

# THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY



Vol. XXIV.

RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 17TH, 1898.

NUMBER 20

**WILSON, SONS & CO.**  
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2, RUA DE S. PEDRO,  
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The Brazilian Government;  
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Coal.—Large stocks of the best Cardiff steam Coal always kept in Rio depot on Concorde Island.

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Sole agents for the Portland Cement manufactured by J. B. White & Brothers, London, England.

Dealers in all classes of merchandise from Europe and the United States, as Importers, Commission Merchants and Consignees.

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Receive orders for all description of Merchandise from Europe and the United States of America.

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and all Railway supplies, both European and American.

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These locomotive engines are adapted to every variety of service, and are built accurately to standard gauges and templates. Like parts of different engines of same class perfectly interchangeable.

Passenger and Freight Locomotives, Mine Locomotives, Narrow Gauge Locomotives, Steam Street Cars, etc., etc.

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All work thoroughly guaranteed.

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Every description of Passenger Cars for broad and narrow gauge Railways.

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The Westinghouse Air Brake Co. are prepared to fill orders for one to one thousand sets of Air Brakes for Freight Cars at one hour's notice.

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FROM STEEL PLATES,  
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Exporter of Bordeaux Wines

E. Remy Martin & Co.,

Exporter of Cognac

Dealers in

Burgundy, Rhine and Mosel wines, Sherries, Champagne  
Cognacs and Liqueurs of the best brands.

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**MURRAY'S FLUID MAGNESIA**

The standard preventive against the perils of a tropical climate, counteracting the effects of excessive heat and normalising the functions of the stomach, intestines, liver, and kidneys. Cures head-ache, acidity of the stomach, biliousness, gout and rheumatism in its less acute forms. Mixed with their milk, it prevents bowel troubles with children. It is also a valuable relief for women *en route*. Pleasant and refreshing, it can be taken freely as a beverage, and is the only alkaline draught that forms no dangerous deposits in the stomach, intestines and bladder.

For this important contribution to medical science and practice, Her Britannic Majesty conferred the honor of knighthood upon its inventor, Sir James Murray, M. D. His signature, written with green ink, is found upon the label of every genuine bottle.

Price, in all pharmacies.

Rs. 12500 per bottle.

**THOMAS J. LIPTON**

LIPTON'S Teas.

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The best material used and all work guaranteed.

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PHENIX FIRE OFFICE.

Established 1782

Authorized by Imperial Decree No. 8,057 of March 22th, 1881.

Insures against risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise, and offers the best of guarantees with the most favorable conditions.

G. C. Anderson, Agent.

2, Rua General Camara—1st floor.

This company has just issued in London an Insurance policy for the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fé Railway Company, United States of America, for the amount of \$1,280,155.00 (£350,885), having received (the respective premium amounting to \$169,109.00 £35,220).

No other company has ever taken so large a risk up to the present date.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Fire and Marine.

Capital .. .. £2,500,000

Agents for the Republic of Brazil:

Walter Block & Co.

No. 115, Rua da Quitanda.

THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Capital .. . . . £1,000,000 sterling Reserve fund .. £ 500,000 "

Agent in Rio de Janeiro:

G. C. Anderson.

2, Rua General Camara—1st floor.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

LONDON AND LIVERPOOL

Capital .. . . . £2,000,000 Accumulated Funds .. £8,250,000

Insures against the risks of fire, houses, goods and merchandise of every kind at reduced rates.

John Moore & Co. agents.

No. 8, Rua da Candelaria.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Capital (fully subscribed) .. . . . £2,127,500 Reserve fund .. . . . 676,355

Agents in Rio de Janeiro:

Edward Ashworth & Co.

No. 50, Rua 19 de Março.

BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY L/D.

Capital .. . . . £1,000,000 sterling Reserve fund .. £ 1,328,751 "

Agent: P. E. Swanwick.

87, Rua 12 de Março—2nd floor.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro:

Youle & Co.

No. 38, Rua 19 de Março.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co. Ltd.

Total funds on 31st Dec. 1896 .. £ 12,654,512 Authorized Capital .. . . . 3,000,000 Subscribed Capital .. . . . 2,750,000

Agents for Rio de Janeiro:

Pullen, Schmidt & Co.

7, Rua da Quitanda.

Travellers' Directory.

Sao Paulo:

Through express trains leave the Central station daily at 6 a. m. and 8:30 p. m.; returning leaves S. Paulo at 5 a. m. and 8 p. m.

Numerous steamers weekly for Santos, connecting with the Sao Paulo Railway.

Cachambu and Lambari: Central Railway (Sao Paulo express) to Cruzeiro, thence by Minas and Rio Railway to destination.

Tauz de Fora, Barbacena, Ouro Preto, etc. Through express trains leave Central station daily at 5 a. m. and 8 p. m. Connects with all branches along the main line (Linha do Centro) of that railway. Intermediate trains leave at 7 a. m. and 4 p. m.—the first running through to Barbacena, and the second to Entre Rios.

Bello Horizonte: Trains leave station of General Carneiro, on main line of Central railway, at 2:21 p. m. and 11:40 a. m.—the latter a mixed train.

Petropolis: Barca leaves Petropolis at 4 p. m. daily, except Sundays and holidays, to connect with railway to Maua. Express train leaves S. Francisco Xavier station (Central Railway) at 7 a. m. and 5:15 p. m., on all land route (passing through Maua, and on trains of the Central Railway station at 6:25 a. m. and 4:40 p. m. to connect with Petropolis train).

Returning from Petropolis, express train leaves at 7:30 a. m., except Sundays, holidays, and "all land" trains leave at 6:30 p. m.

On Sundays and holidays, the train leaves Petropolis at 4 p. m., and returns to Sao Paulo at 6 a. m., giving excursionists about six hours in Petropolis.

Nova Friburgo: Barca leaves Praça das Marlinhas at 5:30 a. m. daily and at 3 p. m. on Saturdays, to connect with the Leopoldina Railway at Santa Anna de Marunhy. Returning trains leave Nova Friburgo at 7:25 p. m. daily, and at 6 a. m. on Mondays. Excursion train leaves Marunhy at 3:15 p. m. (barca leaves Rio at 2:30 p. m.), and returning leaves Friburgo at 6:30 a. m.

Corcovado: Regular trains, week days, leave 51, Rua Cosme Velho, Laranjeiras, at 8:11 a. m. and 2:50 p. m., returning leave the summit at 7:30 and 9:30 a. m. and at 7 p. m. On Sundays and holidays, the hours are: ascending 6:30, 8:30 and 11 a. m., 12:30, 2:30, 5:15 and 8 p. m.; descending 8:35, 10:35, 11:35 a. m., and 9:30 p. m. Each train gives the excursionist half an hour on the summit.

N.B.—Travellers will oblige by notifying Editor of any changes in the foregoing details that may be experienced and of which no public announcements have been made by the Railway authorities.

Official Directory

U. S. LEGATION.—Petropolis. Charles Page Bryan Minister. BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraia (opposite Custom House). Petropolis. EDMUND C. H. PHIPPS, Minister. AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 99, Rua 1. de Março. EUGENE SEIGER, Consul General. BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraia (opposite Custom House). WILLIAM G. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.

Church Directory

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Until further notice the Church will be closed for repairs. The services will be held every Sunday (except on the 1st Sunday in the month) at twelve o'clock, in the Methodist Episcopal Church (kindly lent) Largo do Cattede. Episcopians and Marriages at times to be arranged with the Chaplain.

IRVINE CRAWSHAW, M.A., British Chaplain, 65 Rua do Aqueducto.

IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Largo de S. Joaquim, No. 174—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays. Prayer meeting at 10 a. m., 7 p. m. Bible class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 4 p. m. Gospel preaching at 6:15 p. m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study and preaching at 7 p. m.

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor. METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Cattede. English services at 12 a. m. Sundays. Prayer meeting, Thursday, 7:30 p. m. Portuguese services at 10 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday School, Wednesdays.—E. A. TILLY, Pastor. Sunday School, 11 a. m. at Fr. Garcia, Sundays, 11 a. m. and 4 p. m. Rev. FRANK WIEDERHEKER.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15, Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese, every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., and at 2 p. m., Thursdays.

Residence: Rua Petropolis, 32. ALVARO DE DOS REIS, Pastor.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—No. 25, Rua de Santa Anna. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., and every Wednesday, 7 p. m.

W. B. BAGBY, Pastor. Caixa 352.

IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIACHUELO.—No. 234, Rua D. Anna Nery, Estrada do Riachuelo. Services, Sundays 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Wednesdays 4 p. m. FRANKLIN H. NASCIMENTO, Pastor. Primary school in the church building.

Professional Directory

Dr. William Frederick Eisenlohr, German Physician. Office: 38, Rua General Camara. Consulting hours from 12 to 3 p. m.

Englishmen and Americans wishing to learn Portuguese should apply to PROF. L. MARCHANT, Rua do Ouvidor, No. 95.

Dr. Havelburg, Physician and accoucheur. Residence: 89, Rua 19 de Março. Consulting hours from 12 to 3 p. m.

Dr. Briassy, Surgeon, graduate of the Faculty of Paris. Specialist in diseases of females, urinary passages. Radical cure of hernias, hemorrhoids, tumors, surgical diseases of the bones, and surgical generations. Consultations from 1 to 3 p. m., Rua da Quitanda, No. 42.

Miscellaneous.

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

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

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent. BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.—Rua Gonçalves Dias, 20, open from 10 a. m. to 6 p. m. For terms, apply to Librarian.

RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION.—Rest and Reading Room, to Rua Camerino (formerly Imperatriz), 3rd floor; W. LITNAY, Missioner. Gifts of books, magazines, papers, etc., also of left-off clothing, will be gratefully received at the Mission, or at No. 27, Candelaria.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—No. 31, Rua da Quitanda, 2nd floor. Rooms open from 6:30 to 10 o'clock p. m. Secretary's office hours: from 10 to 12 o'clock p. m. Nicolson A. Rodrigues, President; Thomas L. da Costa, General Secretary; K. A. W. Sloan, Hon. Treasurer.

WEST COAST ITEMS.

—The income of the Chilean state railways in March amounted to \$1,234,143.13 as compared with \$1,215,831.79 in the corresponding month of 1897. The expenditure was respectively \$903,206.13 and \$1,057,357.53.

—The Vice-President of Peru, the Hon. G. E. Billinghurst (another son of an Englishman) leaves to-day for home taking with him the protocol containing the conditions by which the ownership of Tacna and Arica, is to be governed.—Chilian Times, April 7.

—The new premier is the son of an Englishman and it is not a little singular that Mr. Enrique Macleod, leader of the radical party, Mr. Enrique Macleod, which is the antipodes of the premier's party and will be opposed to him, is also the son of an Englishman. The premier's colleague of industry and public works has also a fair sprinkling of English blood in his veins, his grandfather having been an English lady.—Chilian Times.

—The political composition of the new cabinet is the same as that of the ministry which preceded it, viz:—Two conservatives; two Errazurists; and two Balmacedists. It differs, however, from the preceding ministry in the circumstance of the premier being held by a conservative; in fact, it is a long time since a member of that party has been at the head of the government. The new premier (who will be no stranger to West Coasters in England) has long held the position of leader, and in fact of champion, of the conservative party, and is an experienced statesman, politician and diplomatist, and is a clever, and energetic man. This appointment to the premiership has been well received by all parties, with the exception of the radical, which has been excluded for some time past from any participation in the government.—Chilian Times.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The managers of the banks which were recently swindled by the man Coiffé have forwarded a joint note to the police congratulating them on their capture. We believe that their gratitude will also take a more substantial form towards the detectives who effected the arrest.—Times, Montevideo.

—Stimulated by the success of the "Washington Post," local musicians have published the "Montevideo Post" and the "Buenos Aires Post." They are evidently not aware that a "Washington Post" was named after a newspaper and has no more relation to the letter post than it has to a fencing post or a whipping post.—Times, Montevideo.

—The Buenos Aires cattle market is very dull at the present time on account of the heavy stocks and daily heavy arrivals. The fear that there will be no coal at St. Vincent has put a check on the export trade, as vessels would find themselves in a bad fix should they arrive at a coaling station and find none available. Good fat animals are being brought over by the freezing establishments, as chilled beef is now finding a ready market in England. Estancieros are now having another market opened to them and it is to be hoped that they will assist freezing establishments to develop it as much as possible.—Review, Buenos Aires.

—We have received a copy of the British consular reports on Argentina, drawn up by the acting consul, Mr. E. A. M. Laing. It gives on the whole a fair idea of this country's experience in 1897, which will be remembered as a disastrous commercial year. Attention is called to the fact that in spite of the comparative failure of the crops, foreign confidence has revived somewhat; this is no doubt, true, but foreign confidence is very cautious in the meantime. Attention is called in the report to the city improvements of Buenos Aires, and to the completion of the docks. A few wise cautions are administered to British manufacturers and shippers regarding the reckless way in which they have frequently given credit to firms trading on a very small capital and quite unable to meet any heavy reverse. This feature in Buenos Aires trade has not infrequently upset prices, for Manchester goods especially. The acting consul is altogether too merciful to the so-called French wines when he mentions them in the same paragraph with the native productions of San Juan and Mendoza, which are by no means to be classed with the famous productions of the Boca. We are glad to see that some stress is laid upon the proper packing and marking of goods destined for this country. In one item we fear the report is guilty of a slight exaggeration, where it says that the prices of fat steers for the European markets have been trebled since the trade began. Prices at present run a little over £30 gold, and we do not remember a time when equivalent steers could be had for £40 gold or its equivalent in paper. An expression occurs in the report which is somewhat to be deprecated, as the reverse of diplomatic. Part of this year's deficit, it is stated, is to be met out of the supposed profits of the Banco de la Nacion and the expression is repeated in the list of public companies, where it is said that 80 per cent of the profits of this bank are supposed to be estimated profits in the one case, and are meant to be burnt in the other.—Review, Buenos Aires.

—Replying to a consultation of the prefect of police, the government has authorized the police to suspend the theatrical performance announced for the benefit of the Spanish war fund, to confiscate the proclamation relative thereto, and to confiscate the subscription lists circulating for a similar object. The government considers that any public action of this description is a breach of the neutrality which it is determined to observe. This action has occasioned great discontent among the Spanish colony, whose conceptions of neutrality are rather peculiar, as they imagine that everything which does not be for their cause proceeds from a hostile spirit. But in our opinion the government has done perfectly right. The Spaniards themselves would have been the first to complain if similar public efforts had been made to aid the United States, though at the same time they have not hesitated to make as active and open a propaganda in their own cause as if they were in their own country, without any consideration for those who may hold opposite opinions. This was obviously intolerable, and the government has done very rightly in checking it. The offensive character of their propaganda may be judged by the following preamble to the announcement of their performance:—

"Those who sympathize with the cause of justice and right in the great Spanish-North-American conflict, as represented by noble and chivalrous Spain, are invited to attend the function at the Cibilis theatre on May 4 with the object of assisting the Spanish government to triumph in the inevitable war just provoked by the United States of North America."

The government has also taken steps for the protection of the U. S. minister and consul here, and of their families. We have reason to know that this is by no means superfluous.

The government has given instructions for the payment to-morrow, here and in London, of the 25th quarterly coupon of the Consolidated Debt and other services falling due on May 1st.

Beyond the above there is nothing worth reporting from political circles.—Times, Montevideo.

"Young man," said the M. P. to the reporter, "you have done me irreparable harm." "What have I done?" asked the bewildered reporter. "I got in largely on a temperance platform, as you may recollect." "Yes, sir," "And you speak of me in this morning's paper as 'drinking my coffee with gusto.' It will take me more than a life-time to get it out of the heads of my constituents that gusto isn't some kind of alcoholic beverage."

"A Mulher como deve ser" is the title of a book just translated from French into Portuguese that has attracted Smalwy's attention. The writer of the book is the Rev. Father Marcial, missionary apostolic, who has high ideals of his own of what a woman should be; but Smalwy, though a bachelor like the reverend author, said he would rather have woman as she is with all her faults upon her head, "uncertain, coy and hard to please in ordinary times, a ministering angel" when pain or anguish wrings the brow, a comforting, tantalising, pleasing, ennobling entity at all times, rather than some perfect gem of woman-kind far too bright and good for human nature's daily food. He would possibly have gone on for half an hour, but a mutual friend intervened with the remark, "And are ye in the habit of aitin' or'nary girls?"

—Our great colleague, the *Journal do Comercio*, which we are glad to see is providing its readers with a reliable telegraphic service on war matters, published an address from the Association of Municipal Corporations of Great Britain to King Carlos of Portugal on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the discovery of India. The address runs: "The Association of Municipal Corporations of the United Kingdom congratulates his majesty the King and the people of Portugal on the coming celebration of the 40th anniversary of the discovery by Vasco da Gama of the Cape route to India. The Association trusts that the two nations of Great Britain and Portugal will always maintain ties of mutual good-will. It offers to the city of Lisbon and the cities and towns of Portugal the cordial good-will and sympathy of the cities and towns of the United Kingdom which this Association represents."

This address was timely and appropriate. If any country has a right to be thankful to Vasco da Gama, that country is Great Britain. British India to-day comprises 964,993 square miles, and 222,000,000 people and the countrymen of Vasco da Gama rule over 1,558 square miles and 573,000 people.

**Banks.**

**LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.**

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

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO  
 10, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

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

Also on:

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

**BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.**

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

Capital . . . 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

(Caixa 108.)

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos

(Caixa 520.) (Caixa 105)

Draws on:

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

Krah-They,  
 Directors.

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

LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 20, Rua da Alfandega.

Authorized by Decree No. 591, of 17th October, 1895.

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

BRANCHES:

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

DRAWS ON:-

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**IMPRESSIONS OF RIO.**

"Have pity on me, have pity on me, at least you my friends; for the hand of the Lord hath touched me," cried the afflicted Job from his dung-hill of old, and it seemed to me on Sunday morning last as I perambulated streets and entered churches in back lanes, that the self-same cry, done into Portuguese, was going up from numberless afflicted objects one sees in the high ways and by-ways of Rio. The blind, the lame, the halt, the palsied, the spavined, the mis-shapen, the string-halted, the hipped and houghed and limbless are to be seen at every twist and turn, parading their monstrosities, deformities and sores in the glorious light of day. The poor we have always with us everywhere, but Rio has more than its share of human monstrosities. Can it be possible, I asked myself, that here we have a Portuguese paradise for the poor whom the hand of the Lord hath touched? And after a hour or so of observation, I came to the conclusion that it must be so. The beautiful virtue of charity has evidently taken deep root in the Brazilian breast, for few there are who pass the way that do not leave a nickel in the blind man's palm or soothe the sorrows of stricken mendicants with a copper. High and low, rich and poor, the passers-by have their bowels of compassion stirred with pity at the sights they see, and their compassion is quickly translated into the solid consolation of a coin. The wondrous charity displayed by all and sundry struck me so forcibly that I waited and watched awhile in the Passeio Publico. Well might every woman of high or low degree that wended her way to mass gave alms to one or other of the dozen mendicants that lined the railings, the chief recipients being an old man with something of the look of "Blind Belisarius at the gate," and a young mulatto girl, the look of heavenly resignation on whose sightless face irresistibly recalled to mind the lovely picture of "Nydia, the blind girl of Pompeii." The one who scooped in the least receipts was a middle-aged man squatting on the ground with an ulcered foot swathed in foul rags through which the pus stains could be seen. It required the stomach of a horse and the experiences of a battlefield or a hospital operating room to contemplate his misery, and delicate femininity looked the other way. I felt inclined to give the unfortunate man a piece of advice with a nickel, as it seemed a pity to see him losing his chances by being too realistic, but then you see I couldn't jabber a word in Portuguese. I noticed many young men furtively dropping coins into hands and hats and looking ashamed of the sweet charity they drew in with their mother's milk, and remained ingrained in their nature. One gentleman in the prime of life came along in a shining silk chimney-pot hat, an irreproachable frock coat, and other well-groomed appendages. His face was grim and stern and set. His nose seemed to have smelt powder in his day. He did not seem to care for God or man where they clashed with his dogmatic views, and his whole air was that of a Charity Commissioner or other flinty-hearted human. I bet myself a dollar the mendicants on the beat wouldn't get a red cent out of that man, and—I lost. He gave something to a poor paralytic who could swing his useless legs around like the tentacles of an octopus; he spoke kindly to Belisarius as he gave him his mite; passed Nydia's touching face and outstretched hand without a glance—an old misogynist, probably—and flung

a ringing metal to the over-realistic coon. After that I had no doubt that Brazilian blood is charitable blood, and I say it to their honor. But in the exercise of this admirable christian charity, the colored people are particularly conspicuous. Their complexions may be black, or variegated down to dark yellow, but their hearts are as white and soft and pitying to misery, perhaps only a deeper depth than their own, as the hearts of the whitest angels I have met, and I have met a few. I was so impressed with their evident capacity for compassion, their practical sympathy with distress, that I made a mental resolve never to call them "niggers" again, but always "cullid' pussons," but I'm afraid I'm too old a dog to learn new tricks or unlearn old shibboleths.

I know as well as that I am holding this pen that some of my readers will carp at this prevailing open-handedness and open-heartedness as indiscriminate charity which sets a premium on mendacity. And they are right. They will possibly point out individual cases of beggars who own houses or have various "contos" laid by in old stockings to the certain knowledge of friends of theirs, but still for my part, pigheaded idiot that I am, I prefer to see in a people that quick spontaneous rush of sympathy with suffering and distress that comes from the well-spring of an impulsive heart rather than the calculating and colder charity which delays to make enquiries. *Bis dat qui cito dat.* He giveth twice, who quickly gives. Deferred charity too often ends in being no charity at all, but patronage and pride on the part of the giver, and deepest degradation to the recipient, if it comes to any practical result. Sometimes it doesn't. You probably remember the old story of the English Lady Bountiful who, when riding home in her carriage on a piercingly cold day that chilled her to the bone, said to her coachman as well as she could through chattering teeth, "John, remind me to send an extra blanket to all the poor people in the village as soon as I get home." "Yes'm," said John. But when she reached home and thawed out with a hot cup of tea before a huge fire, she called John again and said, "Oh! John, you needn't send those blankets I spoke about, now. *The weather has quite changed.*"

I like the indiscriminate charity of the Brazilians which seems to be a *trait* of the national character, but I am not blind to the fact that it is not of the highest order or its recipients the most deserving. Those who are forced by want, by deformity or other incapacity to earn their daily bread to sue in the streets for the alms of the passers-by are pitiable enough, yet are not likely to die of starvation; but more pitiable far, and far more deserving are the cases of the widows and orphans, and others who through adverse circumstances over which they had no control, have to starve genteelly (horrible word!) in their private homes, too honest to steal, and too ashamed to beg. The charity that relieves these, is the sublime, the transcendental virtue that does not allow the right hand to know what the left hand doeth. That this nobler form of charity goes on in Brazil, I can conclude from the signs in the streets. That it goes on amongst my countrymen here, I know "from information received," as the "hobbies" report to the "beak," when they want to be mysterious.

But anyhow and anyhow, call it what you like, indiscriminate charity, encouragement of professional mendacity, fatted-headed foolishness, anything you please, but the generous warm-hearted nature I saw displayed on Sunday brought to my memory the dear land I chose to be born in, and I felt inclined to take off my hat in the public places and give my first three cheers for Brazil, and three times three for the blacks. I didn't do it though, for a very formal looking personage is

A. GRINGO.

## Hotels.

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181, RUA DAS LARANGEIRAS, 181

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## The most comfortable Hotel

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RUA DO AQUEDUCTO, 65

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

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

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

The restaurant and kitchen are first class.

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Its restaurant and service cannot be excelled.

## Grande Hotel Internacional

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

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Finest wines and liquors. Numerous shower and warm baths. Purest air, temperature bracing and invigorating. No health resort in the world is better.

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## Missing Friends.

DOUGLAS, John—of Dunckeld, who left Liverpool for Rio on board the *sp. Cordillera* March 1st 1871. He was shortly after arrival employed on one of the railways leading from Rio.

FRANCISCO, Antonio—Who left Rio for Victoria Australia in 1856 at 1871. His widow is desirous of receiving news of his family which is supposed to be still resident in Rio.

Rio de Janeiro, April 1898.

## Club das Larangeiras

The first dance of the season will be given on Saturday 21st inst. Members requiring invitations should apply to the Secretary.

Rio de Janeiro, 6th May, 1898.

H. W. Staacey

Hon. Sec.

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A large assortment of Wines, Spirits, Brandies, etc. of all qualities.

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A German Governess, speaking English, French and Portuguese, desires to find a family going to Europe, who would be willing to take her along as lady's companion, nurse, or taking care of children. For particulars, address the British consul at São Paulo Mr. P. Lupton, Rua de S. Bento.

Bachelor having well furnished house in Santa Theresa, wishes two gentlemen to join him in order to divide expenses. Would not mind moving to another part of the City if necessary. Address G. 17 Rua General Camara.

Middle aged woman with best education desires to secure the position of housekeeper for a single gentleman. Letters may be directed to Miss Alice, 56 Rua General Polidoro, Botafogo

## A QUIET NIGHT IN SANTOS.

BY THE SCALLYWAG.

"Well, H—, have you asked any one else?" I said. "Yes," he replied, "I meet Stairs just now and asked him to drop in, and I also saw the captain of the 'Wareareu' and he said he would turn up and promised to bring a friend."

I gazed thoughtfully at my friend and began to calculate. It waited still two nights for my friend's birthday party, and I foresaw that at the present rate of invitation it was likely to be large. He had hired an hotel with a very spacious verandah, well sheltered with foliage, and with an immense table running the whole length. He had also hired a band and three big barrels of beer, with two men to pour it. About six men stayed at the hotel, so of course they were invited, and several captains of steamers and sailing barks lying off the port had also promised to come. These with about a dozen of our town friends, of several nationalities, would make up a very respectable total, but still H— was not satisfied. He did not exactly go into the high ways and compel them to come, but he took a preliminary canter on the day before and succeeded in making several new acquaintances, who all came.

His birthday was really on Friday, but we all agreed that Saturday was the best day for the quiet reunion, as we had all Sunday to talk about it afterwards. All Friday my friend was simmering with expectancy and detailing to me the whole programme, rehearsing what he was going to sing, and trying to find out the strong points of his various guests. We had five songs and two violin solos, three recitations and a stump speech already promised. These, with the efforts of the brass band and the beer, would make the evening pass off very sociably, and we promised each other a very enjoyable and pleasing evening.

It arrived. H— and I had a last look round to see that the band was up to contract and that the pumps were free and drew easily. This latter item we put to a very severe test and proved it O. K. to our complete satisfaction. The landlord said the women folk had gone out for the night, so there would be no extra charge for noise. We assured him that it would be the quietest party he ever saw and that at to everybody would be leaving and he could go to bed. As for noise, H— himself abhors it, and I am like a sloth for quiet and ease. We had hardly quieted the landlord's doubts, when we heard a mild species of "fracas" at the front door. We opened it at once, and about ten of our town friends entered and began congratulating H— in a manner both hearty and effusive. They declared they were delighted to come and pass a quiet evening with us, and wondered why we had got three barrels of beer because they seldom drank beer, and one man declared he did not like it. I put that man down as an untruthful. We were getting along pretty well after the introduction to the hotel men, who were nearly all Germans, and the talk was sliding along when this time a rather louder commotion was heard at the door, and we discovered our friends the captains, eight all told, all arm in arm trying to enter the door at

the same time. They said they were a species of brotherhood and would never part. So we placed them all together round the table, and then the band struck up a lively air and the men at the pumps began to work. The ice was soon broken by H— himself singing three songs on end in a manner which evoked very general applause, especially from the brotherhood.

Our friend T— then followed with a rendering from the poets, which caused a good deal of argument among the guests as to what he was singing. He explained that he was not singing at all, but reciting. When this became generally known, two or three of the brotherhood suddenly remembered that they could recite, which they thereupon began to do, but the others were so immersed in other matters that they forgot the rules which govern all such sing-songs, also that some one was already amusing (37) the company, and H— was called upon for another song. Nothing loth he sprang up and was about to begin when he was interrupted by a guest proposing his health, and a second who had begun a speech. This speech was listened to with rapt attention by everybody except the three mariners who were still reciting. Cries of "order! order! chair! chair!" were of no avail; so the speech and the recitation went on simultaneously. H— replied to his health in a very appropriate speech, but the "only sober man" detected a want of sequence about the speech and a lack of attention among the guests which pained him.

Towards 12 o'clock the band suddenly left off without being perceived, except by the O. S. M., and were very diligently helping the men at the pumps. One barrel had been rolled off the verandah, as it was in the way (so it was empty), and another had got up stuck hard. An old Heidelberg student got up suddenly and inspected it, and pronounced it useless, so it followed the other off the verandah. By this time the violon solos and the rest of the songs would have been inaudible, so they were not used. Each man was talking to his neighbor in a manner which would have argued lifelong friendship to the casual observer and the O. S. M. The captain of the "Wareareu" was having a long and very heated discussion with a German in spite of the fact that neither knew the other's language, and the captain of the "Ischere" was describing a graphic adventure at sea to any one who cared for such exploits.

At 1.30 the third barrel joined its two companions, and the landlord brought out the whiskey. Most of the guests did not notice the change, and the O. S. M. saw no change in the output. Some of our town friends had gone off the verandah into the garden and had lost their way, and weird cries of distress floated to our ears. More went to look for them and never returned. A second search party got hopelessly mixed up as they found each other and persisted in dragging themselves back, saying: "We have found them."

The verandah at 3 a.m. resembled a nursery with little children asleep, some on chairs and some not. Some drew the table over them like a sheet, and most of the mariners thought they had done their watch and were too tired to undress. They were everywhere mixed up with the band and the men from the pumps. The "only sober man" viewed this scene with a watery eye. He counted the lying forms and they numbered 105. He counted again and made them 132. Then he tried to count the bottles and left off at 2140. The task was too great; he turned away with a sigh and fell over the host, H—, with his head resting on a barrel. He then went to bed.

P.S.—The landlord said it was the quietest party he ever saw.

P.P.S.—It is hardly necessary to add that the O. S. M. (only man sober) was myself.

## HOW MUCH WE ARE GOVERNED.

The United States is called the "least governed" country in the world, and most Americans feel the pressure of government so lightly that they would be surprised to learn how closely and thoroughly their whole daily life is supervised and directed by government. As Prof. Eugene Wambaugh points out in the January *Atlantic*, there is no time, night or day, when this supervision is relaxed.

When the average citizen arises in the morning, the water for his toilet is brought to him and the waste taken away by the government. His clothing and table-service have been taxed by the government, and his food inspected. The banks and corporations that he deals with are regulated, the streets he passes through cared for and lighted, by the same power, which also furnishes schools for his children, hospitals for his sick, judicial, police and fire departments to protect his person and property, waking and sleeping. And these are but instances of the innumerable ways in which the control of government, which is continually enlarging its scope and functions, is exercised.

Professor Wambaugh shows that the two great objects of law are to secure individual liberty, and to secure the public welfare; and illustrates with a wealth of interesting detail the various ways in which these objects are attained, and how they are distributed between the national, state and municipal powers; and he concludes that there is no reason to believe that either of these deep-seated intents will be uprooted. The actual scope of government must continue to be the result of the interplay of a natural desire for enlargement of governmental functions and an equally natural repugnance to unnecessary enlargement. These intents he expects will be finally and satisfactorily adjusted.

TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

United States.

MAY 10.—Further particulars of the fight off Cavite have been sent by the Herald correspondent. Admiral Montojo is reported to have been wounded. The Castilla lost Captain Cardosa, the chaplain and ninety men killed and six wounded. The Reina Cristina had 150 killed and wounded. The Don Juan de Austria 5 killed and 29 wounded. The Don Antonio Ulloa, 4 killed and 50 wounded. Amongst other losses sustained by the Spaniards may be reckoned ten ships, several torpedo-boats, nine batteries and the arsenal of Cavite. The damages to the fleet alone reach upwards of six million dollars. The injuries received by the American ships are estimated at 5,000 dollars. The American crew escaped with two officers (Lieutenant Frank W. Kellogg and Ensign Harris Lansing) and six sailors wounded. All the injured men are doing well.

The day after the naval battle, Commander Benjamin P. Lambertson landed with a naval brigade to take possession of the fortress of Cavite which he found occupied by 800 Spanish sailors under Captain Sostoa. On being called upon to surrender, the distress hoisted a flag of truce only for the purpose of gaining time to remove the women and children. After an hour had passed without anyone being sent from the fort to make terms, Commander Lambertson sent to demand its instant and unconditional surrender, under threat of bombardment, the Petrel being cleared for action and her guns trained on Cavite. Captain Sostoa begged for time, and two hours were allowed him to consider. At the expiration of the time, the Spaniards again hoisted a white flag and promised to surrender at day-break next day. They abandoned the fort next morning, leaving dead and wounded behind them. The natives attempted to loot the fort but were prevented by the American pickets. Eighty dead bodies were buried, and the wounded were transferred to one of the captured ships.

The New York Herald's correspondent, Mr. Sumnerford, who has just returned to Key West from a visit to Maximo Gomez's camp, reports that the greater part of the Cuban forces remain inactive in the hope that the Spanish government will be compelled by the circumstances of the moment to grant them independence. The Cuban leaders have refused the proposal made to them to join with the American troops in a pitched battle with the Spanish army. He also reports that the Antonio Lopez, Alvaro and Ligera succeeded fully in preceding an American battleship and a torpedo boat from forcing the entrance to Cardenas bay.

The gunboat Neapoli has seized the Norwegian steamer Neraleles (?). Admiral Sampson is off Hayti waiting the reports of his despatch boats as to the movements of the Spanish fleet. His intention is to offer battle at once. The main attacks on Cuba and Puerto Rico are to be made simultaneously, and 200,000 men and forty transports of war are waiting orders in the Gulf of Mexico.

The cruiser Vicksburg and another war ship are reported to have arrived at Key-West damaged in battle.

The Spanish steamer Paulina, captured by the Americans, has managed to effect her escape from Key West.

The British coast-guard in New York has received a telegram from his colleague in Manila, describing that place as almost deserted and reporting the native insurgents as marching towards it.

Medals are to be struck at once for presentation to Admiral Dewey and the victors of Cavite, by authorisation of congress.

MAY 11.—From Key West it is reported that the shortage of provisions in Havana is becoming more pronounced each day, and the mass of people there are in a terrible state of want.

The catholic bishops have issued pastorals to their flocks inciting them to take up arms.

Six American millionaires have clubbed together to present the government with a first class battleship.

The news of the arrival of the Spanish squadron that recently left St. Vincent, in Cadiz harbour, has altered the American plans. The bombardment of Puerto Rico will now be ordered.

The troops quartered at Chickamauga have been ordered to Tampa, New Orleans and Mobile for active service.

A Japanese man-of-war, and the British gunboat Swift have been sent to Manila to watch events.

The news that a Spanish war ship has eluded the vigilance of the American fleet and forced the blockade at Havana has caused a bad impression in Washington.

The American fishermen on the Newfoundland banks have abandoned their work to avoid capture by Spanish corsairs.

MAY 12.—The Washington police have discovered a conspiracy to destroy public building.

A workman found 240 litres of dynamite in the Potomac, supposed to have been placed there by Spaniards.

General Wesley-Meritt has been appointed military governor of the Philippines.

The general anxiety to hear war news is evidenced by the enormous crowds outside the newspaper offices in New York and other places, attracted by the rumors of the imminent fight at sea.

From New York details are given of the attack on Cardenas, 25 miles east of Matanzas.

The cruiser Wilmington, the Winslow, Hudson and Tecumseh protected the American troops with their guns while the landing was being effected. The Antonio Lopez and Ligera which supported the ports in repelling the attack were severely battered, the first named being struck by a shell that exploded her magazine without sinking her. A shell from the shore struck an ammunition chest on the Winslow, which blew up part of her deck and mortally wounded a lieutenant and four sailors. The Americans captured the semaphore on shore, but the main attack was successfully repulsed by the Spaniards, who lost a sergeant and six soldiers wounded. The torpedo boat Winslow was sent to Key-West for repairs.

The Americans attempted to land troops at Cienfuegos, but owing to the stiff firing of the forts which lasted eight hours were unable to do so. The invaders lost eleven wounded.

MAY 13.—The New York Herald gives the following account of the attack on Puerto Rico. The action commenced at three o'clock in the afternoon. The battleships New York, Iowa, Indiana, Terror, Amphitrite and Parthian, with the cruisers Detroit, Montgomery and Quaker advanced in column and brought their broadsides to bear on the forts and batteries of San Juan. Admiral Sampson was on board the Iowa, and directed the manoeuvres. The marksmanship displayed by the gunners on shore was of a high order, and no small damage was done to the attacking fleet. Both the Iowa and New York were struck by shells causing slight damage, and the Parthian was several times hit. The Iowa distancing the other vessels, advanced resolutely close to the batteries of the city under a rain of shells. One 8-inch shell struck her hurricane deck and bursting wounded several of the crew and set fire to the ship, but this was quickly extinguished. Eight other shells struck her in quick succession, but did no serious wreckage. Two of the American great 12-inch shells landed in the citadel of San Juan and destroyed a great part of the fortifications. After a vigorous bombardment the American ships retired out of range, but the Parthian and Terror were ordered to remain in front of the town when the others put to sea.

Cipher telegrams are now prohibited in the United States.

Two Spanish war ships are known to have coaled in Martinique, and put to sea again at once.

Captain Schley's flying squadron has gone to Cuban waters in the hope of falling in with the Spanish fleet in case it should have escaped Admiral Sampson's division.

The squadron under the command of the Spanish admiral Cervera has been sighted on the high sea off Martinique.

Five thousand more men were sent from San Francisco to the Philippines on the 13th.

The steamer Cassie has succeeded in landing arms and ammunition for the Cubans in Cabañas. Two companies of American soldiers covered the operation. The Spanish lost ten men killed and wounded in the skirmish that ensued. When the arms were duly delivered, the Americans re-embarked.

MAY 16.—The American cruiser "Boston" chased and captured the Spanish gunboat "Callao" off the Caroline islands in the Pacific.

Spain.

MAY 10.—The Spanish men-of-war Pelayo and Imperador Carlos I, and the torpedo-destroyer Audax are in the port of Cadiz.

Works are going on night and day to strengthen the fortifications and defences of the Blearic islands.

The Sagasta ministry is said to be on its last legs. Reports of disturbances are received in Madrid from every province. In Marinosa the women attacked, sicked and set fire to the Town Hall and plundered 2100 pesetas from a bank. The misery of the poor workers is said to be appalling throughout Spain.

MAY 11.—The situation of the Sagasta ministry is critical. The Queen-regent received Marshal Martinez Campos to-day, and it is thought probable that she will intrust him with the formation of a ministry.

The crew of the German battleship Oldenburg, now in Cadiz harbor, fraternised with the crew of the Pelayo and gave ringing cheers for Spain, which produced vivas for Germany from the Spanish sailors.

Marshal Blanco is daily urging the Spanish government to send provisions and ammunition to Havana.

The Spaniards are working hard to improve the fortifications between Bahia Honda and Cardenas, but the blockading squadron delays the works with damaging cannonades.

MAY 12.—The riots still continue throughout Spain. Yesterday a granary was looted in Madrid and finally set on fire.

General Weyer is opposed to a ministry presided over by Marshal Martinez Campos. The battalions quartered in San Fernando were sent on Monday to the Canary islands.

Admiral Canara has hoisted his flag on board the Pelayo.

MAY 14.—The insurgent troops in Cuba are reported to have been repulsed in several recent attacks on Cardenas and Cienfuegos.

The fight at Puerto Rico is considered in France and Spain as a Spanish victory and there is consequent jubilation.

Sr. Sagasta will remain at the head of the new ministry.

A Spanish squadron having been signaled off Martinique, it is reported that Admiral Sampson has left Puerto Rico to offer it battle.

The official reports of the Spanish con-

manders on the attacks on Cardenas claim that four American vessels were put hors de combat and that the commander of the Winslow was killed.

The reports that in the bombardment of Puerto Rico the Iowa was badly damaged and the New York completely crippled has caused intense enthusiasm throughout Spain, and the spirits of the people are calmer with reports of the fortune of war seeming to turn favorable to Spanish arms. Madrid is once more peacable, the only crowds being those in front of the newspaper offices. The anxiety for news from the seat of war is incredible.

The Spanish press has waxed eloquent over the frustration of the American attack on Puerto Rico, and instance the devotion of the daughter of Governor Mearns of San Juan de Puerto-Rico who refused to leave her father's side throughout the action. The Spanish losses are reported as one officer, three soldiers and one civilian killed, and thirteen soldiers and thirty civilians wounded.

The Spanish garrison of Manilla is composed of 10,000 regulars and 15,000 volunteers.

The American fleet bombarded Bahia Honda in Cuba, but without decisive result, the fire from the forts being warmly seconded by eight Spanish gunboats.

MAY 15.—At four o'clock yesterday, the Spanish cruiser Conde de Venadito and the torpedo boat Nueva Espana left Havana harbor to give battle to five American vessels fitted for war. An immense crowd cheered the sailors from the beach, and three tenders full of people accompanied the vessels to the harbor's mouth. The Spanish war ships fired forty rounds against the enemy which replied with eight shots and retreated at full speed.

Two correspondents of the New York World are said to be prisoners in Havana. Marshal Blanco has offered to exchange them for prisoners taken on board the Argonauta.

Great Britain.

MAY 10.—The Times of to-day published a leader in support of its assertion that President McKinley has had his mind made up since October last to expel the Spaniards from Cuba by peaceful means or by force.

Telegrams of very doubtful origin are being published of a naval action off Monte Christi in which the Spaniards were victorious, losing the Almirante Oquendo and destroying two American ships of war. Neither President McKinley nor Sr. Sagasta know anything of the affair, but the Duke of Connaught (!!!) has received a telegram. (The Almirante Oquendo would seem to be sort of phantom ship. One day she is blockaded in Havana the next sunk off Monte Christi, and the next is safe and sound in Cadiz.)

MAY 12.—The Globe gives a full list of the Spanish battle ships which are actually at Cadiz. They are the armor-clad, Victoria, Carlos V, Pelayo, Almirante Oquendo, Viscaya, Infanta Maria Teresa, the cruisers Alfonso XIII, Cristobal Colon, and Conde de Venadito; the destroyers Audaz, Prosperina, Osada, Furor, Pluton and the torpedo-boats Alacena, Orion, Destacador, Arctico, Azor and Riva. The latter is to be under steam and ready to weigh anchor.

MAY 15.—The London papers give extracts from the European journals on a speech made by Mr. Chamberlain in which he said that Great Britain should abandon her policy of isolation and ally herself with the United States. The speech has created a sensation. The Italian papers are of opinion that it portends gravity in the political outlook. The German press ridicules the idea and considers Mr. Chamberlain lacking in ability. The French are sure that Great Britain has no desire to draw the sword in spite of the bellicose note sounded by her colonial minister. From France, however, comes the report that Great Britain and the United States have already concluded a treaty of alliance for joint action in the Extreme East.

MAY 16.—Mr. Gladstone is sinking fast, and his death is hourly expected. The anxiety of his family to get news is shown by the tremendous numbers of telegrams that are being received at Hawarden.

THROUGH the courtesy of Her Britannic Majesty's consul-general at this port we have been supplied with a copy of the Queen's Proclamation of April 23rd, declaring the neutrality of Great Britain and colonies in the war now existing between Spain and the United States. The proclamation calls upon all loyal subjects to accept no commission or engagement in the naval and military service of either belligerent, to procure or promote the engagement of no person in Her Majesty's dominions for such service, to build or fit out no ships for the naval service of either party, and to observe in all respects the duties and obligations of strict neutrality toward both nations. The proclamation cites the various acts of parliament regulating the conduct of British subjects in such contingencies, as also Article IV of the treaty of Washington (1871) which prescribes the duties and obligations of neutral governments in times of war.

—A Sydney newspaper man who has been visiting Samoa describes a cricket match he saw in Apia. The match was being played in aid of the church funds. It had been in progress for about three months. There were 100 or too on each side. Most of the inhabitants of the village being engaged in it, there was, of course, no change of gate money, so each player put in a shilling before taking the bat, and when bowled out could go in again on payment of another shilling.

THE MOGYANA QUESTION.

A shareholder of the São Paulo Railway Co., who has taken an active part in the discussion of the recent attempt to place a Mogyana dehture loan on the London market, sends us the following letter from Mr. Fry to The Financial News on the alleged invasion of the English company's privilege, and his reply thereto. The question has dropped out of discussion here, very few caring to defend the route adopted by the Mogyana company. We give the correspondence, however, as it will be of interest to many of our readers:

THE MOGYANA DEHTURE DEAL.

To the Editor of the Financial News.

Sir,—I must ask your indulgence once more, and will then quit this subject for the time being. The direction of a railway is indicated by that of its objective or terminal point, not by occasional deviations forced upon it by the nature of the country it traverses. The objective of the San Paulo railway is Jundiá, which lies north-west of Santos, that of the Mogyana is Catalao, which lies due north of Santos. The Mogyana is therefore no more a line in the same direction as the San Paulo railway than is the Great Western running from London to Exeter in the same direction as the North-Western running from London to Liverpool, though both lines may in places run parallel with one another. Being a line with a different direction, the Mogyana may, as stipulated in the San Paulo's contract, enter the zone of that company, and in accordance with the general legislation in force, approach, cross, or accompany the existing line. I doubt if anyone connected with the San Paulo railway, who is qualified to judge, would contend that if the two lines run parallel for 100 yards it would constitute them railways in the same direction. Such a contention would render ridiculous the clause declaring Santos an open port, from which other lines in a different direction to the San Paulo may be made, as any railway from Santos, no matter in what direction it runs, must, owing to the nature of the country, run parallel with the San Paulo line for some distance before leaving its zone.—I am, &c., S. FRY. Suffolk House, London, E. C., April 14.

To the Editor of the Rio News.

Sir,—As the Brazilian mail leaves England to-day I send you a few remarks on Mr. Fry's farewell letter dated April 14th, published in the London Financial News, so that in the event of your printing it in your widely-read columns my reply may reach you in time to find admission in your issue of same date. Mr. Fry's firm as you are aware acts as London agent to the Mogyana Company.

Surely Mr. Fry's arguments get worse and worse. His neat demonstration that the proposed Mogyana extension would not run through the San Paulo Company's privileged zone in the same direction as its railway, and in open violation of its concession, reminds me of the French geometers short proof of God's existence which he ascertained by algebra in ten seconds. Nearly as astounding, equally unconvincing, are Mr. Fry's reasons for his brief finding as above.

After surmounting the Serra, some 20 miles from Santos as the crow flies, the two railways (the San Paulo and the proposed Mogyana extension) run through the San Paulo Company's zone in one and the same direction which is north west. So much is absolutely certain at least as far as optics and physics go. But here comes the crux. The San Paulo Company's concession only tolerates in its zone other railways starting from Santos so long as they do not run through the zone of the San Paulo railway in the same direction as their present line. How, then, does Mr. Fry save his company from a fatal charge of illegally invading the San Paulo privileged zone? Why, sir, by a bit of sophistry as funny as mortal man hath devised. What to the fleshly eye seems emphatically north-west in the running of the Mogyana extension through the San Paulo Company's zone is, according to Mr. Fry, a mere illusion and in reality not north-west at all but "due north" because "the direction of a railway is indicated by its objective or terminal point" and "that of the Mogyana is Catalao which lies due north of Santos" and of course entirely outside the San Paulo Company's zone.

Thus, and thus only, the Mogyana's north-westerly running through the zone in the same direction as the San Paulo railway is magically transmuted by Mr. Fry into a running "due north" in a different direction to the San Paulo, the zonal markers compass if it heedeth Mr. Fry) being permanently deflected some 45 degrees, and so "taking the cake" from even the sun-dial of Abaz which one fine afternoon went back to degrees in the good old days of King Hezekiah. Could the force of absurdity further go?

What on earth has the direction of the existing Mogyana line, lying as it does entirely outside the zone, to do with the San Paulo Company's concession which, by its clear terms, knows and cares absolutely nothing about the direction of other railways excepting the direction of such portions of them as shall be found within the San Paulo Company's privileged zone.

I am dear sir,  
Yours truly,  
HENRY WHITTEN  
An unofficial shareholder  
of the San Paulo  
Railway Company  
Welwyn Lodge  
Tunbridge Wells, England, April 21, 1895.

## THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 17th, 1898.

In discussing the Spanish-American war two weeks ago, we stated that it is «apparently destined to mark a new epoch in the history of the world,» and that it would force the United States «into a new policy—that of pushing her fortunes abroad.» The destruction of the Spanish fleet at Manila opens the way to that new future, and events are clearly imposing the policy indicated. According to telegrams a very considerable military force has been sent from San Francisco to take effective occupation of the islands, and General J. Wesley Merritt has been appointed military governor. Another telegram says that Admiral Dewey has called upon the natives to organize a government under a United States protectorate. And now a London telegram of the 13th inst. says that *The Times* affirms that this war will cause a profound transformation in politics, it being reserved for the United States to play an important part in international questions. The great London daily then adds that England desires the United States to occupy the Philippines, even though some other powers may oppose it. All this fully confirms our predictions, and as the war progresses other events are sure to strengthen them. The United States can not easily avoid the logical results of such a war—the most important of which is the conquest of Spain's colonial possessions. It would be worse than folly to take them away from Spain and then abandon them. In a brief time they would inevitably fall into the hands of some other power, and possibly with disastrous results to American commerce. As we have before stated, the Americans have an ambition to extend their commerce, and to do this they must follow the example of the mother country. They must have colonies, a strong navy, foreign naval stations, and a well defined foreign policy. And it would be of mutual advantage were the two great Anglo-Saxon powers to work in harmony henceforth, as we believe they will do. Their influence will be everywhere beneficial, and they will be strong enough to withstand every effort to dispute their progress.

BEFORE denouncing the United States and the «Monroe doctrine,» our esteemed colleague of *L'Etoile du Sud* would do well to clear up a few misapprehensions. He seems to be laboring under the delusion that the Monroe doctrine warrants a meddling policy on the part of the United States, and that its object is to bring the whole western hemisphere under Anglo-Saxon domination. Nothing could be further from the truth. The so-called «Monroe doctrine» really originated with Canning, who used it to check the scheme of the Holy Alliance for restoring to Spain her lost American colonies. Monroe himself was disinclined to interfere in the struggle going on between Spain and her colonies, and he was roundly denounced by his political opponents for his determination to remain strictly

neutral. The doctrine enunciated by him, at the suggestion of the British statesman Canning, was to the effect that the United States does not wish this continent to fall under European influences and would view with disfavor any attempt to colonize or conquer any part of the continent by any such power. It expressly disclaims interference in the affairs of any existing colony. The present war between the United States and Spain is rather a violation of its principles. If President Monroe's declarations were strictly followed, the United States would never interere to protect the Cubans against Spanish misgovernment and barbarity. If, however, France attempted to absorb the state of Pará, or Italy sought to conquer São Paulo, or Germany undertook to seize the state of Rio Grande do Sul, the Monroe doctrine would require the United States to interfere. No matter what the jingoes may say or do, that's all there is to it. It is protective and preventive; it is against the conquest of American territory by European powers, and it would prevent the transplanting of European rivalries and intrigues to these shores. It does not warrant meddling in the affairs of any state, or even of any European colony. If Mexico, or Brazil, wished to restore the monarchy, it could not even protest, for it insists upon the independence of each individual state. As originally designed, it is a friendly and helpful measure, against which no other American state can say a word. Intemperate politicians and restless statesmen may distort its meaning, just as they would the Sermon on the Mount, but still the plain fact remains that it was designed to protect the weak and struggling states of South and Central America against further European aggression—and nothing more.

If we are correctly informed in regard to the concession of the Melhoramentos no Brazil company, recently sold to an English syndicate, it is an enterprise which ought to confer incalculable benefits upon this city and port. The docks scheme, as we are informed, covers a new water front between the marine arsenal and Gamba point, by which the frontage will be carried out to deep water and a new street will be added. With the removal of the marine arsenal and the opening of a new street around São Bento hill, the Saude and Gamba districts will be greatly improved and their existing traffic difficulties will at once disappear. Of course, facilities will be given for loading and discharging alongside the new piers, which will be of great advantage to commerce and should greatly reduce the costs of handling cargoes. This is a scheme which we have repeatedly advocated, both from a commercial and a sanitary point of view. In a commercial sense it will greatly improve facilities and decrease expenses in handling cargoes in this port, and in a sanitary sense, it will remove one of the worst sources of fever infection in the city by filling in the foul, muddy shore between the two points indicated. We have long been convinced that the shore line of these two districts is a principal source of fever infection, and if this be true then the construction of a new deep-water front will at once result beneficially to the whole city.

The Spanish government apparently troubles itself very little about consistency. In the official decree which provides the rules by which it will be governed during the present war, it is asserted in article 4 that Spain maintains her right to grant letters of marque to privateers, but for the present she will only fit out merchant steamers as auxiliary cruisers of the navy, which will be under naval jurisdiction. In article 7, however, it is stipulated that «The captains, owners and officers of North American ships, together with two-thirds of their crews, when captured exercising acts of war against Spain, even when provided with a licence (*patente*) issued by the republic of the United States, shall be considered and tried as pirates, with all the rigor of the laws.» It will be a strange spectacle, surely to see Spain punishing Americans for doing what she expressly reserves the right to do!

### THE WASHINGTON OLD GANG.

What is honour? A word. •• Who bath it? He that died of Wednesday. Doh he feel it? No. Doh he hear it? No. 'Tis insubstantial then? Yea, to the dead. •• Therefore I'll none of it. Honour is an empty vessel:—so say all my crotchets.

K. HENRY IV.

The lesson of the Spanish-American war, so far as it has gone, seems to be that George Washington is out of date; he has become a «back» number.

The young American republic, impatient of the restraints imposed by his fatherly precepts, has gone out into the world, and, feeling his strength, determined to take his place among his fellows, and live his life as others do. Manhood suffrage means of course government by the average man; and it is the average man in the States who has made this war. The Washingtonians, the party of non-intervention in foreign affairs, have become the Old Gang, in the sense in which the late Lord Randolph Churchill once applied the term to the chiefs of the British government party, and in spite of their undoubted respectability have been elbowed out of the way by their juniors. The Hawaiian business marked an epoch in American history. The annexation of Cuba, which for many reasons appears inevitable in some shape or other—what practical alternative is there?—will take place, be but a second step in a policy of warlike adventure. The Old Gang may serve as the brake on the wheel; but young America will handle the ribbons. There is a faction among successful war which even the soberest minds find it hard to resist; and it is likely that many of those who from conscientious motives, opposed the attack on Spain, may be led to change their views now that the war is an actuality.

«Our country, right or wrong,» is a motto which, dubious as its morality may appear, commends itself to a vast number of human beings. There is a party, and not a small one, in the United States, which openly advocates war for its own sake. Probably it is due to the spread of such feelings among the people, rather than to respect for the pleas so laboriously set forth by President McKinley, in his message to Congress, that the attack on Spain is due. The great body of the nation has long given signs of impatience of the Washingtonian injunction to «live in peace and harmony with all.» It is very likely that nothing but the discovery that she was without the necessary ships and guns for such an enterprise prevented America's attacking England over the trumpery Behring fishery dispute. It is even possible that the disagreements regarding the American cup might in due time have been made to furnish a *casus belli*, had not the cup been dropped like a hot potato. It seems impossible to doubt that a state of war is natural to man, and that to «live in peace and harmony with all» is to breathe an atmosphere which in time becomes intolerable to him. As for respecting the rights of others, the doctrine is to-day being both preached and practised that nations have no rights which they cannot enforce by arms. Where are the signs that America intends to set a shining example in this matter? Shall we find them in the instance of the Texan war, which General Grant in his «Memoirs» stigmatizes as unjust? Or in this Spanish aggression which McKinley and all competent American jurists declare to be unwarranted in law?

Is it not more reasonable to suppose that instead of setting an example she is following one? What is likely to have been the effect on her, and the world's, morals of the late proceedings of the European powers in the far east for example, where Russia has China by the neck, France has him by the heels, Germany hangs on to his pistol, and England, after much Pecksiffian humming and hawing, has dropped in to complete the *quadrilha*, and go «swims in the plunder in due time?» England, indeed, has boldly taken the Devil by the nose, and declared in effect that, far from fighting for mere honour, she will no more unsheath the sword unless for adequate commercial reasons. This resolve does not, I admit, fairly reflect the temper of British people—who were in favor of risking war with all Europe over the Armenian affair; but it represents the apparent intention of their rulers, and veneration for law and authority having naturally a greater hold on the elder than the younger branch of the Anglo-Saxon family, it will probably be deferred to.

Germany appears to have arrived at a similar determination, though by a different path. «We'll fight no more for King or Kaiser,» sang the national army, as it turned its victorious footsteps homeward after its series of stupendous triumphs.

Why, then, should we expect a new departure in belligerent morality from the American republic? While there is in Josh Billings' phrase, so much «human nature about man,» we may expect to find it behaving very like the other civilized powers, «only more so.» The morals of the *lanze-knecht* of the Thirty Years War have overspread the world, while those professed by the Crusader have disappeared as completely as himself and his good sword.

After the present war is over, we shall doubtless see additional American armaments and martial organization by sea and land. With these novel toys will come the itching to use them. America will become one more power to be reckoned with in arranging those international military combinations which seem likely to occupy men's minds till the crack of dawn. Her weight will shift the balance of international power, which will readjust itself somehow. As to the objects of the war, we

shall know more about them when the time comes to formulate the conditions of peace.

As to sympathy, probably neither side either desires or expects it. Sympathy can at present only take the direction of the sailors on both sides who have to suffer the killing and wounding which others, including a large number of convinced non-combatants, are slouting for now, and will congratulate themselves upon hereafter. Of the two, the Spanish sailor has the best claim on our consideration. He has everything against him, and yet is going out to face the music as resolutely as if he had, like his adversary, the world at his back. If a cheer will do his heart any good, here is one for him—even if it be the only one—and in right doggerel verse, too—marry come up!

SPANISH JACK.

«I claim first blood!» says Yankee Sam. As he stands in the ring at Cavice. —You may claim first blood and first knock down. And your claim is allowed!» says the referee. «I haven't a friend!» says Spanish Jack. «I haven't a friend by land or sea, but I can take all you can give. And I'll take it fighting!» he says, says he. Oh! Spanish Jack, though they paint you black.—And they can't paint blacker than 'raps you be.—When scrapping's the game you've the heart of a man of a right white man as all may see. And you should have fair play all round. If every white man thought like me; And you never should have stood your ground. You were janned for the want of a friendly knee!

NICODEMUS DEWDROP.

S. Paulo, 7th May, 1898.

### LEGISLATIVE NOTES

May 14.—*Chamber of Deputies.*—Deputy Helycio Monte, who had not made the requisite legal affirmation, endeavored to obtain the floor. The chair refused to grant it to him and he withdrew. Being afterwards conducted into the hall by the 3rd and 4th secretaries, he said:—«I promise to perform the duty of a deputy.» On the chair's remarking that this was not the affirmation required by the rules of the house, he answered that it was all the constitution required of him and that he would make no other affirmation. The question was allowed to drop. A message was received from the President in regard to his action under martial law. There was also received a communication from Prosecuting Attorney Sulpicio Vianna applying for permission to prosecute Deputis Glycerio, Torquato Moreira, Irineu Machado, Alcindo Guanabara and Barbosa Lima for plotting against the life of the President of the republic. The application was referred to the committee on the constitution.

### COFFEE NOTES

—A London telegram of the 13th says the Coffee market at Havre has become much firmer owing to advices of frosts in the State of São Paulo, notwithstanding the circumstance that Van Leekwyck, of Antwerp, has declared that frosts will considerably increase the present crop and also the next.

—The New York *Journal of Commerce* of April 20 says, in its Washington telegram regarding the proposed new war taxes:—«There has been some opposition to the proposed duty of three cents per pound upon coffee, and several members have expressed a desire to find some other article which would yield an equal revenue with equal facility. These efforts have not been successful, and the duty on coffee will probably be imposed.»

—It is a curious fact that the protectionists of the United States are ready and willing to impose any kind of a tax, no matter how certain or unjust it may be, rather than levy import duties on coffee. No other article would yield so large a revenue, at so slight an expense as coffee, but as it cuts into the theory of protection it must not be levied. It shows how narrow and selfish are the views of a class which is living upon organized monopolies and maintaining them by false theories of their value to the public.

### ADVANCE OF COFFEE.

The bellicose talk in congress has been grateful to the ears of holders of all kinds of coffee, for the probability of a duty on coffee would become a certainty in case hostilities actually began. As we have stated once before, an increase of price is a necessity to-day, in time of peace, because the Dingley tariff has proven a flat failure, and the need will, of course, be much greater if war is declared. A duty on coffee naturally means higher coffee, and the gain in value is likely to be equal to the full amount of the duty, which will probably be four or five cents, if an internal revenue tax is also imposed for the purpose of utilizing the many members of the trade as a mere possibility, but to us it seems a certainty, with or without war, because the deficit of the Dingley tariff and the appropriations for war vessels, fortifications, etc., to put ourselves in a posture of defense, will surely leave a vacuum which congress will have to fill, and probably by increase of taxation, although the silver element will fight against that course in the hope of free silver coinage resulting.

However that may turn out, the speculators in the market for Brazil grades have considered a duty to be a probability, and prices have advanced one and three-eighths cents per pound during the present week, and this, too, notwithstanding that the visible supply of the

won on the 1st inst. increased 150,000 bags in round numbers, as compared with March 1st. It is true that better cables came from primary markets and from Europe this week, but these were evidently partly inspired by the outlook for a duty.

The advance in green coffee was soon reflected in the market for roasted coffee, the Arabuckles raising the selling price of "Ariosa" half a cent, making the ruling price 87 cents per pound. McLaughlin Bros. immediately followed suit, and the Woolson Spice company is expected to make a similar cut. If coffee is burdened with a duty, tea will probably be taxed also, and the probability of this occurring has helped the tone of the tea market, as we have already stated in our market review.—*New York Merchants' Review*, April 8.

### PROVINCIAL NOTES

— In São Paulo, Mr. Eschke has assumed temporary charge of the German consulate.

— It is reported that the municipal government of S. Paulo contemplates negotiating a loan.

— During the recent cool weather frosts have been reported in the state of Paraná as well as in S. Paulo.

— The Indian corn and bean crops in Paraná are reported to be large and prices are said to have declined.

— In S. Carlos do Pinhal, in the state of S. Paulo, there were last month 37 deaths, 29 persons dying without medical attendance.

— At Franca, São Paulo, on the 9th inst., two planters fell into a dispute, when revolvers were drawn and one of them was killed.

— One of the charges against Lieut-Gov. Pereira Lobo, of Sergipe, is that he kept on the pay-rolls a fictitious battalion composed of imaginary soldiers.

— The purchaser of the Grande Hotel and Cassino de Caxambú is said to have offered to sell it to the government so that it may be used as a military school building.

— A telegram from Aracajú says that it has been discovered that Lieutenant-Governor Lobo during his administration secretly made illegal appropriations to the amount of \$50,000.

— The temperature in São Paulo was exceptionally low during the past week, and frosts are reported from various localities. Heavy frosts are also reported from southwestern Minas.

— Telegrams from Rio Grande advise the rapid rise of the Uruguay river and great prejudices from inundations. The losses along the river have been very great, and many poor people are likely to suffer hardships.

— In virtue of the decision of the federal court of Porto Alegre the government will have to pay to Dr. Epaminondas de Arruda \$80,000 for damage caused to his property by its troops during the war in Rio Grande.

— An American school under the direction of Miss Laura Taylor was formally opened at Bahia on the 14th inst. It will be known as the Collegio Egeydio, and promises to become a valuable addition to the educational institutions of that city.

— Very little has been said lately about the yellow fever epidemic in São Paulo, but we see by a recent exchange that it is raging with great intensity at Jaboatão and is declining at S. Carlos do Pinhal, though there are still many cases at the last-named place.

— In the southern districts of Minas Gerais the tobacco and bean crops are reported to be small and the Indian corn crop large. Epizooty is prevailing among the hogs and over 400,000 (14,000 in the two municipal districts of S. Bento de Sapucahy and S. José do Parizo) are said to have died in the last three months.

### CRICKET.

The Santos Athletic Club opened their cricket season on the 8th inst. the match being São Vicente vs World. The World won the toss and decided to bat and knocked off 52—Broad 27 and Standin 15 both batting well. Hunter bowled best for São Vicente; he took 3 wickets for 5 runs.

On São Vicente going in to bat the wind from the south increased and the game had to be stopped as the tide washed completely over the matting, making play impossible. São Vicente had made 9 runs without loss.

The S. A. C. has just completed the purchase of a piece of land for club purposes, and is at present busily engaged in having it cleared, levelled, etc.

The Committee hopes that the ground will be ready to play on by the end of the present season.

### RAILROAD NOTES

— The complicated and somewhat difficult task of exchanging the departments of the extinct Leopoldina company and its several branches for new ones issued by the new company, has been begun at the London and River Plate Bank.

— The first train to arrive at Tubatê, on the Central Railway, on the widened gauge, passed over the section between Aparecida and that station on the 8th inst. The formal opening of the section to traffic occurred a week later, on the 15th, on which occasion an imposing demonstration was made.

— It is stated that the engineers of the Companhia Estradas de Ferro Espírito Santo e Minas, Linha de Leste, have received no pay since last June.

— On the 9th inst. the President signed a decree approving the plans for increasing the roadway of the Central railway between the Central and S. Diogostations, and for constructing a freight line between S. D.ogo and the Gamboa station. These improvements are considered urgent because of the increased freight traffic on the line and the restricted space now possessed. The condemnation of the property and construction of these lines will involve a very considerable expense.

— The continued rumors of the negotiation of a new loan with the Central railway as a guarantee, leads one to believe that some negotiation to that effect is really under consideration. The Central railway, however, will afford very poor security as long as it remains under government control. It is at present yielding deficits, and it is doubtful even from a "soft-money" man's view, if interest on a loan can be paid from such proceeds. In good hands this great railway ought to produce good returns, and it may be that the security will therefore be administered by and for the creditors.

— According to the recently published report of the Central railway for 1866 the effective receipts for that year were 34,553,499\$363 and the expenditures 37,103,540\$653, showing a deficit of 2,550,058\$271. The line possesses 724k. 98m. of broad gauge, costing 147,978,762\$145, and 496k. 920m. of metric gauge, line, costing 31,587,330\$500. The line carried 14,582,613 passengers, of which 12,118,453 were suburban, 2,286,866 for the interior, and 178,639 non-paying for diverse localities. The total freight traffic, including luggage, amounted to 1,083,477,443 kilogrammes, of which 170,672,939 kilogrammes were carried gratuitously.

### SHIPPING NOTES

— Telegrams from Bahia on the 13th inst. announce the arrival there of the *Oregon*, *Muratti* and *Nichero*. The former has had some breakdown in her machinery, and the other two will receive coal.

— The Italian steamer *Rio de Janeiro* reports three mysterious war vessels off Cape St. Augustine, evidently on the lookout for the *Oregon*. Should they find her, it may happen that they will wish they hadn't.

— By order of the Brazilian government the torpedo-cruiser *Tynhira* left for Bahia on the evening of the 13th as soon after the news came of the arrival of the *Oregon* as it was possible to get her ready. The cruiser *Almirante Barroso* and torpedo-cruiser *Tupy* are both ready to sail at a moment's notice.

— The *Times* of Argentina in its issue of 2nd inst. says: "The Brazilian trade continues quiet, flour shipments being small, while ship-ments of wheat are limited to requirements of the flour mills at Rio. Shipments of live-stock have also fallen off, the contractor refusing to pay over £1. to freight per head while steamers are not obtainable under £2. The Brazilian dues on tonnage calling at Rio being greatly increased from to-day, steamers are not disposed to accept lower rates, while the high price of bunker coal is not an incentive to accept a full load of cattle at £1. to per head."

— Owing to the Spanish-American war and to the presence of the Spanish destroyer *Tenenorio* in River Plate waters, the following United States sailing vessels are detained from sailing:—*Ethel V. Boynton*, with hay cargo in B A; *Edward R. Maybury* and *Major Pickens* with hides and wool at Montevideo; *Arvin* and *Glendina* with hay at Rosario; *Aldie Morrill* and *Carrie Winslow*, in ballast, in port. A report was current that these vessels would be transferred to the Argentine merchant navy, but the fact that they cannot be retransferred to the United States flag has, so far, deferred them from adopting that course.—*Times*, Buenos Aires.

— The Bahia *Jornal de Notícias* of the 10th inst. says of the American cruiser *Oregon*, which arrived there on the 9th inst.: "At 4 p.m. the *Oregon* was entirely painted ash color, which substitutes the white color with which she entered this port. The *Oregon* desired to remain in this port eight days. At 8:15 p.m. a telegram marked 'urgent' coming from America, was taken on board this war-ship. The *capitania* of the port announced to the commander of the *Oregon* that on the expiration of the period of 24 hours he should leave this port, in which he was obeyed. About 9 p.m. this warship made signals with colored lights, exchanging for other lights beyond the bar. At 9:45 p.m. the *Oregon* sailed with destination unknown."

— The Brazilian consul-general is once more in hot water. As the cold weather approaches, that dignitary becomes too irritable to conduct business in a reasonable and gentlemanly manner. During the past week, while despatching a steamer for Brazilian ports, he noticed that some bill of lading had not been dated. He ordered the clerk of the steamship agency that the same clerk who had filled up the B/L form was to appear at the consulate to fill up the date in his own presence. The clerk in question did turn up at the consulate, but, as luck would have it, he was one of the debarred men whom the Brazilian consul-general will not allow to enter the consulate. His presence was too much for the Brazilian magistrate, who forthwith ordered the clerk out. Words were exchanged, with the result that

the consul yelled, foamed and stamped about in the ridiculous manner which causes the youngsters about to declare that Frank Brown's performances are nowhere as compared with the show at that consulate. The result was that the ship's papers were returned half torn and without the requisite consular *visé*. On the following morning, the youngsters in the neighborhood had made up their minds to the sequel of the show, which means the attendance of a "bobby" and the appearance of clerk and consul-general at the police station, but the Brazilian dignitary had written a communication to a newspaper, had apparently become *desagradavelmente debilitado* and the free show did not come off, to the eminent disappointment of the gay youngsters who had anticipated a treat. As the cold weather comes on, these disgraceful scenes will become common.—*Times*, Buenos Aires, May 2.

### LOCAL NOTES

— It is said to be the intention of a large part of the opposition party to support Campos Salles and sacrifice Glycerio.

— New postal letter cards of 50 reis have just been issued. They are a pale straw color on the outside and white inside.

— We regret to note that suicides are now almost of daily occurrence. In great part, the difficulties of life under present conditions are the principal cause.

— The Russian minister to Brazil, M. de Giers, left for Europe per *La Plata* on the 12th inst. Mr. Greger will have charge of the legation during his absence.

— It is stated that during the session that ended on the 2nd inst. the municipal council of this city voted 61 resolutions, of which 56 were in benefit of private interests.

— The new French minister to Brazil, Comte de Lavour, is expected to arrive here next month. The *Alcade* of the Princess Imperial at Petropolis has been secured for his residence.

— A comic correspondent telegraphs from Paris to a morning journal of this city that with the presence of Campos Salles Brazilian bonds have risen. We suspect that this is an artful stratagem of the wily C. C. to keep our future President in Paris.

— During the present session our congressional reporter is thus far having a sinecure. Neither house has done anything and the senate has not even been able to obtain a quorum. It is a picnic for the reporter, but it shows the outlook for the country.

— Severely criticising the martial law message of President Prudente de Moraes, the *Paz* implicitly criticises with equal severity similar messages of Marshal Floriano Peixoto, of which that of the present President is merely an imitation.

— In the present political situation the Rio Grande do Sul delegation in congress seems inclined to adopt a special policy of its own. The castilistas thoroughly understand that as soon as they lose the support of the government and the army their tenure of power in Rio Grande is ended.

— A welcome rainstorm visited this city early yesterday morning, which we hope will prove to be the breaking up of the long drought which has been afflicting us. There was a heavy rain in the mountains near by one week ago Sunday, but it has been many weeks since we have had rain in the city.

— The war department has ordered the conduct of Col. Torres Homem, director of the military colony of Iguaçu, to be investigated by a court of enquiry. The colonel is accused of having abandoned his post and taken a trip to the Argentine Republic without having obtained the requisite leave of absence.

— If you want to see the real parliament just visit the upper end of Rua do Ouvidor any pleasant afternoon and drop in at the numerous cafés in that vicinity. You can hear all the problems of the day seriously discussed by beardless, stomachless youths, and you can even learn why exchange continues to fall.

— The police brigade, under the command of Col. Carlos Soares, made a very creditable display on the 13th, marching out to the "cessos" of the President in the *cessos* rosada, where the men were formed for inspection, where the men were formed for inspection. All things considered the men march well and present as good, if not a better appearance than the regulars.

— The minister of war has ordered that native rice shall henceforth be substituted for Indian rice in the army. The object is said to test the assertion that beri-beri is caused by the latter. On other grounds, the native article should be preferred, for it is considered to be better, and its use would promote a national industry.

— Smalwytz says that he never saw a people so glad to get rid of a good-ship as the Brazilians appear to be over the sale of the *Nichero*. Some are even doing themselves the injustice of saying that they are well rid of a bad bargain. This, says Smalwytz, is a painful reflection on Messrs Flint, Mendonça, Floriano, Jeronymo & Co., who thought so highly of the ship.

— The Italian minister, Count Antonelli, gave a farewell breakfast on the 11th inst., at Brito's restaurant, to the Russian minister, M. de Giers, who was leaving that day for Europe. There were a considerable number of diplomats present, and the breakfast was greatly enjoyed. The only defect observable was the absence of M. de Giers, in whose honor the breakfast was given.

— We are informed that Mr. John T. Lewis, United States vice-consul at this port, will return home on a leave of absence next month leaving here at all probability on the 4th.

— We deeply regret to note the death of Funchal, Madeira, of Dr. André Rebouças, so well known here in former days as a civil engineer and an writer of exceptional talent. He was connected with the construction of the custom house and D. Pedro II docks, with the abolition movement and with many undertakings for the development of Brazilian industries.

— The first dance of the season under the auspices of the Laranjeiras Club will be given on the 21st inst., and will, we feel assured, draw a full attendance. The weather has turned so cool that dancing will be a pleasure, and will be thoroughly enjoyed after the long hot season. Many have not yet returned to town, but it is certain that every one will be here on the 21st.

— The prefect of the federal district has vetoed the resolution of the municipal council granting 100 lotteries to Engineer Gervasio Pires Ferreira. These lotteries, which were to be drawn in 14 years, were to issue 20,000,000 tickets of 50¢ each, making the total sum of 1,000,000,000\$000, and pay 10,338,000 prizes of the total amount of 720,000,000\$000, the highest prize to be 500,000\$ and the lowest 50¢.

— We have received a breezy letter from our friend and subscriber, Dr. H. Lane, of S. Paulo, who arrived at New York on the 16th April, and pitched into us at once because his *Rio News* was not in Brooklyn before him. The doctor was a passenger on board the *St. Paul*, which was unloaded by 5 o'clock the next morning and sent off at once to Cramp's yard to be fitted up as a war vessel. His letter is dated April 18, before war was declared, and he describes the American people as "ready."

— The number of beggars permitted to prey upon the travelling public seems to be steadily increasing. Sometimes it is quite difficult to get into the trams because of the blind beggars, armless men, hobbling women, sore-eyed children, and whining insistent humanity in general. It affords very little satisfaction even to the benevolent to have his landscapes constantly filled with cripples and ulcers and samples of all the ills and misfortunes flesh is heir to. Will the city fathers return their wards to the palace constructed for them?

— The utter vapidity of the special message in which President Prudente de Moraes gives an account of his action under martial law, renders unnecessary the publication of even a brief abstract of this document in THE RIO NEWS. It is sufficient to say that it is nowise superior to similar documents issued by the President's predecessors. There is the same want of comprehension of the necessity of proving what is asserted, the same inability to make the requisite distinction between conspiracy and political agitation, the same futile and improper complaints against the supreme court. The document will certainly do no honor to the President's reputation.

— The municipal government has issued an ordinance requiring owners of dogs to apply for a license. For the license of hunting dogs and watch-dogs owners must pay 5\$; for that of all other classes of dogs 10\$. Dogs found running at large will be caught and impounded. If not claimed they will be killed, unless they belong to some valuable breed, and in this case they will be sold at auction. If the dog caught in the streets has bitten some one, it will be kept under observation for 15 days before delivery to its owner, who, in addition to the usual fine, will pay 15\$. The usual fine to which the owners of impounded dogs are to be subject will vary, according to the class of the dog, from 20\$ to 50\$.

### BIRTH.

On the 14th inst. at 5 Janier Road, Hither Green, London, S. E. the wife of R. J. Davis of a daughter.

### DEATH.

FUSSELL.—On May 5th, at the Fazenda Dumont, Ribeirão Preto, São Paulo, MARY EIRA VERA, only daughter of John and Mary Fussell, aged three years and three months.

### MARRIED.

BETT—WAGSTAFF.—On the 10th inst. at St. Saviour's Church, Riga, Russia, by the British Chaplain, HARRY CRAWFORD BETT, son of Wm. Bett of Dundee and London, to LUCY ADELE, second daughter of Wm. Geo. Wagstaff, Esq., Her Majesty's Consul-General in this city.

### QUEEN VICTORIA'S BIRTHDAY

Her Majesty's Consul General, in presenting his compliments to the British community and commanders of vessels, begs to state that next Tuesday the 24th inst. being the anniversary of Her Majesty, he will be happy to receive any friends at the Consulate between 11 and 2 o'clock.

British Consulate General, Rio, May 17, 1898.

### PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

*Amannak e Indicador Laemmert* for 1898. We are in receipt of a copy of this valuable and indispensable directory for the city of Rio de Janeiro. Since the days when we first knew the book it has been greatly improved, and especially so under the able direction of its present editor, Mr. Arthur Sauer. In addition to its classified lists, the book contains much

information of daily use in every office. What the Post-Office Directory is to London, and Trow's Directory to New York, so is the Almanack Laemmert to Rio de Janeiro.

Following the Equator: by Mark Twain. Hartford: American Publishing Co., 1897. Contains 712 pages, beautifully illustrated, of the author's quaint and unapproachable comments on what he saw and heard during a voyage around the world. His hand has lost nothing of its cunning, nor of its versatility. We have not yet finished the book; in fact it would be perilous to attempt a very large section of it at any one time. Some of these days, should we survive the first reading, we shall hope to give our readers a calmer, cooler and more critical judgment of the work. The book is sold only by subscription, and Mr. Barnett is agent for it in Rio.

Trade of Rio de Janeiro for the year 1897: by Consul-General Wagstaff. In his present report Mr. Wagstaff discusses the coffee question fully, and he concludes, from the increase in production, that low prices and a depressed condition of the coffee interest are likely to continue for some time. He believes, however, that the price at which coffee is now selling, is still high enough to pay a fair profit to the planter. He reports a decrease in imports, principally in textile goods, the receipts being 31,448 packages in 1897, against 53,992 in 1896 and 68,023 in 1895. The report is full and interesting and we shall have occasion, in all probability, to refer to it again.

BRITISH CHURCH.

The Church committee will be glad to receive further donations towards the rebuilding of the British Church.

Donations promised:

Already published.... Rs. 28,450\$000 and £26,51 less The Rio de Janeiro Flour Mills and Granaries, Ltd., 2,000\$000 Rs. 26,450\$000

Donations received:

Already published.... Rs. 19,026\$250 The Rio de Janeiro Flour Mills and Granaries, Ltd., 2,000\$000 Messrs Elmenhorst & Co., New York, per R.S. Quayle Esq., £ 10 417\$390 Rs. 21,443\$640 Total..... { Rs. 47,289\$640 £ 26,51-

N. B. - In previous list please read F. S. Youle, Esq. instead of F. L. Youle, Esq. Rio, 16th, May 1898.

F. S. PRYOR, Treasurer.

BUSINESS NOTES

The new building at the corner of Rua do Ovidor and Becco das Cancellas (Café Cascata) will cost, it is stated, 400,000\$.

The report that coal had gone up to 120\$ seems to have been an exaggeration. We are informed that the highest price which it has reached is 100\$.

The bankrupt estate of the Companhia S. Lazaro was sold at auction last Tuesday to the Banco da Republica for 3,800,000\$. Will the bank now unload the property on the national treasury?

We desire to call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the Cosmopolitan Store in another column. It is always essential to know where you can get a good article at a moderate price.

The directors of the Lloyd Brasileiro are asking permission to increase their freights and passages along the coast. They are high enough already to stifle much of the coasting traffic which deserves to be encouraged.

It is worthy of note that when the Western and Brazilian cables were broken a few days ago, between Rio and the River Plate, no one thought of using the land lines for some days. It illustrates admirably the weakness of state telegraph lines.

The City of Santos Improvements Co. which is charged with the gas and water service of Santos, furnished gas for 930 public lamps last year, and for 1,462 houses. Water was supplied to 3,926 houses, an increase of 300 over the preceding year.

The London and River Plate Bank yesterday received, through Messrs. P. S. Nicolson & Co., 165 kilos 297 grammes of gold from the Morro Vermelho mines, and 54 kilos 176 grammes from the Juiz de Fora mines, both located in the state of Minas Geraes.

The prefect has accepted the tender of Sr. Col. Theodoro Pupo de Moraes for the rental of the Candelaria market, and requires him to hand in the 287,000\$ initial payment and 80,000\$ deposit, stipulated in his proposal, within a period of eight days.

A prominent Campos sugar planter informs the Jornal do Commercio that the great drought, which has been so keenly felt here in this city, has greatly injured the next sugar crop, and that the production in the Campos municipality this year will scarcely reach 180,000 bags.

It is expected that the broken Western and Brazilian cables near Montevideo will be connected and repaired for work to-morrow.

It has been proposed in Pará that the Amazon district should be represented in the Pará exposition of 1900, the initiative being taken by the Pragaos of Mandos and Pard. The idea has been accepted with enthusiasm, but the Praga do Commercio of Pará has somewhat spoiled the initiative by resolving to ask congress for aid.

The Milan chamber of commerce has decided to dispatch to Brazil this summer Signor Malidami, director of the Milan commercial museum, for the purpose of investigating the best means to be adopted for bringing about direct exports from Italy to that country, the trade at present being done through Paris and Hamburg intermediaries.—Textile Mercury.

The directors of the Amazon Steam Navigation Company, Limited, have received telegraphic advice from Rio de Janeiro that the Brazilian government has granted their petition to reduce the contract service on certain lines found to be unremunerative, owing to the fall in exchange, a small reduction being made in the subsidy. As yet, no increase in tariff rates has been allowed.—Financial News, April 22.

At the Santa Cruz abattoir there were slaughtered last year 164,314 heaves, 21,253 sheep, 15,337 hogs and 660 calves. The number of carcasses condemned by the examiners was as follows: heaves, 1,437,78; sheep, 51; hogs, 151 1/3; calves, 6,314. The price per kilo varied as follows:—beef, from 560 reis to 1500; mutton, from 1500 to 1850; pork, from 800 reis to 1600; veal, from 700 reis to 1500. The net weight of all the animals slaughtered was 29,861,790 kilos.

A book published in Ceylon should be of interest to agriculturists and others in Brazil, which is more or less enjoying the same climatic advantages for the purpose. It is called "All about Spices, and deals with pepper, cubebs, nutmegs, cloves, ginger, vanilla, cinnamon, etc., giving practical instructions for the planting, cultivation and preparation for market. Should any enterprising reader wish to purchase the work, we shall be only too glad to tell him the address from which he can get it in Ceylon.

We see by the Ceylon Observer of April 2, that 70,000 Pará rubber seeds were sold in that island lately in seven lots of 10,000 each. The conditions of sale were that the purchasers would be required to enter into a written agreement that the seed should be cultivated in Ceylon in suitable districts and should not be re-sold. Some discussion arose amongst the bidders as to what was meant by "suitable districts," which is said to have been solved by reading a letter from the sender of the seeds. If he be one of our readers, we should like to publish such interesting information. The prices obtained ranged from 25 to 29 rupees per lot, the value of the rupee being 16 pence.

On Tuesday the committee appointed at the meeting of merchants held on the 27th ult, called on President Prudente de Moraes and presented him a memorial on the commercial and financial crisis. This memorial, which describes this crisis as being so intense that it spreads panic throughout the land (crise de que a praça e todo o país é presa, crise revestida de todas as formas graves, que, em crescenço e diário terrore panico ludo domina e ameaça), more than confirms all that THE RIO NEWS has been unjustly censured for saying on this subject. The President is informed that he must not expect to remedy the evil with palliatives, and that a supreme effort is required in order that the solution of the problem may no longer be delayed.

The accounts of the Cooperativa Militar do Brazil show the following results of the company's operations in 1897: Sales..... 1,146,034\$433 Net profit on same..... 261,957\$096 Dividend to shareholders..... 53,040\$000 Do. to customers..... 73,358\$180 Among the company's expenses were the following: Salaries of board of directors... 18,000\$000 Clerk hire..... 10,568\$205 Office expenses..... 15,600\$000 Stamps..... 1,023\$340 Duties..... 55,234\$100 Other taxes..... 4,793\$862 Insurance..... 1,954\$900

According to returns recently published by the custom-house the trade of this port from 1892 to 1894 inclusive was as follows:

Foreign Trade: Importation: 1892..... 182,384,248\$574 1893..... 187,815,498\$580 1894..... 189,019,335\$257 Exportation: 1892..... 87,573,616\$722 1893..... 85,150,115\$476 1894..... 105,808,460\$020 Re-exportation: 1892..... 816,541\$425 1893..... 236,267\$077 1894..... 526,157\$935 Coast Trade: Importation: 1892..... 22,732,733\$000 1893..... 31,303,442\$100 1894..... 40,590,819\$130 Exportation: 1892..... 27,468,791\$000 1893..... 48,476,857\$000 1894..... 44,721,191\$740

The state government is now proposing to take over (monopolize) the electric light service of the city of Mandos, the contract for which is said to be very onerous. The price stipulated was 7500 per lamp per night, which gives 418 per month or 2,802 per annum. There are 233 lamps, for which the annual expense is 684,346\$000, and as the number of lamps is to be increased to 250 the expense will likewise be increased to 722,625\$000. These figures are furnished by the fiscal, the military engineer José Bevilacqua, who apparently favors the scheme. It is stated that the government will pay the company 4,000,000\$ for its concession and plant, though art. 25 of the contract specifies an indemnification of 200,000\$ and the valuation of the plant, which, it is said, will not exceed 1,000,000\$. The trouble in Amazonas is this: they have too full a treasury.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Up to 31st March last the government had issued revenue stamps of 20 and 30 reis for friction matches up to an aggregate of 1,470,080\$.

Brazilian 4% bonds, which on the 12th inst. were quoted in London at 46 3/4, fell on the 14th to 45 3/4. Has Campos Salles left Europe?

If Campos Salles' arrival in Europe caused a rise in Brazilian bonds, just imagine to what dizzy heights they will soar when Filoto Pires arrives!

Amongst the financial contemporaries we value, the Moniteur des Interets Matériaels stands high. From the latest number to hand (April 14) we take the following:—

One of the reasons of the present financial crisis is the fall of more than 30 per cent in the price of coffee, of which the yearly exportation was estimated some years ago at £ 30,000,000.

Brazilian stock in the last days it has been quoted, has shown a little more firmness, which is due to a slight rise in exchange, and to a declaration of the Brazilian legation in London as follows:—

The successor of Sr. Prudente de Moraes will be, in November next, Dr. Campos Salles, who belongs to the moderate conservative party and has been elected to the presidency by universal suffrage with an immense majority.

Gov. Filoto Pires wisely drew in advance the £ 300,000, amounting in currency to 126,000\$, voted by the generous Amazonian legislature for his travelling expenses during six months in Europe. Whether he also drew in advance six months' pay (30,000\$) is not stated.

It cannot be denied that the financial crisis has continued to grow worse since 1894; but it is also true, as a writer in the Gazeta de Noticias is now engaged in showing, that this has resulted chiefly from errors committed from 1890 up to that date, from the effect of which it will take the country a long time to recover.

The generosity of the Amazonian legislature to the perpetuating governor seems to have encouraged other tourists. That their confidence is not misplaced is shown by the fact that Rocha dos Santos has obtained 3,000 francs in cash and 2,000 francs a month during his stay in Europe. "And sixteen others stepped up and said they'd take sugar in their tin."

The Junta administrativa of the redemption bureau has decided to extend till 31st December next the period for redeeming the outstanding treasury notes of 500\$, 5th estampa, of 200\$ and 50\$, 6th estampa, and 20\$, 7th estampa, as well as those of the issue banks of all values and estampas now in circulation, with the sole exception of those of the Banco do Brazil which may not yet be presented for redemption.

In spite of the exceedingly low rates of exchange at 61 per milreis (pre being 27d.), there is no doubt that Brazil will continue in the straight path. Besides, considering the great resources of the country, the great economies and the reductions made in government expenses, as well as the political tranquility the nation enjoys under the conciliating rule of President Prudente de Moraes, every impartial person should believe himself authorized to expect a quick amelioration in the situation of Brazil.

According to the report of the governor of Pernambuco the consolidated debt of the state has decreased since March, 1897, from 10,739,194\$960 to 10,659,324\$072; debt incurred in aid of sugar mills has increased from 11,039,000\$ to 11,319,000\$, and the railway debt from 1,147,000\$ to 1,347,000\$. The amount of indebtedness in bonds of 100, 200 and 500 reis for expenses in connection with the public garden of the capital has been reduced to 400,000\$ by the redemption of the 500 reis bonds.

Several papers have spoken of the probable shortcoming of Brazil, on information which they believe to be exact although the Brazilian government has categorically denied having had the intention of suspending or reducing the interest on foreign debts. The Brazilian minister in London asserts that no negotiations whatsoever on this subject have taken place with financiers or anybody else, as far as his government is concerned. For the last 72 years, Brazil has kept its promises. The April coupons will be punctually paid, and 2,700,000\$ applied to amortization.

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, May 16th, 1898

Par value of the Brazilian milreis (1000). gold..... 27 d. do of the Brazilian milreis (1000) in U. S. coin at \$4.2665 per £..... 54 75 do of 1000 milreis Brazilian gold..... 1820 cts do of 1000 milreis in Brazilian gold..... 8 860 Bank rate of exchange, official, on London today at 5 1/2 d. and on some cases at 5 3/4 d. Present value of the Brazilian milreis (gold)..... 47 47 Present value of the Brazilian milreis (paper)..... 211 18 gold Present value of the Brazilian milreis in U. S. coin at \$1.80 per £..... 1125 c. Value of \$100 (\$1.80 per £ 1 str. in Brazilian currency (paper)..... 8580 Value of £ 1 sterling..... 42500

EXCHANGE.

May 9.—At a late hour on Saturday, one of the foreign banks did business at 5 3/4 d. on London, and today with a posted rate of 5 1/2 d., all the banks drew freely at 5 1/2 d. and in some cases at 5 3/4 d. with conditions after opening time. In the early hours of the morning, there were a few transactions in private paper at 5 1/2 d. In the afternoon, the market fell at once, with banks bills at 5 3/4 d. and private paper at 5 1/2 d., until noon, when the Brazilian banks and London & River Plate banks raised the official rate to 5 3/4 d. The rise, however, produced no sensible effect on private paper which was sold for 5 1/2 d. and 5 1/4 d. In the afternoon, the position seemed even less firm, as the holders of bills withdrew, and the market closed with bank paper at 5 1/2 d. and 5 3/4 d., and private paper at 5 1/2 d. to 5 1/4 d. There was but little business during the day. The official value of the milreis was from 212 to 213 reis gold.

May 10.—The London & River Plate Bank sustained an official rate of 5 3/4 d. on London, but other banks, including the Brazilian banks, put out a rate of 5 1/2 d. All the banks, however, drew at the higher rate, without finding many buyers. The business of the day was slack as regards ordinary operations, but the option market seemed animous. Private paper was bought by the banks at 5 1/2 d. and at 5 1/4 d. there were other purchasers, though the holders showed themselves disposed to sell at the latter price, doing business at 5 1/4 d. The market closed with little movement, bank bills being at 5 1/2 d. and 5 3/4 d., and private paper at 5 1/2 d. and 5 1/4 d.

The exchanges compared with those of last year were as follows:— 1898 1897 London, per milreis..... 51 1/2-5 3/4 d. 7 1/2-7 3/4 d. Paris, per franc..... 1260-1267 1243-1246 Hamburg, per mark..... 2803-2808 2800-2801 Italy, per lira..... 1820-1818 1800-1820 New York, per dollar..... 8278-8883 6548-6594

May 11.—The London & Brazilian and London & River Plate Banks opened with the official rate of 5 3/4 d. on London, which became general with all the banks very soon and held until closing time. The market showed great firmness during the morning, and the banks refusing to buy under 5 1/2 d., and business was reported as being done at 5 1/2 d. in bills but whatever the reason may have been, the market paper were limited, and the day's business was under the average. Private paper was easily disposed of at 5 1/2 d. and 5 1/4 d. and the value of the milreis stands at 213 reis gold.

May 12.—The official rate of 5 1/2 d. on London was adopted by all the banks, which drew during the morning at 5 1/2 d. but holders of bills were not willing to part at 5 1/2, and in the afternoon the market closed somewhat slack. The first transactions in private paper were made at 5 1/2 d. below which price the banks refused to buy for some hours but as the payments of the day included those of the following day, as well as business done on Wednesday with ready buyers at that rate, the holders of bills then asked 5 1/2 d. but the banks in general did not buy at that price, though some few transactions were made. The banks at closing time were drawing at 5 1/2 d. with conditions and private paper was quoted at 5 1/2 d. and 5 1/4 d. The value of the milreis was 211 reis gold.

May 13.—National holiday. May 14.—There was a great divergence of opinion amongst bank managers as to the opening rate for the day, the Brazilian and French banks quoted 5 1/2 d. the British and London banks 5 3/4 d. and the London and River Plate 5 1/2 d. but in the day's business general. Some of the foreign banks bought in their own bills at 5 1/2 d. and 5 1/4 d. and refused to deal at that rate. The London and River Plate bank drew at 5 1/2 d. with conditions until closing time. Private paper was bought and sold at 5 1/2 d. The milreis paper worth from 205 to 211 reis gold.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 16th May, 1898

Exports. Coffee.—Saturday week's sales were 8000 bags, the transactions for the week being about 35,000 bags, which against 55,000 bags received into the market and 6,443 bags shipped, the stock on hand remaining large. On Monday there was a demand on the part of exporters, but packers generally refused to consider the offered prices. Some 10,000 bags however changed hands and prices ruled from 14500 to 14800 the arroba for No. 7. Tuesday's sales were about 10,000 bags but the market was not strong. Prices to shippers ran from 14200 to 14500, but between factors and packers negotiations were made from 14500 to 14800 for No. 7 type. From New York came news of a fall to 16 1/2 cents though the stock on hand had been considerably reduced. During the last four months the shipments of coffee from Rio and Santos to New York has amounted to about 1,400,000 bags but the actual stock on hand there is 181,000,000 bags with 600,000 bags on the way. The market opened briskly on Wednesday, bills going to 5 1/2 d. and 5 3/4 d. The foreign markets showed little change except in New York for May deliveries. Thursday showed a brisk demand on the part of the packers who paid as high as from 15,000 to 15,200 per arroba for No. 7. The exporters were buying but did not seem inclined to follow the advance in prices, and business done between them and the packers was on the footing of from 14,800 to 14,800 for No. 7. The Hamburg market was unchanged, but coffee went up 1/2 Havre, and was firm in New York. Friday was a national holiday here and no business was done. Saturday's transactions were from 15,000 to 15,200 per arroba for No. 7, between producers and packers, but there was only a limited demand for shippers who bought in at 14,800 and 15,000. The market closed calm.

The shipments since our last report have been: 48,572 bags for the United States 2012 " " Europe 600 " " Cape of Good Hope 10,014 " " River Plate, etc. 2,948 " " Coastwise 54,672 bags.







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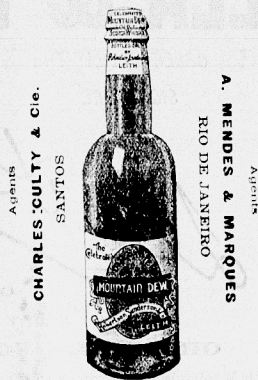


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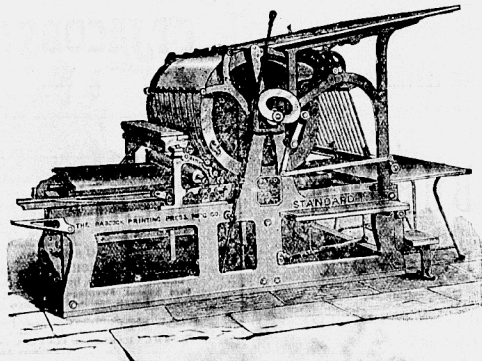
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