided in Rio or North of Rio; «South of Brazil» by the rest of the club. The fielding on the part of the Northerners* was very weak, many catches being dropped, which was accountable for their opponents' high score.

Table with columns: Name, Runs, Wickets, etc. for Santos Cricket match.

SANTOS A. C.

Table with columns: Name, Runs, Wickets, etc. for Santos A. C. match.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Table with columns: Name, Overs, Runs, Wickets, etc. for Santos A. C. bowling analysis.

SANTOS A. C. 2ND INNINGS.

Table with columns: Name, Runs, Wickets, etc. for Santos A. C. 2nd Innings.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Table with columns: Name, Overs, Runs, Wickets, etc. for Santos A. C. 2nd Innings bowling analysis.

CRICKET IN S. PAULO.

S. P. A. C. VS. S. P. RAILWAY (past and present) Played in S. Paulo on the 10th inst. resulting in a win for the Athletic Club. The scores were:

Table with columns: Name, Runs, Wickets, etc. for S. Paulo Cricket match.

S. P. RAILWAY (past and present)

Table with columns: Name, Runs, Wickets, etc. for S. Paulo Railway Cricket match.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Table with columns: Name, Overs, Runs, Wickets, etc. for S. Paulo Railway Cricket bowling analysis.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Table with columns: Name, Overs, Runs, Wickets, etc. for general bowling analysis.

S. PAULO A. C. VS. SANTOS A. C.

Played in S. Paulo on the 14th inst. Santos winning the toss took first innings. Most of the batsmen scored. G. pp and Stock both playing well, while H. P. Smith going in first played a very patient innings for 10. Helped by loose fielding the score reached 91 before the innings closed.

S. Paulo on going to the wickets had apparently an easy task to perform, but that it was harder than expected events soon proved for 7 wickets soon fell for only 49 runs. However on Webster joining Jeffery things improved, when with the score at 86 Webster was run out, and 4 runs later Comber was bowled by Kealman. Amidst the greatest excitement Knight, the last man, went to fill the gap. The Santos total was reached when Jeffery hit out to a loose ball and was smartly caught by Murray, the game ending in a tie, 94 all.

After a short interval Santos commenced their 2nd innings. Murray scored 1st, but with the score at 73 for 3 wickets, stumps were drawn.

A most successful day socially as well as from a cricket point of view was the verdict of the large number of visitors to the ground. Every body seemed to have a thoroughly good time. Tea was kindly given by Mrs. Crewe and although assisted at the table by Mrs. C. W. Mitchell and Miss Leishman they were busily employed up to the end of the match. The scores were:

Table with columns: Name, Runs, Wickets, etc. for S. Paulo A. C. vs Santos A. C. match.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Table with columns: Name, Overs, Runs, Wickets, etc. for S. Paulo A. C. vs Santos A. C. bowling analysis.

S. PAULO A. C.

Table with columns: Name, Runs, Wickets, etc. for S. Paulo A. C. match.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Table with columns: Name, Overs, Runs, Wickets, etc. for S. Paulo A. C. bowling analysis.

SANTOS A. C. 2ND INNINGS.

Table with columns: Name, Runs, Wickets, etc. for Santos A. C. 2nd Innings.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Table with columns: Name, Overs, Runs, Wickets, etc. for Santos A. C. 2nd Innings bowling analysis.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The annual general meeting of the Paulista company is called for the 30th inst. —The net receipts of the Natal and Nova Cruz railway, of Rio Grande do Norte, for the month of March amounted to 15,331\$390. —The board of directors of the Botanical Garden tramway company has been authorized by the share holders to issue debentures to the amount of 8,000,000\$, or to contract otherwise a loan of that amount. —During the nine months ending 31st March last the United States exported over four millions dollars worth of locomotives, or about 1,200,000\$ more than the value exported in the corresponding period of the preceding year. —The government has appointed Sr. José Gonçalves Chaves to represent the Central Railway of Brazil at the coming international railway congress to be held in Paris this year. Sr. Chaves has the reputation of being a clever engineer and of having accomplished good technical work in Rio Grande do Sul.

-A telegram published here on Sunday last says that the chairman of the Leopoldina Railway Co., Mr. Herdman, congratulated the shareholders at the annual general meeting in London on Friday last, on the fact that Mr. Barrow had been able to reduce the proportion of working expenses to receipts from 85 per cent in 1898 to 75 per cent in 1899. The proportion is still high, but the management is very young in office, and many difficulties have had to be surmounted. A further reduction may confidently be expected during the present year.

-We were pleased to hear that Mr. E. V. Knox-Little, C.E., has been appointed general manager of the Gt. Western Railway of Brazil, in succession to Mr. Follet Holt who goes to manage the Central Entrerios railway. Mr. Knox-Little is the eldest son of the famous canon of Worcester, and has proved himself a successful engineer of great administrative and constructive power on the Southern Railway of Buenos Aires during the administration of Mr. Barrow. Throughout the construction of the long and difficult prolongation of that line from Bahia Blanca to Neuquen across the Pampa Central, Mr. Knox-Little was the guiding spirit under the superintendence of Mr. Carlos Malmen, the chief of South American railway engineers. We heartily wish him every success in his new position.

-Mr. James Mansergh, who has recently been elected president of the Institution of Civil Engineers, in succession to Sir Douglas Fox, has had a very wide professional experience, and has designed and carried out many important enterprises, principally gas and water undertakings. It may interest our readers to learn that some of the early years of his career were passed in South America. In 1885 he went out to Brazil as one of the agents of the late Mr. Edward Price, who had the contract for the first section of the Dom Pedro Segundo Railway, starting from Rio Janeiro into the interior, and was one of two who set out the line, a considerable part of which was through forest and swamp. He also took the levels of the second section up the Serra do Mar. Out of three companions in a similar position, two died of yellow fever in the same week, and the third returned home invalided. Mr. Mansergh alone remaining out of the four agents until the completion of the line.—S. A. Journal, May 19.

SHIPPING NOTES.

-The sanitary authorities of Bahia are seeking to prevent imports from Rio and Santos on account of bubonic pest.

-The transport «Carlos Gomes» which had gone aground at Ilha Grande, was floated without any great damage on the 12th inst.

-The hull of the transport «Carlos Gomes» is said to be in a very bad state, and the ship will soon have to be laid up for repairs. The chief end of a naval vessel in these waters seems to be that of undergoing repairs.

-The Lauprot & Holt steamer Coleridge left Rio on the 16th inst for Barbados and New York, with the following passengers: Dr. Plinio Soares, Miss Sara Hartman, Messrs. Paul S. Soares, G. S. Mitchell and 24 third-class.

-The Montevideo Times learns that the contract for conveying mails to the Falkland Islands, hitherto held by a German line, has been transferred by the British government to the Pacific Steam Navigation Company. Consequently every alternate outward-bound steamer of this company will call at Port Stanley, commencing in July.

-The Argentine training ship Sarmiento which is completing a voyage round the world, arrived in Havana last week. The Spanish residents gave a hearty reception to officers and crew, but the Cubans held aloof as the Argentines refused to recognise their belligerent rights in the war with Spain. The Sarmiento will probably visit Rio before long—that is if the sanitary authorities are agreeable.

-London telegram received yesterday says that the British courts have decided a case between the owners of a steamer and Buenos Aires shippers of live stock. It appears that the steamer loaded at Buenos Aires 202 head of cattle and 1290 sheep of which 133 of the former and 1070 of the latter were lost during the voyage. The shippers sustained that this large mortality was only attributed to the negligence of the crew of the vessel and in consequence petitioned that the proprietors of the vessel be made responsible. The courts found the petition justified and condemned the proprietors of the vessel to pay the shippers an indemnity of £ 4900.—B. A. Herald, May 22.

-We wonder when we shall be likely to get the mails by the Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamers into anything like decent order again. In February last one of the boats belonging to this line and running to South America was requisitioned by the English government for the conveyance of troops or stores to South Africa and in consequence the sailing of the next boat was advanced a week with the apparent intention of gradually working back to the regular alternate weekly sailings with the Royal Mail. Up to the present time, however, the efforts of the company to revert to the old convenient order of things have not been successful, and we are still having two English mails one week and none the next, an arrangement which causes considerable inconvenience to business houses in this part of the world.—Review, Buenos Aires.

-A Kingston (Jamaica) telegram to New York, dated May 10th, says:—«The Royal Mail steamer «Atrato» Captain Powell, which left Colon April 21, for Southampton, via Panama, did not get on its station, with loading here with the British mails, and passengers Tuesday night, ran aground, was refloated with much difficulty this afternoon and proceeded on her voyage.»

LOCAL NOTES

-If Dr. Nuno de Andrade, says Smith, will thoroughly disinfect the chamber of deputies, he will perhaps be forgiven for the plague.

-In place of Gen. Neiva, who takes his seat in the chamber of deputies, Gen. Argollo, a violent Jacobin, has been appointed commander of the 4th military district.

-Telegraphic communication with the Paula Caudido (bubonic) hospital was opened on the 14th inst. It is said that Dr. Nuno will have all the dispatches carefully disinfected.

-Not much was seen of the lunar eclipse on Tuesday night last because of the cloudy weather. Smalwyt says that the clouds, however, had no appreciable effect on the terrestrial eclipses.

-We are informed that on the 23rd and 25th inst. officers of the navy, naval cadets and beneficent societies will cause masses to be said in honor of the memory of Admiral Saldanha da Gama.

-A New York telegram of the 12th inst. announces the death of Dr. Gibber, the widely known bacteriologist of that city, whose studies of yellow fever attracted so much attention a few years ago.

-An isolated pavilion for infectious diseases has been opened in the Hospital dos Lazeros. This is right, as the removal of suspected cases so great a distance is even more dangerous than the pest itself.

-We heard a day or two ago that a child of the Rev. J. W. Kennedy was down with the yellow fever at Copacabana. Our sympathies are with the parents, and we hope next week to be able to congratulate them on the child's recovery.

-We are informed that the commander-in-chief of Minister Murinho's special statistics army is about to open a school to teach geography to American consuls. He evidently thinks that these consuls are lions who will be led by him.

-Dr. Nuno de Andrade's statement that it would take two days to disinfect the chamber of deputies has excited much amusement. We have seen no one who thinks it could be done in less time. In a moral sense it may take all eternity.

-The many friends of Mr. Sfezzo, local manager of the Brazilian Coal Co., had occasion last week on the arrival of the «Danube», to extend a hearty welcome to him on his return to Rio. He has been home for some months on a visit.

-A Petropolis resident wants to know the difference, in a sanitary sense, of an overcoat on a man's back and when carried across his arm. When worn, it assesses the sanitary ground without question, but when carried on the arm it requires disinfection.

-For Paralytic Minister Epitacio's candidates were counted into congress and the governor's candidates were counted out. It seems that the agreement in favor of governor's candidates is not binding when they are opposed to those of a minister.

-Among the homeward-bound passengers on the «Clyde» last week was Mr. George Chalmers, engineer and manager of the Morro Velho mine of the St. John del Rey Gold Mining Co. We understand that Mr. Chalmers's visit home will be a brief one.

-We regret to hear of the severe illness of Mr. Lander, of the British Bank of South America, who was taken with a hemorrhage of the lungs on Thursday last. He was afterwards removed to the Strangers' Hospital. His many friends will unite with us in wishing him a speed recovery.

-We hear that it has been proposed to use the isolated ward, or a part of it, of the Strangers' Hospital for the reception of suspected cases of bubonic pest, but that the suggestion has not yet been decided. It is to be hoped that this arrangement will be made, as it is the function of a hospital to be useful.

-Mrs. Marie Robinson Wright, the traveler and writer, will leave for Brazil in a day or two to complete her work on that country after which she will return, and arrange for «Argentina Illustrated» which will be the most pretentious illustrated work on this country ever attempted.—Buenos Aires Herald, June 2.

-Among the passengers by the «Danube» last week was Mr. Fred. S. Youle, of Messrs. Youle & Co., who had taken a very brief trip home, spending, he informs us, only ten days in the old country. The trip, however, has been most beneficial and he is ready for another struggle for life with exchange and import duties.

-Mrs. Mary Robinson Wright, a N. American lady who has published some interesting and successful books of travel, has arrived here from Buenos Aires, after having spent several months touring in the Argentine republic, which will be the subject of her next book. After spending a few days here, she will go on to Brazil.—Montevideo Times, June 8.

-It is stated that there has been a rupture between the friends of Gov. Severino Vieira and those of Gov. Luiz Viana. The latter has gratified his political passions, but he has recently been very beneficial and anything that indicates a weakening of that influence is an unfavorable symptom.

-We shall now have a good chance to test the sincerity of those who favor the desirability of the Boer republics because the Boers are an obstacle to the march of civilization. The Chinese are likewise obstacles, even greater ones than the Boers, and as they have taken to massacring foreigners, we expect to hear clamors for their overthrow and absorption. Mr. Chamberlain now has the floor.

-We regret to see that our announcement last week of the meeting for organizing relief measures in behalf of the famine-stricken people of India, contained an erroneous date. The type-written notice sent us on the 12th gave the date of the meeting as the 12th, and as it was received as our last pages were going to press at 4 p.m. we had no opportunity to comment the project, nor to verify the date.

-The Jornal do Commercio of the 13th deplors the conflicts continually arising between the national and local governments. A recent example is the refusal of the Ceará state sanitary authorities to permit a coasting steamer to land her cargo there after having undergone disinfection and quarantine at Ilha Grande in accordance with the requirements of the national sanitary officials. But what else can we expect.

-We deeply regret to note the death of Mr. Lawrence E. Jager, which occurred on the evening of the 16th inst. in S. Domingos after an illness of only a few hours over two days. He was electrical engineer for the new electric supplies house of Mr. J. R. Whyte, at No. 9 Rua Primeiro de Março and arrived here only six weeks ago. In that short period he had made many friends and had become very popular in the small English colony on the other side of the bay.

-The Paiz of Sunday last records a case of polio brutality. A body of youngsters in the Largo Machado were amusing themselves by throwing Catherine wheels, rockets and other fireworks against the passers-by. The police tried to stop the dangerous nuisance by soft remonstrations with the boys, but when an employe of the Jardim Botânico Co. interfered he was brutally beaten by the police. The Paiz properly calls for the punishment of the offenders. The moços who really provoked the trouble of course escaped the reprimand they so richly deserved.

-The lecture that Dr. Chapot Prevost was to have given on Sunday last explaining his operation dividing the linked twins, Rosalina and Maria, had to be postponed owing to the inauguration of the fourth Brazilian congress of medicine and surgery taking place on the same day, when the most interested part of his audience would be away. Rosalina, the surviving twin, is doing well. Congress has voted 40 contos to enable Dr. Chapot Prevost to unfold his experience in the case to the faculty in Europe, and it is probable that he will take Rosalina with him.

-Complaints continue of frequent occurrence of the treatment accorded to old customers by the gas company, because of refusals to deposit sums of money with the company to secure the payment of gas bills. No matter how punctual a customer may have been in the payment of his bills, if he does not contribute to the new working capital with a cash deposit, his gas supply is at once cut off. If the people of this capital have any self respect, they will refuse the exaction and cut the gas themselves. Such a demand should be answered with a refusal to use gas.

-The admirers of Marshal Floriano Peixoto are making preparations for the usual procession to his grave, De gashibus, of course, the best of his experiences in the case to be admiring in the character of a man whose administration was an unscrupulous, corrupt and sanguinary despotism stained with the most hideous crimes. From the glorification of such a man private interests may perchance derive some advantage, but we do not think that the country can possibly be benefited thereby.

-We are asked to state that the Circulo Catholico da Mocidade was used by 650 members during the month of May, exclusive of visitors and other outsiders attending the lectures. In this connection we are pleased to chronicle the fact that Mr. Joseph Mawson has presented the club with a geological cabinet, containing 200 specimens from all parts of the world. Cork, Cumberland, Kentucky and Queensland are all duly represented, and so are the different other parts of the world. The young society is going ahead like wildfire, and is becoming more appreciated day by day.

-It is said that Dr. Chapot-Prevost will leave for Europe on the 18th prox., taking the child Rosalina with him. The operation which separated the two children will attract the liveliest interest in medical circles. The two girls had one liver in common and though they had two hearts there was but one pericardium. An operation which involved a division of the liver and the separation of the two hearts so strangely united, is phenomenal and will receive close attention and study from surgeons everywhere. Unfortunately the weaker of the twins, Maria, was unable to rally after the operation, but Rosalina is doing well and promises a complete recovery.

-Commenting on the vote counting in the governor's candidates for the 2nd district of the State of Rio de Janeiro, the Segundo Distrito de Campos says:—«The news received yesterday is an eloquent certificate of the degeneration of a character in Brazil. Unfortunately we have reached a period in which only shrewdness can succeed... We have been defeated by an immoral compact sealed at the palace... Once more we are the victims of treachery. At the last moment, says our correspondent, a part of the Bahia delegation withdrew from us its support and carried with it other delegations, so that we obtained only 52 votes. As has been said by a prominent writer, corruption comes from above... The immoral policy of Cattede, of the man of Banha, has corrupted impure consciences... President Campos Salles with his policy for supporting the governors is an outrage to the republic.»

BIRTH.

On the 8th inst., in São Paulo, the wife of S. Crowthier Smith, of a daughter.

INDIAN FAMINE FUND.

At a meeting held on the 16th inst. in the London and River Plate Bank for the purpose of electing a committee in connection with the above object, the chair, on the vote of Mr. H. Pullen, seconded by Mr. E. G. Hime, was taken by Mr. C. B. Rhind, H. B. M. acting consul-general.

The chairman in opening the meeting, among other remarks, spoke to the following effect:—«We all know the object for which we have met, and I am sure that we are all prepared to make some sacrifice for the relief of our suffering fellow subjects in India. At all times the British residents in Rio have shown themselves well disposed to contribute to any worthy object, and in a case like this, where no one is to blame, the distress being the result of circumstances beyond human control, feeling must be more than usually kindly.»

The following motions were then placed before the meeting and adopted:—

That a fund be raised by subscription to be applied to the relief of our fellow subjects in India suffering from the famine, the fund to be termed the Indian Famine Fund.

That the following gentlemen be constituted a committee for the purpose of carrying out this object, with powers to add to their number:—C. M. Block, J. R. Briscoe, Dr. Cordeiro da Graça, Rev. J. D'Arcey, W. Dixon, Baldomero Carqueja de Fuentès, E. G. Hime, C. Hargreaves, H. W. Pritchard, H. Pullen, C. B. Rhind, C. E. M. Taylor, A. H. Thomson and J. P. Wileman.

That Mr. C. B. Rhind (acting consul-general) be elected chairman of the committee, Mr. A. H. Thomson, treasurer, and Mr. J. P. Wileman, secretary.

That all amounts collected be remitted to the Lord-Mayor of London to form part of the Mansion House Fund.

Mr. Pullen remarked that most British firms had head offices at home which have probably subscribed already, but that partners here would no doubt personally do all that they could.

Mr. Thomson then opened the subscription with a donation of a conto of reis on the part of the London and River Plate Bank and to gentlemen personally, and was followed by Messrs. Hime & Co., also with a conto of reis, it being agreed that the rest should head their lists with their own subscriptions.

Mr. Wileman then read a letter from the British chargé d'affaires offering a subscription, and volunteered to furnish the necessary subscription cards as quickly as possible.

Mr. Baldomero Carqueja de Fuentès, representative of the Jornal do Commercio, volunteered to publish free of cost any notices in connection with the matter and to assist to the best of his ability, although not authorized at present to subscribe in the name of the paper owing to both the manager and proprietor being absent from Rio.

A vote of thanks to the Jornal do Commercio, Noticia, Rio News and the Brazilian Review for their free publications of notices and other assistance in connection with the movement was carried unanimously and the meeting was then adjourned.

PAYSAVANDU CRICKET CLUB.

R. H. ROBINSON'S XI v. W. TELEGRAPH CO.

This match was played on the 10th inst., and resulted in a win for R. H. Robinson's XI by 10 runs.

From the appended score it will be noticed that beyond C. Henderson, who played admirably for his 38, only 5 others reached double figures. R. Robinson captured 5 wickets at a cost of 31 runs, and Slater on behalf of the Telegraph 5 for 43.

WESTERN TELEGRAPH CO.

Table with 2 columns: Player Name and Runs. Includes E. C. Manners (1), R. Robinson (1), E. J. King (4), H. G. Pierce (4), A. E. Skery (1), W. F. Slater (4), W. E. Strange (15), R. L. Routh (6), C. W. Martin (2), J. H. Whidborne (14), W. E. Owen (7), C. H. Hancock (6), Extras (12), Total (84).

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Table with columns: Balls, Runs, Maiden overs, Wickets, No. Balls, Wide Balls. Rows include R. Robinson, O. Wucherer, E. E. Hime, V. Tatom, and R. H. Robinson's XI.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Table with columns: Balls, Runs, Maiden overs, Wickets, No. Balls, Wide Balls. Rows include W. E. Strange, W. P. Slater, H. G. Pierce, E. C. Manners.

Note: We are in receipt of two other matches on the Paysandu grounds, all handed in this morning, but too late for insertion in this issue.

R. C. A. A.

NIGGERS & WHITES

The first of these fixtures was played on Sunday last at Icarary and resulted in a victory for the "Whites" by 9 runs.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Statistical Annual for 1900; Charles B. Murray, editor of the Cincinnati Price Current. The regular annual publication of statistics of the provision, grain, live stock and beef trade, crop statistics, etc., which has come to be considered an authority on these subjects.

BUSINESS NOTES

In the first quarter of the present year 130,953 tons of coal were shipped from Cardiff to Brazil. Telegrams from Rosario de Santa Fé on Saturday said that there were 16 ships at that port all loading wheaten flour for Brazil.

The Jornal do Brazil on Saturday last published a telegram stating that a Mr. Peake (?) had made an examination of the coal fields of England and estimated their bearing at eighty million tons, or enough to supply the markets of the world for the next 350 years.

Amongst the recent arrivals we were pleased to welcome Mr. John Richardson, the whisky man, who has been making a tour up the coast as far as Pará.

The minister of finance has authorized the free dispatch in the custom-house of 62 boxes containing tickets for the Central railway. This is how the government protects the printing-offices of the country.

The Amazonas Rubber Estates are not looking up well in the London market just now, as there is no sale for their shares.

An item going the rounds of the press says that the S. João del Rey Mining Co., of Morro Velho, Minas Geraes, has taken out 47,340 kilos of gold during the 50 years which have elapsed since its foundation.

Table showing the official value of imports at Rio de Janeiro in the month of April, 1899, categorized by country: Uruguay, Germany, United States, Portugal, France, Belgium, Argentina, Italy, Spain, and other countries.

The custom-house has published the following statement of the official value of imports at Rio de Janeiro in the month of April: From the British empire, 3,883,377\$06.

The board of directors of the Companhia Manufactora de Conservas alimenticias reports that business conditions were much worse last year than in 1898 and that sales diminished.

The value of the merchandise manufactured by the company was 708,666\$320, on which the net profit was 67,806\$876. Among the items of expenditure were the following:—raw materials, 265,926\$173; packages, 183,801\$464; wages, 71,513\$540; taxes, 50,355\$920.

FINANCIAL NOTES

The minister of finance has sent forward another £ 200,000 to London, to meet coming engagements of the treasury there.

On Saturday last the minister burned another thousand contos de reis (1000 reals), together with 3,000 opifices of the 1898 loan.

Consulted by the government, the tribunal of accounts has reported favorably on the following special appropriations:—550,000\$ for expenses with the bubonic plague and 227,000\$ for opening the Porto Alegre custom-house.

We see from a message just sent by the President to congress that last year an administration pledged to retrenchment deliberately spent on a fort the sum of 714,910\$750 not authorized by law.

Table showing financial figures for 1899: Custom-house, 2,722,502\$158; Gen'l Rev. Office, 894,164\$824; Total, 3,616,666\$982.

Table showing financial figures for 1900: Custom-house, 2,048,824\$092; Gen'l Rev. Office, 1,055,332\$491; Total, 3,104,156\$583.

The municipal government of the city of Rio de Janeiro has opened a subscription for a loan of 10,000,000\$ in bonds of the nominal value of 2000\$ each, whose price of issue is 154\$.

The Tribuna, which claims to have obtained its information from the Nollcia, asserts that the receipts of 13 custom-houses for last month amounted to 6,504,899\$169, which, it states, is 201,111\$035 more than the receipts of the same custom-houses for May, 1899.

COMMERCIAL.

Rio de Janeiro, June 19th, 1900.

Table showing par value of the Brazilian milreis (1000) in gold, silver, and U.S. coin, along with bank rate of exchange, official, on London.

EXCHANGE.

June 11.—Today's market was unsteady and business was dull.

Official quotations on London were: Bank bills opening 9 1/2-9 3/2 closing 9 1/2-9 3/2.

June 12.—The market was firm and business reported was fair.

Official quotations on London were: Bank bills opening 9 1/2-9 5/16 closing 9 1/2-9 5/16.

June 13.—In spite of the hesitating aspect of the market, rates remained steady and well sustained. Business was limited.

Official quotations on London were as follows: Bank bills opening 9 1/2-9 13/32 closing 9 1/2-9 13/32.

June 14.—Church holiday.

June 15.—The market was quiet but firm. There were but few transactions reported.

Official quotations on London were: Bank bills opening 9 1/2-9 13/32 closing 9 1/2-9 13/32.

June 16.—Today's market was very strong with a decided upward tendency and a large amount of business was done.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 19th June, 1900.

Exports.

Coffee.—The market during the past week was not very active; there was no demand from exporters due to the rise in exchange and the weakening prices in foreign markets.

Advices from abroad show a general decline of prices in New York, Havre and Hamburg. Last week's sales in New York aggregated 121,000 bags.

Table showing ruling prices during the week for No. 7, Rio, and for Good Average at Santos, with daily reported sales at the former market.

The shipments since our last report have been: 16,250 bags for the United States, 2,575 " " Europe, 270 " " Cape of Good Hope, 270 " " River Plate, etc., 19,093 bags.

The following ships sailed with coffee last week: United States: June 10 Baltimore Amer. bk. Baltimore, 10,683 bags.

Europe: June 8 Genoa It. str. Washington, 730 bags; Naples, 40; Antwerp Germ. str. Trer, 750 bags.

Coastwise: June 7 Northern ports str. Ramby, 50 bags; Southern ports str. Industrial, 165 bags.

Brokers' quotations, according to New-York types were the following: June 16 June 9. No. 6, 11500 13700; No. 7, 12500 13000.

Stocks and Bonds and Joint Stock Companies --- June 18th.

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" " " 4 " 9 " " 9\$600
" " " 10 " 19 " " 9\$800
" " " 20 upwards... 8\$400

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Table with multiple columns: Emission, Circulation, Public Funds, Nominal Value, Last Quotation, Capital, Shares, Emitted, Par, Banks, Railways, Tramways, Steamships, Cotton Mills, etc., Insurance, Miscellaneous. Includes various company names like Commercial do Rio de Janeiro, Leopoldina, Carioca, etc.

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