



# THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 31st. 1898.

NUMBER 22

**WILSON, SONS & CO.**  
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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.

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2, Rua General Camara—1st floor.

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

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Edward Ashworth & Co.

No. 50, Rua 10 de Março.

BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY L'D.

Capital . . . . . £1,000,000 sterling

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

Agent: P. E. Swanwick.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro:

Youle & Co.

No. 38, Rua 10 de Março.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO. LD.

Total funds on 31st Dec, 1896 . . . . . £12,954,532

Authorized Capital . . . . . 3,000,000

Subscribed Capital . . . . . 2,750,000

Agents for Rio de Janeiro:

Pullen, Schmidt & Co.

7, Rua da Quitanda.

Travellers' Directory.

São Paulo:

Through express trains leave the Central station daily at 6 a. m. and 8.30 p. m.; returning leaves S. Paulo at 3 a. m. and 5 p. m.

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

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

Trains leave station of General Carneiro, on main line of Central railway, at 2.21 p. m. and 11.40 a. m.—the latter a mixed train.

Petropolis: Barca leaves the Praia da 4 p. m. daily, except Sundays and holidays, to connect with railway at Marã. Passenger train leaves S. Francisco Xavier station (Central Railway) at 7 a. m. and 5.15 p. m. on all land route (passengers should take the suburban trains at the Central Railway station at 6.35 a. m., and 4.20 p. m. to connect with Petropolis train).

Returning from Petropolis, the Barca train leaves at 7.50 a. m., except Sundays and holidays, and the passenger train leaves at 6 a. m. and 3.50 p. m. On Sundays and holidays the Barca leaves the Praia da 7 a. m., and returning the train leaves Petropolis at 4 p. m., giving excursionists about six hours in Petropolis.

Nova Friburgo: Barca leaves the Praça das Marinhãs at 5.30 a. m. daily and at 3 p. m. on Saturdays to connect with the Lagoa. Railway to Santa Anna de Marary. Returning trains leave Nova Friburgo at 2.25 p. m. daily, and at 6 a. m. on Mondays. Excursion train leaves Marary 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 st. Rua Cosme Velho, Laranjeiras, at 8 and 11 a. m. and 2 and 5.30 p. m., returning leave the summit at 7.50 and 9.30 a. m., and 1.45 and 7 p. m. On Sundays and holidays, the hours are: ascending, 8.30, 9.30 and 11 a. m.; descending, 8.35, 10.05, 11.35 a. m., 1.05, 2.15, 4.05, 6.2 and 4 p. m. Each train gives the excursionist half an hour on the summit.

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, Ministers.

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

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 69, Rua 10 de Março, EUGENE SCHREIBER, Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraí (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 Catete. Baptisms and Marriages at times to be arranged with the Chaplain.

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

IGREJA EVANGELICA LUTHERANA.—Rua Largo de S. Joaquin, No. 174.—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays, Prayer meeting at 10 a. m.; Worship at 11 a. m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 3 afternoon. Gospel preaching at 6 1/2 p. m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study and preaching at 7 p. m.

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Catete. English services at 12 a. m. Sundays. Prayer meeting Thursday, 7.30 p. m. Portuguese services at 10 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sundays. 1 p. m. on Wednesdays. P. A. HILL, Pastor, Sunday School 11 a. m. at Fabrica Cartoca, Sundays, 11 a. m. and 4 p. m. Rev. FRANK WIDDEBEKER.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—11, Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., and at 7 p. m. Thursdays.

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

BAPTIST CHURCH.—No. 28, Rua de Sant' Anna, services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m., and 7 p. m., and every Wednesday at 7 p. m.

W. B. HAGBY, Pastor. Caixa 352.

IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RICHIELO.—No. 24, Rua d'Abra Nery, Estação do Richielo. Services, Sundays 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Wednesdays 7 p. m. FRANKLIN N. NASKOFF, Pastor. Primary school in the church building.

Professional Directory

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

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

Dr. Haverburg, Physician and acoucheur. Residence: 89, Rua 10 de Março. Consulting hours from 12 to 3 p. m.

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

Miscellaneous.

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

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—Rua Sete de Setembro, No. 10, in the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages.

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, AGENT. BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING ROOM. 31, Rua Gonçalves Dias.—Open from noon to 9 p. m.—For terms, apply to Librarian.

ROY SEAMEN'S MISSION.—Rest and Reading Room, 16, Rua Carneiro (formerly Imperatriz), and below J. LUMBY, Missioner. Gifts of books, magazines, papers, etc., also of left-off clothing, will be gratefully received at the Mission, 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 noon to 1 o'clock p. m. Nicolau A. Rodrigues, President; Thomas L. da Costa, General Secretary; R. A. W. Sloan, Hon. Treasurer.

WEST COAST ITEMS.

The so-called "White scheme" for harbor works at Valparaiso, Chile, has been submitted by the Chilean government to a naval commission, and if the report is favorable, the beginning of this extensive undertaking will soon be witnessed. It provides for a breakwater 3,130 ft. long, estimated to cost \$5,000,000. The scheme also includes custom house, warehouses, sheds, yards, electric light, 200,000 square metres of land, with space for docks, workshops and an arsenal. The harbor will have a width of 1,300 ft. for the whole length of the breakwater, with a minimum depth of 27 1/2 ft. The total cost is estimated at \$15,000,000.

The constitutional date for the assembling of congress in ordinary session is the first of June, but as there are several matters of importance just now on the tapis, it has been deemed advisable by the President and his advisers to anticipate the usual time of assembling by convoking congress forthwith to an extraordinary session. For this purpose, the council of state will be asked to-day to give its consent to a decree for the convocation of congress to an extraordinary session.

Among the matters to be submitted to Congress is the everlasting boundary question with Argentina. It is understood that the government have arrived at the conclusion that if the delimitation of the boundary in Patagonia is left to the commissioners there is little, if any, probability of the question being definitely settled within a reasonable period of time. It is proposed, therefore, at least report says so—by the Chilean government that the two countries shall state at once what they consider to be their respective boundaries in the territory referred to, and that the question shall then be submitted, without any further delay, to the arbitrator for final decision. If the proposal should be received by the Argentine government in the same spirit as it is made, the boundary question may be considered as good as settled. In connection with the Argentine question an unfortunate occurrence took place in Santiago, on Saturday afternoon. On that day the Argentine boundary commissioner arrived by train from the south. He was met at the station by the hands of the powerful country, and the pair left in a coach for the centre of the city. On leaving the station the coach was followed by a crowd vociferating insinuating remarks against the commissioner. A force of mounted police dispersed the crowd, and the government minister, to whom the matter has already been accepted, and the matter has ended. Another matter to be submitted to congress will be the protocol with Peru for the settlement of the Arica and Tacna question.—Chilian Times, May 11.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

Mr. Charles R. Thursty is making the Rosario municipality "come up to the scratch" by providing the money that is owing to the foreign holders of its bonds. That dormant and indifferent corporation could not be made to see the necessity of paying its debts, but it was able to subscribe to the patriotic loan, and to other things of no moment. Mr. Thursty has therefore obtained an order for an embargo to be placed upon all the sources of income of the Rosario municipality, and the sum of £110,124 has been realized for the bondholders. This is certainly not a creditable state of things for the second city of the republic.—Times, Buenos Aires.

The Review of Buenos Aires (May 21) says of the Victoria Convalescent Home, which was founded in commemoration of Queen Victoria's jubilee: "For the first time for a long while, if not indeed since its foundation, it shows a surplus on the year's working. But the committee very properly remark that too much must not be built upon this, as the ordinary income amounted to about \$6,700, against an ordinary expenditure of about \$10,500. The income from the past year was handsomely augmented by the proceeds of the Diamond Jubilee Ball, in which the Convalescent Home officials rather fore-stalled the regular Jubilee Committee, by a large an addition to the ordinary income as \$4,900 cannot always be looked for, and additional expenditure is called for if the Home is to be kept in good order. The number of patients admitted during the year, 206, is the largest recorded since the opening of the Home."

This remarkable organization (The Salvation Army) held a public meeting in London last month, at which Mr. Herbert Gladstone presided, while Sir Walter Besant and others spoke. It was then stated that the purely social work of the Army had an income of £139,000 of which only £13,000 was drawn from the outside public, the remainder being the regular income of the branch. This is indeed a wonderful result, and even in Buenos Aires, where the Army is very much of an exotic, the work it has accomplished in the face of many difficulties is remarkable. The report for 1897 which has been issued shews that the income of the social branch was \$9000, of which \$5000 was earned by the Shelter itself. When a history of British institutions in Buenos Aires comes to be written, it will not be forgotten that the Salvation Army officers, arriving here when the revolution of 1890 was in full swing, and themselves entirely ignorant of the country and its language, accomplished what British societies had failed to do, and in the dark depression of 1891 were able to house the poor whom the British and American Benevolent Society was willing to help if it could. Since that time the Army and the Society have maintained friendly relations, in which each has helped the other, and the poor of Buenos Aires have profited.—Review, Buenos Aires.

—According to the latest balance-sheet and report of the Banco Mercantil del Paraguay, the bank seems to do a large business. Its capital is \$1,000,000 deposits and accounts current stand at \$2,575,515 and discounts \$2,135,076, with \$4,000,000 cash in hand. The reserve fund now represents 12 per cent. of the capital and the shareholders get a dividend of 16 per cent., after deductions for doubtful debts.

—It was reported in Rosario yesterday that the Santa Fé government was about to order the liberation of the Swiss colonists, who took part in the lynching of the bandits, the famous Monsivio brothers, and who were recently re-arrested. The extortionate procedure by which the poor colonists in question have been practically ruined, would make a Turk blush, and although their liberation will never remove the stain which has been thrown on the administration of justice in those quarters by the shameful treatment to which they and their friends have been subjected, it may after all serve to show that the new governor recognizes the danger which such procedure embodies.—Times, Buenos Aires.

—One of the few faithful presentations we have seen in the language of the country, of the Argentine attitude on the Cuban question has reached us in the form of a pamphlet by Dr. R. Wilmart. The writer speaks very strongly on the subject, and maintains that the action of Argentinians has been unworthy of their past struggles for freedom, or of their present state of civilization. The conduct of Spain in Cuba, he says, has been worthy of her darkest days; for this Spain herself is not so much to blame as are her enormously strong official classes. Again, the action of the United States in regard to Cuba is on the same line as her attitude towards Venezuela, which was loudly approved in most Argentine circles. Argentinians then looked forward to a conflict in which John Bull might get the worst of it; yet they now hound on a weaker nation to seek her ruin at the hands of the powerful country that was to whip John Bull. In a stinging paragraph, Dr. Wilmart explains the attitude of the Argentine press by pointing out that while there are perhaps twenty Cubans in Argentina there are some 20,000 Spaniards, from whom the press has received liberal support in the form of subscriptions and advertisements. Hence the singular fact that Spaniards are openly allowed to recruit for the loyalist army, and hold demonstrations which narrowly approach a breach of neutrality. We are glad that some one has been found to say so much. For Spain herself Dr. Wilmart has nothing but sympathy; for her methods nothing but reproaches. And for Cuba he advocates freedom.—Review, Buenos Aires.

—In the columns of our contemporary El Diario of 12th inst. we have read a telegram from Rosario which tells us that, as the fire insurance companies have refused to contribute voluntarily to the support of the local fire brigade, a special tax is to be imposed upon them with the object of forcing them to do so. Argentine authorities, national, provincial, and municipal, appear to think that insurance companies are veritable gold mines, the magnificent profits of which are for game whenever money is needed for any purpose whatever. Enormous guarantees, crushing "patentes," and exorbitant taxes upon premiums, are not sufficient to satisfy the greed of the various governments that rule us, and the insurance companies are now to be called upon to support such purely municipal institutions as fire brigades. Surely there is no trade or profession in the Argentine republic so cruelly and disproportionately burthened as that of insurance, when followed by foreigners. With "patentes" ranging from \$50 to \$500 annually in each province; with the national impost of 10 per cent of gross income; with the province of Santa Fé endeavouring to exact further so-called guarantees in its own worthless bonds, and other provinces threatening to follow suit, surely these companies are sufficiently badgered without any special taxes to support fire brigades. If the municipality of Rosario pretends to compel insurance companies to support the fire brigade, it would be the merest justice for that body to first compel all property holders in that city, including themselves, to take out policies of insurances in one or other of the companies.—Review, Buenos Aires, May 21.

—The coal strike is still rampant in England and it would appear that stocks here will run short before the month is gone. The Argentine government is not best off in regard to supplies, but then this government does not often move its ships about so very much, so that this circumstance ought not to make much difference.—Times, Buenos Aires.

The people of the United States are in the main in the right, and the people of Spain in the main in the wrong. There have doubtless been grave newspaper exaggerations in the accounts published in the New York press of the steps taken by Spain in order to crush the insurrection in its great western possession. But, allowing for all these exaggerations, the fact remains that the situation in Cuba has for years past been an intolerable one. We do not pretend to foretell the course of this unhappy war; but, at least, there cannot be any doubt that it is being waged by the United States for a good end, and that the Americans must in consequence enjoy our best wishes for their ultimate success.—The Speaker, London.



**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 Alfândega

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 AIRES, ROSARIO DE SANTA FE, AND NEW YORK.

Also on:

Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., LONDON.  
 Messrs. Mallet Frères & Co., PARIS.  
 Messrs. Schroder & Co., J. H. Schroder & Co., 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.  
 (Calle 108.)

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

Draws on:

Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Berlin and correspondents.  
 Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg M. A. von Rothschild Solme, Frankfurt a M.  
 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.  
 Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches.  
 Heine & Co., Paris.  
 Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Paris.  
 Lazard Frères & Co., Paris.  
 De Neufville & Co., Paris.  
 Banco, Lisbon & 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.

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 Directors.

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LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 20, Rua da Alfândega.

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

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

**BRANCHES:**

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

**DRAWN ON:**

London and County Banking Co., Ltd.—LONDON.  
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 Brown Brothers & Co.—NEW YORK.  
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**THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.**

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

Capital..... £ 1,000,000  
 Idem paid up..... 500,000  
 Reserve fund..... 300,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

31 A, Rua 1º de Março

Branches at:

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

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

Draws on its Head Office in London:

The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited, LONDON.  
 Messrs. Heine & Co., PARIS.  
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 The Bank of New York, N. B. A., NEW YORK.

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

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AUTHORIZED BY

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

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

HEAD OFFICE:

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Office in Rio de Janeiro: 78, Rua da Quitanda

Branches at S. Paulo and Santos.

Draws on:

(Head Office: No. 9, rue Laffitte, Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, and branches in France.)  
 Société Générale pour favoriser le développement du commerce et de l'industrie en France, and branch in France.  
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Without notice.....	2%
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3 months.....	4%
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**IMPRESSIONS OF RIO.**

Well, as I was saying when I was interrupted last week, my elongated friend left me standing in the Largo da Carioca while he induced some vendor of the soothing weed to break the law established by the powers that be and sell him cigarettes. I was shocked at the depravity he displayed in that regard, the lack of due observance of the duties of a foreigner in a great republic which protects him and gives him his daily bread after a hard struggle for it; at the bad example he was showing to law-abiding Brazilians in trying to dodge the doubtless well-planned rules laid down for their government and inducing them to do likewise. It was almost as bad as running a private still and producing potteen that had never seen the eye of a gauger on an Irish hillside to the great prejudice of Her Majesty the Queen, her crown and dignity. It was immoral in conception, and in execution it was risky. But then, where are the eyes of the law? Where are the police? I have been in Rio for some weeks now, and I can lay my hand on my heart and conscientiously swear that I have never yet seen a policeman on duty in the street. There are, of course, for I have seen them at Ashley's fire, but never a vestige of one have I seen doing a beat or lounging at fixed-point duty. If street duty comes within the range of their services, then they are past masters in the art of being around the corner when I am about. There seems to be but little fear of the police finding out a furtive deal in tobacco on the Lord's Day. Merely to test the point, for my own information don't you know, and without wishing to break any law—I'd scorn the action myself—and without any decided hankering after a smoke, I turned into a little store I wot of, where I sometimes lubricate my throttle on a dry and dusty day. The proprietor gave me the brew he knows I favor, and on asking him for a packet of cigarettes, he went through a whole pantomime of unnecessary action. He stared me full in the face and pondered. Then he made a dart for the door and looked long and earnestly up and down the street. He darted back and looked me in the face once more to see if he could trust me. He evidently found me true to the core, true as steel, «a phoenix, a griffin, a very uncommon 'un, in fact an unparalleled smoking phenomenon.» He rushed to an inner room and returned with one hand in his trouser pocket. He went to the door and whistled with a beautiful assumption of indifference to all but the sublime principles of rectitude. He peered to right, he peered to left, he also peered around about him, and then with a white scared face came sidling towards me and, with a rapid motion that would have done credit to a lizard catching a fly, he transferred a packet of cigarettes from his left hand trouser pocket into my right palm. There was so much fuss and feathers on the part of that peddling miscreant over the purchase and delivery of a poor paltry packet of cigarettes on a Sunday, that I made a mental note to buy two packets on Saturday 'in future, and avoid such heart-searching and police-spying pantomimes. The shopkeeper made me some whispered communication which I did not understand for the most part, but what little I grasped was to the effect that he had risked incurring a penalty of a hundred milreis solely to oblige a stranger with a good complexi on like mine. But I could not talk to that man; my contempt for him was too great and my knowledge of Portuguese too small. He was a law-breaker. On the slightest temptation, he fell. He had broken those Brazilian laws that he as a Brazilian should have been ready to uphold, sustain and defend with his very life if necessary. But I had found what I wanted. The eyes of the law are always around the corner, just as I thought. My lofty cicero had not yet returned from his illegal and debasing quest, and I must pass the time somehow or other without leaving the Largo. I would peep

around the corner and surprise the Argus-eyed limb of the law. I did, stealthily, furtively, but yet in a way not to excite suspicion. But it was all of no use—the guardian of the peace, of life and property was around some other corner. There was a modesty, an efficiency, a high degree of training worthy of the warmest admiration! It was a pity I could not leave my trysting place, or I would have tracked that braw Brazilian bobby to his lair.

The only alternative to kicking my heels together was to examine the groups in the thronged space, and these were curious enough. Unique of its kind was the industry pursued by two stalwart and solemn Neapolitans who ministered to the wants of a thirsty and sweet-toothed public by purveying the fresh juice of the sugar cane drawn direct from the wood, pure and unadulterated in the sight of all men. No deception there. You were allowed to see two metres of unripe sugar cane pass ad between the crushing rollers propelled by one-Nap power; you could hear for yourself the pure and limpid juice drip, drip into the tin reservoir prepared for its reception at the base of the machine; you could pay over the small sum of 100 reis and become entitled in your turn to a marvelously thick glass-ful of the brew. I didn't. I had just had a bottle of beer, and I feared the two wouldn't mix well. But I watched those who did, and joined complaisantly in their joy as they drew a long breath after the first mighty pull, smacked their lips and slyly licked them with their tongues as their eyes rolled slowly heavenward in ecstatic appreciation and heart-felt thanksgiving. A second pull, a long drawn sigh that it was all g me, and they too were gone with happy thoughts of nectar and ambrosia. Only to be succeeded by another group of thirsty bibbers who went all unconsciously through the same performance. Happy souls with simple tastes that know not «mountain dew»! Happy Naps, who scoop in coins which bring you nearer day by day to the sunny slopes of Castellamare! I mean to have a drink of *alido de assucar* myself some day—some day when I have a raging thirst, and the cafés are closed, and the big brass taps and the troughs are dry: when I shall be in a thoroughly fit frame of mind and body to appreciate it as it deserves, in fact.

A half-right turn and four paces from the sugar-cane-squeezer, and I passed a glass *araxel* fearfully and wonderfully made, in exact imitation of that in which Pedro Alvares Cabral discovered the River of January, but a *araxel* modernised with a fighting-top of enlarged proportions, perforated not to hold shells—no fighting-top is—but *does* in packets, *does* more deadly to the rising generation, than *granadas* to the risen *Verb sap*, and more so than the sap of the sugar-cane.

By-your-left, front, ten paces, and I was outside a listening crowd, all ears. Was it a phonograph, a something-or-the-other-graph that was discoursing an anything-but-lovely sweet strain in the English tongue to the refrain of, in Czekney accents, «I don't mind efu do?» I've heard those in Buenos Aires, and I haven't felt particularly well next morning in consequence. But «nothing listen, nothing know» is my motto, as the motto of the Anglo-Saxon race is «Do or die and be dashed to you!» (Please Mr. Editor, as a great favor, allow me to express my feelings with two more dashes)!! (Thanks awfully! so much obliged. Hope it's no inconvenience? You see I didn't want to set up my tiny little tin-pot motto against that of the Anglo-Saxon race. But don't mistake me! The day the Anglo-Saxon race set its motto against mine, that day the Anglo-Saxon race will have to look out for squalls, and don't you forget it!). But as I was going to say, I put my ears with the others, and couldn't hear a sound, till I found a crack in the crowd and put my ear to that. Fairly—more faintly much than tolls the evening chime—I heard the

twang of a guitar, not sweetly twanged in tune. I heard a voice raised in song—a Portuguese melody, evidently—that made me weep while all others laughed. It brought back the happy days gone by when, young and free from thought and care and trouble, I rode Neddy, and Neddy is dead these years. With old remembrances crowding on ever, I dried my eyes with a clean cotton pocket-handkerchief, and put my ears again to the crack. But the tune had changed, and so had the voice. The voice of long ago was still, and there was a wild, weird skirl which would have pierced the air and made the welkin ring, had not all the sound been swallowed by the open mouths that drank it in and the eager ears that absorbed it. There was just enough reached the tympanum of my ear to make it tingle fitfully—only that and nothing more—which probably caused the general cacophonization that ensued. Two others—singers both, God save the mark!—took up the strain, strophe and antistrophe, a cracked fiddle under a blanket and a screeching caterwall that was lost on the high, high C—and I fled, while heedless of me, the happy listeners roared again in giddy mirth. But I fled—blindly, recklessly, uncontrollably, precipitately fled! I fled and fell—fell into the capable arms of Goliath. He asked not "Why this thyness? Why this unseemly precipitation?" He merely remarked with his tarnation Anglo-Saxon-plus-Yankee phlegm: "It's all right, old chap, I've got 'em. Dickens of a job, but I've got 'em. Now let's take the first bond for Copacabana. But, look here, I say, old chap, where did you come by that smoke?" That was just like the—Anglo-Saxon phlegm I abominate. Not a word of me, or my long waiting, or my experiences, or my pained feelings. Not a— But then I was only

— A. GRINGO.

From *The Graphic*.

#### THE AMERICAN CAUSE.

The determination of the United States to expel Spain from Cuba has not been arrived at with any undue precipitation. Indeed, if ever the intervention of one state in the affairs of another was justified, it is so in the case of the United States and Cuba.

People on this side of the Atlantic are so little in touch with the historical side of the Cuban question, and are so deeply interested in its more immediate aspects, that they form but an imperfect image of the real and terrible provocation suffered by the United States. They look upon Cuba as, perhaps, a somewhat retrograde colony, but still the colony of a civilized power. They see Spain full of certain picturesque dignity, and resounding with plucky defiance of a foe infinitely stronger than herself, and they are inclined to think the action of this foe somewhat harsh.

To a great extent their sympathies are quickened by the pathetic picture of the excellent woman and her young son whose the chiefs of the Spanish state, and upon whose innocent heads the responsibility for the sins of others is being visited.

Unfortunately, all this does not get rid of the facts that the Cuban problem is one of the most hideous disgraces of the century, and that no well-ordered government suffering from contamination with it can permanently ignore it. In the first place Cuba is not merely a colony governed on comparatively retrograde principles. It is scarcely an exaggeration to say that it is a piece of Armenia dropped into the new world. While all around it liberty flourishes, while it has seen the Spanish colonies on the mainland win their independence, and the British colonies in the same hemisphere granted the fullest rights of self-governing communities, it has been condemned to an administration little short of medieval.

Like the passus of Armenia, its chief functionaries attain their positions by bribery and repay themselves by extortion. Except to drain it of its wealth the mother country does little for it. Scarcely a tenth of the area of the island is under cultivation, and many districts are actually less explored than the wilds of Central Africa. Until a few years ago it was governed by decree, and its governors were invested with authority which they rarely failed to use oppressively, and which generally they applied with reviling cruelty.

The rebellions which have thus been fomented on the maddened natives—whites and black alike—have been repressed with a disregard for human life and mid horrors which many a Sultan might envy. During the first five years of the last rebellion under Cespedes the Spaniards admitted that they shot 43,500 prisoners, added to 13,500 Cubans killed in battle. That was the period of Valmaceda's bloody administration—scarcely more than twenty years ago—when the whole world cried shame on the Spaniards.

Cruelties of this kind naturally beget reprisals, and hence the mode of warfare to-day is on both sides little short of savagery. Eighty thousand men perished fighting in the 1868-78 rebellion, and during the civil war of the last three years over 100,000 lives have been sacrificed to this Cuban Moloch. What European state would tolerate a condition of things like this at its own doors? Since 1840 the United States has been uninterruptedly occupied in policing the coast of Florida in order to prevent filibustering expeditions leaving for Cuba. During the whole of that period she has been plagued in various irritating ways by the disorders in the island—strained relations with Spain, diplomatic difficulties with other powers, excitement among her own population, injuries to trade, and so forth.

She has now determined to get rid of the nuisance. She has resolved to give peace to the island once and for all. Striking at the root of all the trouble, she has called upon the Spanish government to yield up the colony it has so unworthily administered. No one can blame her, and many will applaud her.

Military glory is not to be won by beating Spain, and it is not for that or even for an extension of her dominion that the United States will fight. Her object is to give peace and a stable government to a spot on the earth's surface which has scarcely known either the one or the other throughout its history. It was rare to be waged at all they could not be undertaken in a better cause.

WHAT is the object of the visit to Europe at one and the same time of the newly elected President and Vice President of Brazil? It is so unusual for those who have just been chosen to fill the highest places in a state to leave the country on a distant tour before the time of their election and that of their entering upon office that, naturally, all sorts of conjectures are being offered as to their motives. It is difficult, as the same time, to see how any of them can be true. For example, it is hardly credible that these gentlemen would undertake financial negotiations, whether the purpose be to raise fresh money or to induce the bondholders to agree to a scaling down of their interest. Brazil may be very anxious to get money, and she may have to scale down the interest, but that the President and Vice President elect should negotiate for either purpose seems altogether out of the question. Similarly, it is not easy to believe that either or both gentlemen can have come to Europe with any political purpose. Neither has as yet any governmental position, and neither, therefore, could, of his own authority, enter into any agreement that would be binding upon anybody beyond himself. On the other hand, it is scarcely to be supposed that either would undertake a mission from an administration just coming to an end. But whatever may be the object for which they are both visiting Europe, we hope they will have a pleasant stay.—*The Statist*, May 7.

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67, RUA DO OUVIDOR, 67  
RIO DE JANEIRO.

beg to inform their customers that they have just received a fresh consignment of their well-known marks of Claret "Chateau d'Arlac" and "Montferriand" in barrels ready for bottling.

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LARGEST COLLECTION IN THE WORLD.

Studios, Models, Beauties, Stereoscopes, etc.  
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Price List, with 100 Miniature and 3 Cabinet Size Photos, 5/- A. O. or Stamps.

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We have just received the following supplies:

Smoked Hamburg Salame.  
Smoked eels.  
Herrings in casks.  
Smoked Hamburg beef.  
Sardines in bottles.  
Russian caviar (legitimate Astrachan).  
Sauterbrat in barrels.  
Swiss macaroni.  
Finest Frankfurt sausages.  
Chocolate Suetard.  
Tinned vegetables from Lubbeck.  
Corned Beef.  
Ginger ale.  
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A large assortment of Wines, Spirits, Brandies, etc. of all qualities.

### The Cosmopolitan Store.

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When ordering your next bicycle stipulate for English Tropical Dunlop Tyres which are fully guaranteed for 12 months against all defective workmanship or material. We interpret this guarantee in the most liberal spirit. It is worth 20 shillings in the £.

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### TWO GAS ENGINES

One of 2 horse-power and the other of 6-horse power both used, and both of the Korting system, will be sold cheap for cash.

Inquire at this office.

### Missing Friends.

DOUGLAS, John—of Dunkeld, who left Liverpool for Rio on board the *Sp. Cadiz* 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 187. His widow is desirous of receiving news of his family which is supposed to be still resident in Rio.

CUNNINGHAM, William (engineer)—The address is desired of his Widow who said to be now residing in Riothery.

Rio de Janeiro, April 1898.

### Hotels.

### Hotel dos Estrangeiros

PRAGA FERREIRA YIANNA

(Cotteto)

Telephone No. 8,008

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

Possesses also a sumptuous saloon and splendid table-service for banquets.

Its restaurant and service cannot be excelled.

### Grande Hotel Metropole

181, RUA DAS LARANJEIRAS, 181

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

The apartments have been repainted and repapered throughout and are luxuriously furnished. The dining-room has also been restored, and no expense has been spared to make this

The most comfortable Hotel

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

### ALPINE HOUSE HOTEL

RUA DO AQUEDUCTO, 65

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

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

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

The restaurant and kitchen are first class.

THE PROPRIETOR,

YIUVIA SUZANA MENTGES.

### FREITAS HOTEL

120, Rua do Riachuelo

(NEAR RUA DOS INVALIDOS)

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

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

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

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SITUATED ON THE PICTURESQUE

SANTA THERESA HILL,

Rua do Aqueducto No. 108.

Telephone 508

Is served every 15 minutes by the electric tram-cars line from the town (leaving the Largo de Carioca) close to the doors of this hotel and Sylvestre.

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

Excellent restaurant, always ready.

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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TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

MAY 25.—The utter unreliableness of the telegrams received to-day may be gauged by the fact that the New York papers of the 23rd are said to have published the news that the opposing fleets have met—point of meeting and result not stated. From London the Spanish fleet is reported defeated. From Madrid that the government maintain absolute reserve about the encounter. The Havas telegram from New York reports Commodore Schley's squadron as seen off Santiago de Cuba. Another from London gives the united squadrons of Admiral Sampson and Commodore Schley as being in front of Havana with 19 ships of the line. Still another also from London says that the united fleets have received instructions to leave Key West and proceed to the immediate bombardment of Havana as Admiral Cervera's Spanish squadron has left Santiago de Cuba and is making for Havana. Yet an official telegram from Madrid says Admiral Cervera's fleet is still in Santiago.

United States.

MAY 24.—Negotiations for the exchange of prisoners have been concluded. Jones, the correspondent, and Thrall, the artist of the New York "World" will be set at liberty tomorrow.

Official notice has been given to the powers that Manila is in a state of blockade.

A rich landowner of Rhode Island has presented the government with a million dollars to buy a destroyer.

The "Oregon," "Maritza" and "Buffalo" (ex-"Nichtlerov") reached Key West to-day, having been delayed in Barbadoes awaiting orders.

5,000 volunteers who came from Canada are awaiting orders for Cuba in Tampa.

The British steamer "Roth" (2) which some days ago tried to leave Puerto Rico, was fired upon by the forts of San Juan and obliged to put back. Her captain has entered an energetic protest. This is likely to cause complications between the governments in London and Madrid.

The war-transport "Saint Louis" which took part in the last bombardment of Santiago de Cuba has returned to Key West to coast and undergo small repairs. The commanding was begun by the "Saint Louis" and "Waupatauck" replied with a lively fire until the batteries on shore ceased firing. There was no intention to bombard on the part of the American commander, and little importance can be attached to the affair.

MAY 25.—It is now known that the "Saint Louis" and "Waupatauck" after bombarding Santiago de Cuba exchanged shots with the forts of Guantanamo, and cut the cable between the two places. They also cut one of the English cables between Santiago and Jamaica.

The communications between Marshal Blanco and his government are made by means of the other cable to Jamaica, (there are two) and by the cable of the French company from Santiago to Haiti, which has a cable to Curacao and Caracas.

The New York Herald says that 7,000 Spanish troops are concentrated at La Linea, near Gibraltar, waiting for orders to embark.

By order of Minister Long, no ship of any nation can leave an American port with a cargo of coal unless guarantees are given that the coal will not be given to the Spaniards. The German steamer "Anram," loaded with coal for Vera Cruz has been detained in consequence of this order.

MAY 26.—Information of a boiler explosion on board the "Baltimore" has been received from Manila, but details have not come to hand.

The fleet of Admiral Cervera is reported in New York to be in Cienfuegos and not in Santiago de Cuba. Acting on the information that the Spanish fleet is blockaded in Santiago harbor, President McKinley has ordered General Miles to commence active operations in Cuba.

Spain.

MAY 24.—The Spanish government is said to have purchased the German steamer "Havel," of 3,144 tons, which lately ran from New York to Bremen, from the Norddeutscher Lloyd.

It is now stated that the government has resolved after reconsideration of the question to fit out a fleet of corsairs to prey on American commerce on the high seas.

(Here is a specimen Spanish telegram about the Cadiz squadron which was reported a fortnight as being ready, with bonked fires, to put to sea, immediately Admiral Canara arrived from Madrid to take charge. We give it in full and in a literal translation for the first and last time): "Announces itself newly that the squadron Spanish commanded by the Admiral Canara will leave briefly this port, carrying its chief letter of private instructions, but until now are not fixed the day nor the hour of its parting and all leaves to suppose that will raise anchor from here suddenly, profiting itself of the night, to end of avoid whatsoever manifestations by part of the population and to turn impossible any indiscretion by part of the mariners of the navies that it compose."

MAY 25.—Sr. Lopez Puigcerver, the retiring minister of finance, declares that a foreign loan for Spain is now impossible. He says the Bank of Spain must now make new

emissions of paper money and all the taxes imposed by the nation, including those on agriculture, must be increased twenty per cent to meet the expenses of the war. He will be succeeded as minister of finance by Sr. Gamazo, the present minister of justice.

A telegram from Manila states that Dr. Kruger, the German consul there, after consultation with General Augusti, the governor of the island, wished to land provisions from the German war ships in the bay. On visiting Admiral Dewey to obtain his consent, he was sternly informed that it could not be allowed. The German consul insisting, he was told that if any attempt were made to land provisions from the German ships of war, the American ships would open fire on them. The Admiral's firmness won the day.

MAY 26.—Sr. Sobral, ex naval attaché to the Spanish legation in Washington is actually in Madrid. (The reason Sr. Sobral's whereabouts have become of interest to the world that never heard of him before, is that telegrams are flying about from Key West announcing his capture there as a Spanish spy and declaring that he is to be shot out of humb).

The Spaniards occupying the island of Corcegoral at the mouth of Manila bay, have been obliged to evacuate the position owing to want of ammunition and the proper means of defence.

A motion is before the Spanish Cortes to enable the government to make fresh fortifications in the neighborhood of Gibraltar in view of the belicose preparations attributed to the British.

The Archbishop of Santiago de Cuba, at a banquet given to Admiral Cervera, made a most enthusiastic speech in which he said Spain desired to see her glorious banner wave over the White House in Washington, and that Admiral Cervera's fleet would complete the glorious work by establishing the dominion of Spain over the high seas.

Sr. Sagasta is reported to have said in the course of an interview that it is improbable that a naval battle will take place in Cuban waters as Admiral Cervera has orders to remain in the harbor of Santiago de Cuba.

An insurrection against Spain, said to have been fomented by American agents, has broken out in the Caroline islands, the natives committing all kinds of excesses.

From Manila it is reported that all the arms and ammunition landed by the Americans have been captured by the Spaniards.

Great Britain.

MAY 24.—Commenting on Mr. Chamberlain's notable speech, the "St James Gazette" is of opinion that the words used were scarcely adequate in face of the announced alliance between France and Spain.

A Liverpool telegram says that it is known in that city that the French government has entered into negotiations with Spain for the purchase of the Canary islands and has offered six millions sterling for them.

It is hard to believe that France would consider an alliance with a sinking power like Spain as a set off to an Anglo-American alliance. The two foregoing telegrams together seem to show that France is taking advantage of Spain's difficulties to use her as a cut-throat, to snatch a new coating station on the eastern Atlantic for France before it falls into the power of the Americans.

It is said in London that Sr. Lopez Puigcerver, the Spanish minister of finance, is about to resign as he is opposed to the new income tax proposed by the new Sagasta government.

In Jamaica, all the British officers on leave have been recalled to resume duty.

MAY 25.—Lord Wolsley considers it a mistake on the part of the United States to attempt to invade Cuba with untrained volunteers, unaccustomed to discipline. If this be done, he foresees that the Americans will suffer crushing defeats. At the same time he predicts that a time will come when the United States will be the dominant military power.

From Hong Kong comes the news that Admiral Montojo has asked for a court martial on his line of conduct which resulted in the loss of his fleet in Manila harbor.

The "Callao" is said to have surrendered to Admiral Dewey without having fired a shot.

France.

MAY 25.—Sr. Leon y Castillo, the Spanish ambassador to France, who has just returned to Paris after refusing a seat in the new cabinet at Madrid, is charged with the negotiation of a loan of 250 millions of pesetas in France, guaranteed by the tobacco tax.

MAY 27.—The Paris edition of the New York Herald asserts that Admiral Montojo has been condemned to death.

It takes s-ven-league boats to overtake a lie, but, as far as our readers are concerned, we will start fair with this one, and nail it. We have already published the fact that Montojo wished for a court-martial to judge his conduct, and that he was to be tried by court-martial. No officer capable of trying him exists in the Philippines, and he is still there as far as we know, not having been taken prisoner and having no means of getting away. He fought bravely on the testimony of his victors. It was no case of a similar nature to that of Admiral Byng, and there was no necessity to shoot him, pour encourager les autres. His real position as he stood on the day of Cavite is defined by a witness on his own side

in the following telegram which comes to hand on the same day as the above telegram from Paris. It runs as follows:—"Telegrams received from Hong Kong say that the commander of the Spanish cruiser "Don Juan de Austria" destroyed in the engagement off Cavite, declares that the officers of the fleet fought without the slightest hope of victory, since they easily foresaw the consequences of a struggle carried on in such conditions. He says the Spanish officers wished to give battle on the high seas, but Admiral Montojo was opposed to this, preferring to offer battle where his squadron could be supported by the fire from the forts. The same officer says that all the Spanish ships were in bad condition. The "Don Antonio de Ulloa" had her engines broken-down, the "Castillo" had sprung a bad leak, and of the cannons of his own ship only two were fit for action." Under such conditions, the result was a foregone conclusion, and the greatest admiral that ever stepped a deck could not have avoided the defeat. We can admire courage even in an enemy, and honor the Spanish admiral for preferring to fight rather than surrender even against such fearful odds.—(E.P.)

Since the last telegrams we have given, there has been nothing new except manufactured *canards* about a battle that has not yet taken place. We will not reproduce them. To do so would be to offer an insult to the commonsense of our readers, and to pay a poor compliment to ourselves. We have stated the case in another column. The one solid fact that remains evident is, that the civilized world is on the tip toe of excitement to learn the result of the naval battle which cannot now be long deferred.

THE "LIMITED" GUY.

PART II.

BANK CASHIERS AND THEIR PAY.

On reflection it occurs to me that the few stultified modern termites—sure *obiter dicta* which I ventured to make last week under this head,—might seem to suggest that the practice of scientific staff starvation was peculiar to British limited companies. But this is not so. The "Limited" Guy is the same in every country. *Coelum non animam pavat*. One sees him on the tip toe even in S. Paulo. Take the case of S. Paulo bank cashiers—the *mirabilis*—for example, and observe how he actually starves his staff—starving plan operates with regard to them.

They are called upon to perform, and do perform, a duty which must be classed among the most responsible, anxious, and difficult of a bankers' business; namely, that of receiving, paying out, separating and balancing the huge sums of money which often pass over the banks' counter during the working day; the swarms of notes, some tied in heterogeneous bundles, some loose, some whole, other ragged sticks and dirty, but all raw, smelling money, to be sorted and therefore needing the most careful handling. The cashiers are expected to possess all the commercial virtues, to dress themselves in a gentlemanly manner, to be men of bright intelligence and superior education. The fulfilment of all these requirements would seem to moderate man a pretty fair return for a salary varying from, say, four or five, to even seven or eight hundred milreis per month. But there is more behind. The "limited" Guy has so well arranged matters that the cashier's character, position, prospects and salary, plus a stiff deposit as guaranty, are made to serve in lieu of an insurance fund to provide against loss to the bank from such practically inevitable accidents as the occasional acceptance of false notes, the robbery of cash from the counter, and in fact any shortage in the day's balance from whatsoever cause arising.

According to the M-d-on laws of these prudently *appreciated*, any debit difference in the day's balance is deducted from the cashier's pay, while any surplus in the same is discreetly retained by the bank; for the *guy* is by no means proud. Any false note received is immediately debited to the clerk in whose cash it is discovered; and no allowance whatever is made for the hurry and rush of business, nor for the impossibility of deliberately scrutinising each note in the process of counting.

As to robberies from the counter, these as we know occur often enough to constitute a positive danger. I will quote one instance only, though I know of others; in this the cashier was robbed of, and had to pay to the bank, Rs. 30,000,000, or about four years' salary at the rate he was paid at.

But most delicately prudent and considerate of all is the wise provision by which the banks' customers who tender false notes are spared all annoyance in connection therewith. The police are not communicated with. The notes are not confiscated or utilized. They are simply handed back, with or without polite apologies, to the customer who presented them! Any other course would, it is obvious by exciting the *brins* of the customer, tend to militate against the popularity of the bank. Thus a perfectly safe opportunity is offered to the clients of the bank for trying to get rid of any false notes which they may happen, honestly or otherwise, to have in their possession. If the attempt be successful the client is a gainer, and the bank no loser. If not, nothing happens, and the customer leaves the bank without a stain on his character." To be sure the bank cashier has to "pay the

paper," though he does not "call the tune"; but if he like not the conditions of his service, he is not obliged to stay. The bank door is open to him, and the streets are free to all. There are plenty of poor men ready to take his place, and as the "guy" knows full well, poor men are usually more honest than rich ones.

Now the "guy" may say he is obliged to impose these apparently arbitrary terms, because were the bank to pay the losses arising from the acceptance of false notes, or other such cases, it might conduce to carelessness, or even in rare cases dishonesty, on the part of the bank cashiers; that the cashier is *ex officio* responsible for the correctness of his cash, and to work on any other assumption would be impracticable.

But even a rag doll must admit that no man is infallible. Bank cashiers, being men, are therefore not infallible; that is to say, they may and do occasionally make mistakes. From this I deduce that the position of cashier in a bank is one which exposes its holders to the risk of considerable pecuniary losses, and is consequently highly responsible for that reason; as well as in view of the duties attaching to it.

If, in addition, the man of old clothes and straw will further grant that highly responsible posts in a bank ought to be well paid ones, he grants me the point I am aiming at.

But the wages paid and the conditions exacted in the case of cashiers by the principal banks of S. Paulo—and probably all Brazil, always honorably excepting the London and Brazilian Bank—are such that I venture to say not one of these prosperous institutions would for very shame dare to publish them for the information of the public.

And this is a to-truly bold assertion, considering that the directors of one well known national bank have the "nerve" to declare annual dividends of 25%! However, if these statements be erroneous it will be easy for the Brasilianische Bank, the Banco Commercial e Industrial, the British Bank, to say so; and for the others to follow in order of generosity—or justice, for the justice of capitalists to *our boys* is regarded as generosity—and I will take them all back. If I have injured them I will forgive them!

Again, it is not as if these clerks' paltry *honorarios* were payable in gold. They are payable in "ship plasters," and consequently subject to cambial depreciation. The *mirabilis*, as all know too well, has lately touched a point equal to, approximately, one fifth of its par value; but the "guy" takes little or no notice of this fact in paying his men. Had it risen to five times its par value, what would have happened then? Why a circular would have been issued, early in the day, in more or less the following style: "In view of the extraordinary rise in exchange, the following reductions in staff salaries have been determined upon by the Directors; and *zas*, in goes the knife! "Since for the *goss*" would certainly never be regarded as "saucy for the gander" in such a case.

This being so, why should not the services which they are supposed to remunerate be also regarded as subject to exchange fluctuation? Why should not these unlucky priests of Mammon preach according to their stipends, as like the parson in the old story? Or print fast or slow according to their wages, like the Scotch painter, who, at a shilling a day worked "funeral stroke" to the dizzy-like strains of "Auld Lang Syne," and at half-a-crown, slipped out about as merrily, as he curled:

I had laid a herial in saut,  
Lass if ye lo'e me tell me naught;  
I had brewed a forrit o' moot  
And I cannot come illa day to woo!

Thus, with exchange at par, they would go for their work, a bill-head'd, making the notes fly round like *confetti* in Carnival; while a five-penny rate would see them sleeping in their chairs, playing Nap or draw poker on the counter, smoking cigars, and singing part songs; only turning round to attend with languid indifference to the wants of one or other of the crowds of raging customers waiting to be served, whenever the fancy happened to take them? How would this suit the "guy"?

Now I have not called on my imagination for these facts, I fear no contradiction; and, to any who may object to my remarks, I venture to quote Byron, and say, with all due respect:

This is true criticism, and you may kiss—  
Exactly as you please, or not—the rod;  
But if you don't, I'll lay it on, by—!

NICOMEDES DEWDROP.

S. Paulo, 28th May, 1898.

—The paper on which letters to Queen Victoria are written (says a London journal) must not be folded. No communication which bears evidence of having been creased will ever fall into her Majesty's own hands. The proper method is to write on thick, glossy white paper and to dispatch the missive in an envelope which fits it. Any folded communication never reaches the Queen for the simple reason that she never looks at it. All such letters are opened by the Mistress of the Robes, and, as a rule, their contents never get beyond her, or, if the letters of importance, it is returned to the writer with directions how to forward it.



# THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables or stock quotations and sales, a summary of the daily coffee reports and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 31st, 1898.

WITH regard to the proposal which is under consideration for the relief of the national treasury and the general improvement of the financial situation in Brazil, it has been well received and has created a good impression. It perhaps offers better terms than were generally expected. As the proposal comes from parties other than the financial agents of Brazil in London, and as the details of the scheme have not yet been settled nor the bondholders consulted, it would be premature perhaps to discuss the proposal at length. Several modifications, it is said, have already been made, and others may still follow. In general terms, the proposal is one for deferring cash payments of interest on the foreign debt for a period of three years, the government issuing 5 per cent. bonds for the same, as needed, secured by the Brazilian customs receipts at this port. In addition to this the government is to deposit the equivalent of each quarter's interest in some local bank in currency at the rate of 18 pence, which deposits can only be withdrawn for anticipated payments on the foreign debt, or for incineration. This, then, amounts to an undertaking to withdraw redundant currency, which is a good measure and will tend to strengthen the effort to carry exchange up to 18 pence, or some other rate better than what we have known for some time past. Another feature of the proposal is the total suspension of the redemption charge on the foreign debt for a period of ten years. Divested of all the polite language with which the proposal is clothed, it is a modified kind of moratorium, the government being permitted to suspend cash payments on its foreign debt for periods of three and ten years on condition of issuing bonds to cover the deferred interest, properly secured, to an aggregate not to exceed ten millions sterling. It implies an increase in the national debt, of course, but it provides for a very favorable method of securing a foreign loan, it relieves the treasury of an immediate pressing burden, it removes the treasury from the exchange market which should help to put up the exchange rate, and, what is of great importance, it gives the government time to put the national finances in order. It is clear that something must be done at once to prevent a suspension of payments, and we are glad to see so favorable a proposal coming from those who may be considered to represent the bondholders. We do not favor an ordinary loan, for that will not really improve the situation, as much of the money would be used for questionable purposes. If now the government will make a determined effort to reduce its expenditures and to

infuse order and system into its finances, the relief thus obtained will be doubly helpful. It may be that there are better ways out of the difficulty, but we have still to hear what they are. Unless something is quickly proposed, the government will do well to close with the offer made.

Just how far the great newspapers and the great news agencies will go with their impositions, is becoming a very interesting problem. Between the special correspondents, who are more interested in providing exciting «stories» than in recording plain facts, and the general agency correspondents whose lack of identity only too frequently covers an amazing lack of interest, there seems to be a competition in the art of mystification. At a very moderate calculation, not more than one statement in ten is correct. The first rumors of an event are promptly telegraphed to the four winds, then come all the first variations, then the corrections and inventions, and lastly the facts. Unfortunately, every correspondent feels compelled to send details, and when he has no facts he does not scruple to send inventions. We had occasion to observe something of this four years ago. And, as if this were not enough, every «enterprising» newspaper feels itself authorized to retouch and augment the story, and to add its own comments and explanations, which only too frequently betray an ignorance of the subject that passes belief. One great fault lies in the employment of half-educated, badly trained young men, who are filled with the idea that audacity and «push» are the chief requisites of a good journalist. And, on many newspapers, the reporter who is «beaten» in getting the news, loses prestige, but no one ever hears of his incurring censure for a perversion of the truth in writing up a good story, or for a blunder in geography. In fact the newspapers of to-day, with a few honorable exceptions, put a premium on falsehood, on defective work, on sensationalism, and on tricky methods of work. They may not underrate truth and good work, but they esteem «enterprise» and «success» at a much higher value. Such a state of things cannot fail to cause incalculable harm. It vitiates public taste, it corrupts public morals, and it utterly debauches the press. To publish what the editor and his staff know to be false and misleading, rather than publish nothing at all, is pernicious in every sense of the word; and yet this is the principle on which most newspapers are now run. And as for the public, it reads everything, digests nothing, and in the end knows nothing. We know that the news of the day is untrustworthy and will undoubtedly be contradicted to-morrow, and yet we go on buying the papers and rendering the business profitable. And the more sensational and contradictory the news, the greater is our eagerness to patronize the fraudulent speculation.

ON Wednesday last Smalwy was thoroughly mystified by a telegram which stated that, according to the *Daily Chronicle*, «His Holiness Pope Leo XIII has declared that the Vatican will observe strict neutrality in relation to the Spanish-American war.» «I can't quite make it out,» observed Smalwy, with an unusual expression of anxious thought on his placid face, «for you see, we don't count the Pope among the temporal rulers in matters of this kind. He couldn't very well fit out hostile expeditions, nor could he shelter hostile fleets, nor provide money. Of course, he could give all his prayers to one side; but in that case would the other side consider it an unfriendly act? Or he might refuse his toe to American pilgrims, or he might excommunicate the Methodist President of the United States, or he might threaten the pugacious republic with his Swiss Guards. None of these things seem to furnish occasion for complaints of a breach of neutrality. Now, what does it mean! You see it is a month late, and that's puzzling also. What's occurred to stir His Holiness up at this late hour? Has it suddenly occurred to him that he has a very numerous flock on the other side of the Atlantic, and that they need prayers and consolation as well as the Spaniard, or has he found out all at once that there is no chance whatever for another Holy Alliance, and that «hands off!» is now the only recourse left to outsiders. I'm sure the Pope knows what he wants, but I'm blamed if I do!»

CONGRESS, which has been sitting for nearly a month, has done no legislative work whatever. Its time has all been consumed in squinting the two houses and in counting the votes cast at the presidential election. It will still take some days to complete the count of the votes. When this is finished, if the respective committees shall have reported on the petition for permission to try the congressmen accused of being implicated in the plot against the life of President Práxedes de M. Casto, considerable time will probably be consumed in the discussion of this question. Then there will probably be an attempt at impeachment, which will also consume a good deal of time. It is to be expected, then, that, as usual, the budget will be hurriedly voted, almost without discussion, at the end of the session.

OF THE 107 wars which have occurred during the last 1700 years only 2000 was preceded by a formal warning—that of France in the Franco-German war of 1870. In every other case hostilities were begun first, and a declaration was made afterwards. Hostile movements were made for over a month before Great Britain and France declared war against Russia in 1854. In many cases, like the seizure of Spanish vessels in 1804 and the seizure of the Danish fleet in 1807, Great Britain began hostilities before there was even a dispute on hand to disturb friendly relations. Dyer the historian says that, «Great Britain has always been accustomed to commence hostilities without a declaration of war. And other countries do precisely the same. These facts will do doubt serve to pacify the critics who are condemning the United States for commencing hostilities against Spain before publishing the formal declaration of war.»

ONE of our local contemporaries published a Havana telegram from New York on Wednesday that puzzled us more than usual. It said that news had been received in New York that «Sr. Paulo Kruger, Presidente da Republica Sul Africana»—definite in part and beautifully vague in parts—had demanded that provisions should be allowed to be landed at Manilla, but that Admiral Dewey had threatened to fire on any ship that attempted to do it. We asked ourselves, «Do we dream, do we doubt? Are things what they seem or are visions about? Have the United States a new foe man, and why has old Om Paul broke out?» Had Pretoria become a great sea-port or had rations got cheap on the Rand? The solution of the mystery came on Thursday, when «Sr. Paulo Kruger, Presidente da Republica Sul Africana» turned out to be Dr. Kruger, the German consul in Manilla, whose protest will be seen in our telegraphic columns. «A little learning is a dangerous thing.»

OUR English contemporary, we are delighted to see, has let us under a very unexpected obligation, and we are at a loss to know just how to return the compliment. We know, of course, that he didn't mean it, but that makes the compliment all the greater. It would seem that the *London Economist* has had the temerity to differ with the *Review*, and has quoted liberally from the *News* to sustain his point, and the *Review* has now done us the great favor to take the argument. We could not have arranged it better, if we had had the ordering of it ourselves. It is perhaps needless to say that the good opinion of *The Economist* is worth having, and our neighbor can always place us under an obligation by quoting them. Then, too, in repeating the stale and groundless charges against us which certain native papers have so fond of making, those of systematic hostility, unfairness, unpopularity, and all that, he makes the strange admission that we are filled with exultation because our apprehensions have come true! The *News* then has been a true prophet! We have spoken harshly, but we have spoken the truth! Thank you, colleague; we don't want anything better than that! He is a good friend who speaks the truth, unpleasant though it may be. If the *Review* makes as good a record, its editor will have no regrets to mix with his reflections.

«ONCE upon a time,» said Smalwy the other day, «I had occasion to speak rather plainly about the tricky and unbusinesslike practices of a rather important establishment. It had a great many employes and among them were a great many sine surs. There were jobbers and contractors living upon it; there were useless services and expenses attached to it; there were jobs and commissions on every side *en pence*; and, although its business was good and sound at bottom, its debt was beginning to grow dangerously large. I won't say how I became concerned in this matter, but it became my duty to express an opinion on the concern—and I did it conscientiously. The result was, as you may imagine, I was soon the worst abused man between sunrise and sunset. I was not only an enemy of the poor workman and of every industry which contributed to his support, but I was held up to public execration as a confirmed prevaricator, a drunkard, a common brawler, and a hopeless infidel. I believe they called me everything, but a fool. And they contravened everything but the plain statements I had felt compelled to make, and talked on every subject under the sun but the one which gave rise to the discussion. They even made the dogs snuff me! Of course the parasites were the loudest in their abuse, and they were silly enough to sometimes indirectly admit that I had said right. But, bless you, what good did it all do? They conversed, collared, and then those who had been honestly deceived, and really believed I had been doing them an injury, were good enough to admit I had been right. It's a curious world!»

## WILLIAM EWART GLADSTONE, THE FUNERAL, OBSERVES.

ON Wednesday morning last commenced the last sorrowful journey of the mortal remains of Great Britain's «Grand Old Man» from the home he lived in Hawarden Castle to the Westminster Hall in which he had won his death's triumph of tongue and mind. The coffin was conveyed from Chester to London by special train, which also conveyed his widow and family and many of his nearest friends. Those who have seen him pass over that route in life accompanied always by his venerable wife with her smiling, proud and happy face; who have seen at every stopping station the enthusiastic crowds, with bands playing and banners waving, crying frantically for a speech—for only a few words—from the great tribune who was their heart's idol, can picture with us the scenes of sorrow—and oh how sorrowful for his nearest and dearest communion in all his glory!—along the way. There is no need for lengthy telegrams or descriptive letters to impress the scenes on the mind. Those who have seen him pass along in life, know how he must have passed along in death.

Enston station was reached late in the afternoon, and the coffin was conveyed direct to the Great Hall of Westminster, which had been fitted as a mortuary chapel. Beneath that sumptuous hall stood for more than a generation the Hector of debates, the champion of the weak against the strong, and from his place in the House of Commons had with burning words on many a historic night moved the minds and hearts of millions. No more fitting place could have been chosen for the lying in state of the body of the greatest Briton of his time.

On Thursday and on Friday the public were admitted to view the corpse and pay their last homage to their dead leader, and the telegraph informs us that over half-a-million people passed before the catafalque on which the body was laid. At 9 o'clock on Saturday morning the old Abbey of Westminster was crowded to excess with the nobles of the British Empire and the representatives of foreign potentates and people. The body of the eminent statesman was transferred from Westminster Hall to the Abbey on a modest hearse, the pall bearers being the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, Lord Salisbury, Mr. Arthur J. Balfour, Sir William Harcourt and Lord Roseberry. The funeral service was simple in the extreme, but all the more touching on account of its very simplicity. The body was buried in the north transept of the Abbey by the side of Lord Beaconsfield, who was through life his greatest rival, and Gladstone sleeps his last mortal sleep surrounded by the mighty dead whose memories Great Britain delights to honour.

Throughout the United Kingdom funeral services were held in the churches without distinction of class or creed or party; and flags were flown at half mast on all official buildings.

## COFFEE NOTES

- Latest advices from foreign markets report an advance in coffee prices.
- There has been an increase in our coffee stock the past week because of the diminished sales.
- The protectionists in the United States have for the time prevented the imposition of an import duty on coffee.
- Some of the coffee trees in the vicinity of Araraquara, S. Paulo, are reported to have been slightly damaged by frost.
- The last coffee crop of São Manoel, São Paulo, amounted to 850,000 arrobas. The present crop is estimated at 150,000.

## PROVINCIAL NOTES

- The population of Desterro is estimated at 15,000.
- In the 1st district of Nietheroy there are 1,523 registered voters.
- It is stated that a shortage of 138,250\$ has been discovered in the government savings bank (caixa economica) at Bahia.
- A telegram of the 23d inst. from Porto Alegre says that the district judge of Conceição do Arroio has been murdered.
- Advices from Bahia state that the *secca* in the interior of that state is causing general discouragement among the people. The state government is adopting relief measures.
- Reports of the alleged drouth in the northern states continue to be received. Food products, it is stated, have become very scarce in some localities and are selling for fabulous prices.
- Rio Grande do Sul, says the *Republica* of Porto Alegre, continues under the sway of sanguinary anarchy. That journal contains an account of several crimes recently committed by castillistas.
- At a meeting held at Livramento on the 22d inst. the Rio Grande federalists organized a local executive committee. It was decided at this meeting to thank Gen. Menna Barreto for restraining the arbitrary, violent and sanguinary tendencies of the castillistas.



The postal receipts in the state of Ceará last year were 61,916,830, against 61,219,868 in 1896 and 59,545,539 in 1895.

A São Paulo telegram of the 23d says that a dynamite bomb had been thrown into the house of Dr. Euclio de Costa Carvalho, father of Dr. Adriano Carvalho, during the morning, but it only injured one man.

At Santos on the 23d inst. at 1 o'clock a.m. a dynamite bomb was thrown into the room in which Dr. Euclio de Carvalho was sleeping. Although the furniture of the room, including the bed, was very much damaged by the explosion, Dr. Euclio was not injured.

According to the Gazeta de Petropolis, the governor of the state of Rio de Janeiro has resolved to suspend the existing geographical survey of that state and dismiss the commission because of its excessive cost.

According to the Correio do Recife, of Jaboatão, São Paulo, the native Brazilian office holders in the village of Ribeirão are now in a minority. One alderman, the postmaster, the jailer, the administrator of the cemetery, the gravedigger, the street inspector (or roadmaster), the alihador (say "street surveyor") and the municipal schoolmaster are of Italian nationality.

S. PAULO ATHLETIC CLUB.

The match between the "Secretary's Eleven" and the "Treasurer's Eleven" was played in S. Paulo on May 22nd and resulted as follows:

TREASURER'S XI

Table listing players for Treasurer's XI: F. Florde, bowled Webster; J. Blomley, run out; C. Holland, bowled Webster; E. W. Theobald, bowled Sparkes; W. Jeffrey, bowled Mawson; M. B. Browne, bowled Mawson; A. Lamont, bowled Mawson; C. Miller, not out; L. Howe, bowled Webster; H. Kirkman, bowled Webster; E. Evell, bowled Mawson; Extras.

SECRETARY'S XI

Table listing players for Secretary's XI: E. G. Knight, c Evill, b Florde; J. S. Webster, c Jeffreys, bowled Florde; W. Holland, c Blomley, bowled Florde; C. Crompton, bowled Blomley; J. Wyatt, bowled Miller; J. Mawson, c Florde, b Blomley; F. Sparkes, bowled Kirkman; P. W. Crewe, c Jeffreys, b Miller; H. Oelbafen, caught & bowled Miller; F. Duarte, bowled Miller; A. Andrade, not out; Extras.

CRICKET AT SANTOS.

NIGGERS vs. WHITES.

This match was played at Santos on May 10th. The result was a win for the Whites by 85 runs. Barber, who is in very good form this season, took 6 wickets for 24 runs. The score was as follows:

NIGGERS.

Table listing Niggers players: Kealman, l. b. w. Barber; Tross, b. Routh; Broad, b. Barber; Miller, b. Barber; Burgos, c. Stock, b. Barber; Rule, b. Barber; Hunter, b. Stock; Vicini, b. Barber; Gepp, c. Lloyd, b. Barber; Thomson, run out; Wright, b. Routh; Cox, b. Routh; Gentle, not out; Extras.

WHITES.

Table listing Whites players: Fussell, b. Tross; Stock, b. Burgos; Routh, b. Kealman; Cross, retired; Barber, c. Thomson; Blackburn, c. Cox; Lloyd, c. Miller; Tweedie, b. Miller; Symons, b. Burgos; Standin, b. Miller; Wilson, b. Kealman; Stenhouse, b. Burgos; Dickson, c. Rule; Barton, not out; Seal, did not bat; Keel; Extras.

S. PAULO FACTS AND FANCIES.

If there be a paper to which I pin my faith in matters of fact as distinguished from fancy, it is the Brazilian Review. I am therefore somewhat bewildered when I see a statement in that statistical periodical to the effect that the British consul in Rio celebrated the Queen's 78th birthday on the 24th instant.

A few lines lower down the same paper says the 19th instant was kept as a holiday in Rio in honour of the Ascension of the Virgin, which he adds, is a regular institution. What Ascension — one asks — of what Virgin? Were not the Reviewer a person whose seriousness is above suspicion, one might almost imagine him to be palming off on us an extract from some private statistical quadro of his own.

The Estado de S. Paulo's correspondent telegraphs that the Rio legations and consulates hoisted flags on the Queen's birthday in commemoration of the Victoria de Turady. Well, I don't say they didn't; but how did they manage to avoid confusion as to which Victoria their flags were hoisted in honour of?

The same lightning correspondent says that on the 21st instant the ministro do exterior cabled authority to the Brazilian minister in London to offer pecunias to Queen Victoria (1) on the death of Mr. Gladstone. This, if true, was kindly meant, no doubt; but it is to be hoped that the Brazilian minister in London used his own discretion as to availing himself of the permission in question.

S. Paulo, 29th May, 1898.

RAILROAD NOTES

Some one is trying to obtain the judicial liquidation of the Oeste de Minas railway on account of an unpaid debt of a little over 32,000\$. Why doesn't the company pay the debt?

The Jornal do Commercio, of Juiz de Fora, says that the government of Minas Geraes is endeavoring to arrive at an agreement with Visconde de Guahy in regard to the Estrada de Ferro Espirito Santo and Minas.

At the Srocacia station on the Sorocaban railway, one of the employes, who is suspected of having been engaged for a whole year in robbing the safe, was, it is stated, caught in the act some days ago and shot by the station-master. Influential persons, it is added, are endeavoring to prevent the divulgence of the facts and the police delegate is reported to have tendered his resignation. The total amount of the robberies committed is said to be 155,000\$.

SHIPPING NOTES

The s.s. Mecas has been lost off Rangoon. 50 people were drowned in the disaster which was caused by a gale on the 26th.

According to the Noticia a telegram has been received stating that the Marietta and the Buffalo (ex-Nichbery, ex-Cud) were sighted off Para on the 23d inst.

A telegram from Kiel, Germany, announces the launch there of the Brazilian torpedo cruiser Timoy on the 26th inst. The ceremony of christening was performed by the wife of Dr. Cyro de Azevedo, the Brazilian minister in Berlin.

The director-general of public health has verified that a large quantity of spoiled wheat exists on the British ship Anglo-America, last, owing to some sickness having occurred on board during the voyage; it will be given free pratique next Sunday, but as no steamer will leave Montevideo that day, the passengers cannot arrive here till Tuesday morning, when they will land at the South Basin. — Times, Buenos Aires, May 18.

The passengers of the Pacific steamer Oravia were landed at Flores Island on Sunday last, owing to some sickness having occurred on board during the voyage; they will be given free pratique next Sunday, but as no steamer will leave Montevideo that day, the passengers cannot arrive here till Tuesday morning, when they will land at the South Basin. — Times, Buenos Aires, May 18.

The U. S. steamer Pennsylvania, of the Empire line, put into port yesterday, at last, owing to some sickness having occurred on board during the voyage. She is of 2497 tons, and left Philadelphia on April 9 bound for San Francisco. On April 12 and 13 and again on May 7 she encountered violent storms, the latter of which partially disabled her, so she has had to put in for repairs and coal. We believe there are some passengers for Klondyke on board. — Montevideo Times, May 18.

For the benefit of the captains in port, and others, we reproduce the following notice to mariners from The Chilean Times of May 7: —

NEW ROCK IN TALCAHUANO GULF.

Captain Sorenseu, of the steamer Cachapoi, reports that in doubling Quebra-olas rock, at a distance of from 1.5 to 2 cables, to take Quiquina channel, his vessel drawing 6.8 metres, he touched bottom almost to the north of the before-mentioned rock, a little before low water. The existence of this new danger has been ascertained by the dock authorities at Talcahuano, its position being a little under 2 cables to the N. 11° W. from Quebra-olas rock. It is advisable therefore to give the extremity

of the ridge starting from Tumbes painusula towards the NW, a wider offing than is customary, or approximately half a mile. English charts: 120, 126.

DISAPPEARANCE OF A BOOY.

The buoy on the Topize rock, Chacao strait, has disappeared. English charts: 1313, 1289; Chilean: 69.

NEW LIGHT.

The old light on Fortuna Point, Coquimbo bay, has been replaced by a new white light of the sixth order with 15 seconds flashes at intervals of five, and is visible at 10 miles. The new light has been erected at 150 metres to the N. 34° E. of the old one, on the rocks close to the shore and consists of a cylindrical vessel air-tight stands 1.1 metres above the ground and 27.4 above high water and it lights an arc of 213° comprised between the N. 42° E. and the S. 75° W. The old lighthouse and annexed building will be preserved in their present colour and aspect, with the exception of the lantern and cupola, which have been replaced by an iron roof painted red. English charts: 574, 1287.

BUENOS AIRES PORT SANITARY REGULATIONS.

The Sanitary Board has suspended the medical visit in the outer roads, and in future all vessels arriving can at once enter any port. The following is the resolution: —

1. All vessels arriving from clean ports will be visited in the Darsena or docks by the doctors of the sanitary department of the port, in the form laid down in the maritime health regulations.

2. Vessels which proceed from, or have called at Brazilian ports, will receive the visit of the health board doctors in the docks or Darsena in the months of May to September.

3. If the vessel does not bring any passengers suffering from exotic sickness, the first and second class passengers will be allowed to land at once. Third class passengers will be allowed to land after being inspected, if the vessel carries a sanitary inspector, passengers will be allowed to land the moment he has handed his report to the port doctor. The expenses of carrying the inspector are for account of the shipping company.

4. If the vessel arrives with persons suffering from exotic sickness, they will be disinfecting and isolated. First and second class passengers who can give their addresses, will be allowed to land once their clothes have been disinfected, and the third class passengers will be sent to Martin Garcia.

5. Cargo vessels, without passengers, will anchor at once wherever the port prefect may direct them, and in that definite place will receive the visit.

6. Vessels with passengers and immigrants, entering by the south channel, will lie up provisionally on the west side of the north entrance of the south dock to receive the health visit, the port prefect, the custom-house and the immigration department inspector, after which they can proceed direct to their berth.

7. Vessels entering by the north channel will lie up at the west side of the north entrance of Dock No. 4, where they will receive the visits until the warehouses in this dock are open to service.

8. Captains of vessels arriving for orders will receive the permit from the port prefect for the sole object of obtaining orders from their agents, the definite visit to the vessel being made in the port of destination.

LOCAL NOTES

The Paiz says that the South American Journal is an important newspaper of Buenos Aires.

On the 25th inst. the Argentine Republic celebrated the anniversary of its independence with a revolution in the province of Rioja.

The Tribuna says that on last Tuesday night burglars entered the department of industry and carried off two clocks and a bell.

The Liga Patriótica Española in this city expects to send this week to the Spanish government the sum of 40,000\$ contributed to assist in paying war expenses.

On 1st Wednesday an ensign reported to the commander of the police brigade on two policemen for flogging by order of an inspector two minors that had been arrested.

It is stated that Minister Krauel has asked to be placed on the retired list, and that the Emperor of Germany will appoint the Count of Arco Valley as his successor here.

The weather has been exceptionally cool and pleasant during the past week. If Rio could have such a temperature the year round, the climate would be simply perfect.

We are in receipt of a letter from sup-country which we would be very glad to use, but our correspondent neglected to send us his name. Will he kindly do so by return mail?

The minister of justice has requested the minister of marine to issue orders for receiving at Villegaignon arrested officers of the police brigade, since there is not room for more at Santa Cruz.

Dr. Prudente de Moraes Filho, who is his father's private secretary, draws a salary of 600\$ a month. The Debate says that this is a very moderate salary, since the President is authorized to pay 900\$.

Among the arrivals here yesterday on the R. M. S. Magdalena was that of Mr. W. J. Crummock, of the London and Brazilian Bank, who has been absent from Rio for a considerable length of time.

A German named Frederick Schmidt, aged 42 years, was found gravely ill in the Ponte da Saudade woods on the 23d inst., and was sent to the Misericordia by the police delegate of that district, but died on the road.

The protocol specifying certain modifications to the extradition treaty between Brazil and the United States was signed by the minister of foreign affairs, Gen. Dionysio Cerqueira, and Minister Bryan on Saturday last.

The chief of police has addressed a circular to his subordinates, calling their attention to the large number of robberies that have been recently committed in this city and inciting them to adopt more vigorous measures for the repression of crime.

The heavy rains followed by cool weather, which we have had the good fortune to experience during the last ten days, have made us feel that winter has at last come, and that yellow fever must go. The temperature is now delightful — just what the majority would like the year round.

From the description of the present situation in the new evening journal A Tribuna it appears that the editor labors under the impression that Marshal Floriano Peixoto still rules the country. The greater part of the description applies more appropriately to his administration than to that of President Prudente de Moraes.

On Saturday morning it was discovered that the chapel in Largo de Catumbly had been broken into and robbed. An inquiry developed the fact that the policemen on duty at that point were seen drinking with some suspicious-looking characters the evening before and were afterwards seen drunk and asleep in a low drinking place.

Among the arrivals from Europe yesterday we note that of Mr. Arthur S. Raikes, 1st secretary of the British legation at this capital, who has been home on leave. Mr. Raikes will assume charge of the legation here, which has been under the direction of Mr. Beaumont, 2nd secretary, since the departure of Minister Phipps.

"It is impossible," says the Tribuna, "that the life of the republic should be nothing more than the mutual gratification of the hatreds of the factions that seize the reins of government." Well, it really has been a little more than that. The factions, if they have persecuted their enemies, have also, it must be confessed, rewarded their friends.

The continued reconstruction of edifices in the city, replacing antiquated structures of one and two floors with others of greater height and better appearance, would seem to indicate that the proprietors are finding business easier, if not more profitable, than the most of us. In a brief time the supply will surely exceed the demand, and then we may expect a fall in rents.

The delay in the service of civil registry in this city has lately called for a recommendation that the offices for this purpose should remain open until 6 p. m. The practice of opening at 10 a. m. (which usually means 11) and closing at 3 p. m. has frequently caused serious inconvenience in burials, where it is sometimes most perilous to keep the body during the long interval between these brief official sessions.

The opposition journals are engaged in denouncing the arbitrary measures that from time to time have been adopted by the government, and the government journals reply by showing that similar crimes committed by the government of Marshal Floriano Peixoto were defended by members of the present opposition. This is right, but what is much more important is that the crimes shall not be repeated by the government of Campos Salles.

The Tribuna seems to think that Salvador de Mendonça's removal from Washington to Lisbon was a punishment for having bought the Cid. Well, we are unable to see anything wrong in that; but we really think it would be unjust to send him back to Washington on the pretext of having sold it. In handling Salvador we have always admired moderation and we should not make the slightest protest if the government decided to give him a rest.

In connection with the celebration of the Queen Victoria's birthday, there was a large gathering at the British Consulate-General, and the British shipping in port was appropriately bedecked. There was great enthusiasm among Englishmen and a general manifestation of respect from all nationalities, which seems to grow stronger with each year added to the good Queen's long and useful life. Mr. Wagstaff begs to tender his thanks to all who called on him on that day.

Complaints are becoming very bitter of the annoyances suffered from the street beggars, who are exhibiting their repulsive deformities and sores in the most frequented streets and at the tramway stations. It is becoming a veritable plague, to say nothing of the serious consequences which such exhibitions have upon sensitive ladies. It is worse than indifference to permit such persons to exhibit themselves in public places. For instance, there is a little girl at the Largo da Carioca who forces herself in among hurrying tramway passengers to beg for nickels. She is not only dirty, ragged and importunate, but she is covered with syphilitic sores, which it would be dangerous to touch by any chance. Such unfortunates are most dangerous, and should be at once sent to some hospital for treatment.



DEATH.

MCCARTHY.—On 23rd inst., at the residence of Rev. W. B. Bagby, D. D., Rua Paula Mattos 36, Crta., only and dearly beloved daughter of Rev. C. D. and Nellie MacCarthy, (late of Dublin), aged 16 months.

"Only good night Beloved, not farewell."

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

U. S. Consular Reports, April. This number contains an interesting list of reports, among which are several from South America. Special reports on "Wine in South America" are given, among which are included one on Rio de Janeiro by Consul General Townes, one on Bahia by Consul McDaniel, one on Pará by Consul Matthews, and one on Pernambuco by Consul Krause.

Revista Americana, Vol. I, No. 1. A new monthly publication under the direction of Sr. Ildefonso Corrêa, purely literary in character, well organized and printed, and equipped with an exceptionally good list of editors and contributors. The first number contains a portrait of Dr. Coelho Netto. The new review is sure to secure the approval of a large circle of readers, and will, we trust, have a long and useful life.

Revista de Jurisprudência, Vol. II, No. 7 (May). The present number of this important review is specially interesting because it contains the argument before the supreme court by Senator Ruy Barbosa on the question of martial law. It is an argument which has excited widespread attention, and its reproduction in the Revista will be generally appreciated. In addition to this, the review contains a discussion of appeals in criminal cases by Dr. Lima Drummond, historical notes on the penal code of 1890 by Dr. Baptista Pereira, various decisions of the supreme court, and a discussion of cases of general interest in the state and local courts.

BUSINESS NOTES

The Mercaderia Brasileira is exhibiting some handsome furniture which it has made for the official residence of the governor of Minas Gerais at Belo Horizonte.

According to recent Berlin advices Mr. Hugo Herold has written a noteworthy article published in the Neue Zürcher Zeitung, favoring the reported measures of the German merchants and navigation companies to increase German emigration to various parts of South America, particularly to southern Brazil and Argentina.

We were pleased to receive a visit yesterday from Mr. C. Aronson, the well-known Anglo-American optician, who has just returned to town from Campos. He reports business in Campos as flourishing, and tells us of a great festa there on account of the decision of the court which found only one of the two rival municipalities legal and invested that one with power. Mr. Aronson will be in town for some few days yet before he goes to São Paulo.

Our readers will be interested to know that Mr. J. F. Freitas has recently opened a new hotel. We took occasion to visit the premises a few days since, and we must say that a more comfortable, homelike hotel can not be found in this city. If we remember rightly, this was formerly the Barão do Quatrim palacete (120 Rua do Riachuelo) afterwards passing into the hands of Conde de Leopoldina. It is a roomy edifice, with a large beautifully kept garden, pleasant rooms, and every convenience a guest can desire. The hotel is certainly worth a visit.

The American newspapers are threatened with a paper famine. The daily output of white paper in the various mills is only 1,500 tons, whilst the daily consumption during the past month, owing to the sensational "extras" published by all the journals, has mounted up to 2,100 tons. The reserve stock is almost exhausted, and some of the papers are curbing their exuberance. We cannot help thinking that this, with the possibility involved by the famine, is the best thing that has happened to the Americans since war broke out.—Financial News.

The Pernambuco state legislature has passed a bill authorizing the governor to modify the contract with the Beberibe company for the supply of the city of Pernambuco with water. The bill provides that the water charges shall be paid at the current rate of exchange, and that the new arrangement shall enter into effect at once without awaiting legislative approval. It is also provided that when the financial situation improves and exchange rises above 12 pence, the company will furnish a larger supply of water, enlarge its district and increase the minimum supply for each consumer. The bill is exciting adverse criticism.

The Companhia Luz Stearica celebrated its fiftieth anniversary on the 20th inst. The company was founded by a Frenchman, Anatole Laroche, under the patronage of the eminent Brazilian Irênio Evangelista de Souza, afterwards known as Barão de Matã. The factory has been twice burned, but thanks to the protection extended to it by the state, it has continued in operation and thrived. Years ago we called attention to the fact that consumers of candles in every part of the country have had to pay higher prices for candles merely to protect this factory which was unable to meet even the actual consumption here in Rio de Janeiro.

The safe deposit established by the Banco União Ibero-Americana has gone into judicial liquidation, and is to be sold at auction to-day. Depositors were called upon to remove their deposits up to yesterday.

At Bahia on the 23rd inst., a piano made by a man named Feliciano Baptista was placed on exhibition and was examined by a large number of ladies and gentlemen. A comparison of this piano with the Plevel instrument is said to have resulted favorably to the former, which, it is asserted, can moreover be sold at a lower price than those of foreign make. In the construction of this piano Brazilian woods are used.

The question of the Prado sand is still attracting much attention at Bahia. At the instance of the solicitor of the republic, orders have been issued to prevent the clearing of the vessels Pirus Primoiro and Thernis loaded with 150 tons of this sand. The lessee, who obtained his concession with so much difficulty, finds himself opposed not only by the municipal authorities and influential personages in the state, but also by hostile influences here in Rio de Janeiro. It is very doubtful whether it is worth while to develop an industry under such conditions.

A company has been formed under the auspices of the Philadelphia Commercial Museum, with the object of opening in that city, in 1899, an exhibition of industrial products of the United States, in which will be shown the articles best suited for exportation, side by side with samples of European products which compete with them in the markets of the world. The exhibition, which is to be opened on May 10th next year, and is to last five months, will take place in fire-proof buildings erected on land provided by the city of Philadelphia, and extending over about twenty five acres. The principal objects of the exhibition are the following:—(1) To show foreign buyers the products suitable for export offered by American manufacturers; (2) to make known to manufacturers of the United States the goods which are offered in competition with theirs on the markets of the world; (3) to indicate to manufacturers how their articles should be packed and labelled for export trade; (4) to put American merchants and manufacturers in rapport with the principal buyers, merchants, and bankers of foreign countries.

The margin for profit on many classes of goods imported into Brazil has for some time been small, and to this fact we must probably ascribe the decision taken, during the year, by three British firms of long standing on the Rio market to discontinue business. It is noticeable, however, remarks our consul at Rio, in a report just issued, that while the number of British firms in Brazil tends to decrease, those of other nationalities are increasing. The explanation may partly be that merchants of other nationalities are contented with smaller profits than the British, while at the same time being supported by the home system better calculated to satisfy the commercial and industrial requirements, and to gratify the social particularities of the country. This question of a declining trade is one that according to an opinion expressed by a large British firm in Rio requires to be studied at home rather than out in Brazil. "We and we are best served as regards prices, quality, and time of delivery, and an increase of British trade with Brazil, as with any other country where there are no preferential duties, will, in our opinion, depend upon the ability of the manufacturers to compete favourably on these points with the manufacturers of other countries. We are not competent, as we have not sufficient data, to discuss the question which certain articles can be produced cheaper in one country than in another, but we cannot help thinking that an exhaustive inquiry into the matter in England would tend to show that rates of transport, both by rail and sea, trade-unionism, and strikes, are important factors in the question." Other importing houses write to our consul in the same strain; they all affirm that to develop British trade the charge must commence at this end—in England.—Textile Mercury, April 30.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Before congratulating ourselves on the recent rise in exchange, it is well to remember that it is not low exchange but fluctuating exchange that does harm.

According to the Tribuna it is reported on change that the government has taken £400,000 from the German bank, at 5 5/8 d per £1000 repayable in July.

A street rumor was current on the 26th that a well known Portuguese capitalist had lost 1,500,000 in recent speculations for a fall in exchange. Did he pay up?

The customs receipts at the port of Rio de Janeiro in the first four months of the present year amounted to 29,364,916\$70, against 32,759,927\$34 in the corresponding period of 1897.

In Sergipe the governor has made a reduction of 50,000 in public expenditure by suspending the publication of the official journal. That is much better than suspending opposition journals or the payment of interest on the public debt.

On the 26th the Tribunal de Contas approved two credits of £14,700 each for the payment of services on account of the construction of the torpedo-cruisers Tupy and Tanoya.

A London telegram of the 28th inst. says that the Statist of the preceding day and the Daily News of that morning had published articles on the proposed scheme relative to the public debt of Brazil.

The government has conceded a credit to the Rio custom-house of 57,751\$770 for the purpose of repaying the duties collected on materials imported for the construction of the new capital of Minas Gerais.

The amount produced by the export duty on cotton in Pernambuco has declined from 502,721\$799 in 1895-96 to 448,020\$360 in 1896-97 and to 121,780\$834 in the first half of 1897-98. More cotton is now consumed at the factories in the state; but this, says the governor, does not account for the whole of the decline.

The Jornal do Commercio of this morning states that its representative has visited the principal banks and many prominent business houses to obtain opinions in regard to the financial scheme now under discussion, who says that the result need not a single unfavorable comment. On the contrary the opinion is practically unanimous in its favor.

Smith says that, accepting the theory of *post hoc propter hoc*, he does not know whether the rise in exchange and in Brazilian foreign bonds should be attributed to the arrival of Campos Silles and expected arrival of Fleteo in Europe or to the appearance of the Tribuna and Alemdo in Rio de Janeiro. You say your money and you take your choice.

A correspondent of the Financial News, signing himself "John Harold," has been giving some rather startling information in regard to the causes for the decline in Brazilian exchange. This he ascribes to the increase in the public debt and the inflation of the currency, but the last item he credits to "the tutelage of United States financiers (Meyrink and Co.), backed up by the government." Mr. Harold should make sure of his facts before making such absurd statements.

A curious item appeared in a local journal on the 27th, which is said to have been taken from a letter received from Porto Alegre. It says:—The Brazilian engineers are taking charge of the Porto Alegre railway, and are ready, discharging all the Brazilian engineers. The state government, which is about to undertake various works for the development and improvement of the same, has taken over all the discharged persons, placing them on various commissions. For no wronging these works it has a surplus of over 10,000,000\$000. A reckless proposition of "public improvements" will very soon dissipate this surplus.

The London Financial News of May 4th says:—It is reported that the proposals tentatively made by the Brazilian government for a loan of £12,000,000 secured upon the customs duties and government rail-ways, have now been definitely rejected by the financial houses, and with whom negotiations were opened. This loan scheme represents probably the last attempt by Brazil to borrow money on this side. That the attempt should ever have been made is, perhaps, the best answer to those critics of the Financial News who constantly inform us that Brazil is perfectly solvent, is the wealthiest country in the world, and is not, as a matter of fact, in financial difficulties at all.

According to the last message of the governor of Lagos the years 1896 and 1897 all closed with deficits of which the aggregate total is 824,295\$592. The present year will also close with a deficit, and for 1899 the revenue is estimated at 1,756,754\$61 and the expenditure at 1,976,967\$756, the prospective deficit for the year being, consequently, 207,213\$895. The governor has borrowed 200,000\$ from the Banco da Republica, giving two notes of 100,000\$ each payable at the end of 4 months and bearing interest at the rate of 8% per annum. He recommends that funds shall be provided for redeeming the state bonds of 100,200 and 500 reis, of which the total amount is 500,000\$. He thinks that in the present crisis it will, therefore, be necessary to reduce expenditure.

The Jornal do Commercio claims to be informed that for some time the government has been negotiating with a person described as an "illustrious gentleman" whose name we need not at present state, in regard to a plan said to be proposed by London bankers for the payment of interest on its foreign bonds for three years by means of an issue of new bonds whose maximum amount is to be £10,000,000. These bonds are to bear 5% interest, and will be issued only when actually required, and at a price that is not stated, the respective sinking fund to be 1/2 1/2% per annum. They will be secured by a lien on the customs receipts at Rio de Janeiro as long as the sum thus produced is sufficient for the purpose. The government will bind itself to deposit in one or more banks in this city a sum in currency equivalent, at the rate of 18% per £100, to the amount of interest due. The money thus deposited cannot be withdrawn from the bank or banks for any purpose except the cancellation of the respective treasury notes or advance payments in London. Payments on account of the principal of the whole debt will be suspended for ten years. This plan, says the Jornal, is still subject to modification. Telegrams from London have since confirmed the fact that this proposal is under consideration.

In some circles the recent rise in exchange is attributed to the alleged plan for paying the interest on the foreign debt for three years by an issue of bonds. In these circles there is much complaint against the government, which, it is asserted, by allowing the transaction to be divulged to some speculators in exchange while concealing it from others, has caused heavy losses. One speculator, it is stated, has lost 1,500,000\$.

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, May 30th, 1898

Table with 2 columns: Item and Value. Includes Par value of the Brazilian milreis (\$1000), Bank rate of exchange, official, on London today, Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (gold), Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (paper), Present value of the Brazilian mil reis in U. S. coin at \$180 per £, Value of \$100 (\$180 per £) str. in Brazilian currency (paper), Value of £1 sterling.

EXCHANGE.

May 23.—The official rate of 6 1/2 p milreis on London was general at opening time, but after an hour or so the Brazilian banks, the Banque Française and the London & Brazilian Plate banks rose to 6 3/4 d, and the London & River Plate banks to 6 1/2 d, further increased to 6 3/4 d in the afternoon. Business in bank paper was done at 6 1/2 d. The market for private paper was at 6 1/2 d, but later the banks could not buy at 6 1/2 d, and quotations rose until business was done at 6 3/4 d. The banks then imposed conditions for time paper, and declined to draw for prompt delivery, and in the afternoon there was some demand for bills outside of the bank. The market closed well sustained, with bills at 6 1/2 d, and private paper at 6 3/4 d. The business of the day was done at 6 1/2 d. The value of the paper milreis rose from 22 to 22 1/2 reis gold.

May 24.—The rate of exchange was 6 3/4 d on London in all the banks, and the London & Brazilian bank maintained that rate throughout the day, but the other banks in the course of the morning advanced to 6 1/2 d, which was maintained by the London & River Plate banks. Business was done in bank bills at 6 1/2 d. The first transactions in private paper were made at 6 3/4 d, at which price there were some sales, but following the rise in the official rate quotations went up to 6 3/4 d. The market was very quiet, and the demand for bills was being greater than the supply, rates rising at 5 1/2 d, for bank paper and at 6 1/2 d for private paper, with bills at 6 1/2 d. But towards closing the market was done with renewed confidence and the day finished with bank paper at 6 1/2 d, and private paper at 6 3/4 d to 7 d. The official value of the milreis was from 22 to 22 1/2 reis gold. The foreign exchange as compared with the same day of last year was:

Table with 2 columns: Location and Rate. Includes London, Paris, Hamburg, New York, Rio de Janeiro.

May 25.—The opening rate of all the banks to-day was 6 1/2 d on London, but the Banque Française was the only one that kept it throughout the day. The London & Brazilian bank opened at 6 3/4 d, and the Banque Française rose to 6 3/4 d, and the London & River Plate banks quoted 6 1/2 d during the afternoon. Business in bank paper was done at 6 3/4 d. There was some hesitancy in the market during the morning, but business was freely done in private paper, and the market closing with bank bills from 6 1/2 d to 6 3/4 d, and private paper at 6 3/4 d. The paper milreis was worth from 22 to 22 1/2 reis gold.

May 26.—The official rate of 6 3/4 d on London was general when the market opened, with the exception of the London & Brazilian bank which put out a rate of 6 1/2 d for a short time, but afterwards changed to the general rate. In the course of the day the London & River Plate and the Banque Française put out four different rates, varying from 6 1/2 d to 6 3/4 d, and the London & River Plate banks quoted 6 1/2 d during the afternoon. Business in bank paper was done at 6 3/4 d, and the market closing with bank bills from 6 1/2 d to 6 3/4 d, and private paper at 6 3/4 d. The paper milreis was worth from 22 to 22 1/2 reis gold.

May 27.—The Banque Française opened with a rate of 6 1/2 d on London, which it soon after changed to 6 3/4 d, the general rate of the other foreign banks, which however was only maintained for a short while. The banks put out as many as four different rates in the course of the day, varying from 5 3/4 d to 7 1/2 d, at which latter rate the market closed. The market was very firm at the beginning, business being reported in bank paper at 7 1/2 d and in private paper at 7 1/2 d. But before noon there was a noticeable fall and private paper ran on 5 3/4 d. For bank bills and private paper found no buyers under 7 1/2 d. The market was very quiet throughout the afternoon, but at closing time the market became more excited. The closing prices were bank paper from 7 1/2 d to 7 3/4 d, and private paper from 7 1/2 d to 7 3/4 d. The moment of the day was very animated, but banks excited large deposits against their accounts. The official value of the milreis during the day was from 22 to 22 1/2 reis gold.

May 28.—The general official rate on London when the banks opened was 6 3/4 d, which was maintained throughout the day, but the London & River Plate bank put out a rate of 6 1/2 d. The market was calmer after the rate of 6 1/2 d. The market was very quiet throughout the day, but at closing time the market became more excited. The closing prices were bank paper from 6 1/2 d to 6 3/4 d, and private paper from 6 1/2 d to 6 3/4 d. The moment of the day was very animated, but banks excited large deposits against their accounts. The official value of the milreis during the day was from 22 to 22 1/2 reis gold.



MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 30th May, 1898.

Exports.

Coffee.—The steady rise in the money market has had a serious influence on the transactions in the local coffee market during the past week. The shippers finding their calculations considerably upset there, the transactions of the week have been estimated at 22,000 bags sold as against 15,000 bags received and 15,000 shipped. The factors showed themselves firm when the market opened on Monday, they asking from 15.00 to 15.50 per arroba for No. 7 type, and the quotations of the bags reserving from 15.00 to 15.50. The exporters refused to make any offers, and no business was done at the end of the day, the market here closing nominal. The foreign markets generally seemed to be in a state of depression, and here closing nominal. The New York market opened with a fall and the Havre market had difficulty in sustaining the slight rise of Saturday. The speculative state of the market was again apparent on Tuesday as the American shippers did not put in an appearance. The business done here consisted of 2,000 bags over the preceding week, which made a surplus of 7,000 bags. The preceding week's stock, yet there was a falling off in the visible supply. Tuesday's business was absolutely nil in our market as between shippers and packers, and in the small transactions between packers and factors the ruling price was 15.00 per arroba for type No. 7. The New York market suffered a slight fall but the other foreign markets were unchanged. There was no change in the conditions of the market on Thursday. The foreign markets are evidently doubtful that the rise in the paper money is built on firm foundations, and renewed stir in coffee is not considered immediately likely, and the consuming centers have as much interest in maintaining prices as our producers have. The few negotiations between factors and packers were done at 15.00 to 15.50 the arroba. The Santos market is reported as paralyzed. On Friday, the same state of things still continued. Very little business was done, and that between factors and packers was arranged from 15.00 to 15.50. The packers felt it would not do to force business, but held themselves open to receive reasonable offers. The shippers were, however, anxious to buy at too low a price for general consideration. The New York market rose from 15.00 to 15.50, but the European markets showed no disposition to change.

Business with exporters remained at a standstill on Saturday. The prices arranged between packers and factors were from 15.00 to 15.50 per arroba for No. 7, but exporters were not immediately likely to accept these quotations, and their offers were not accepted. Prices rose in the New York market, and a tendency to rise was also shown in Europe.

The shipments since our last report have been: 18,750 bags for the United States 8,610 " " Europe 171 " " Cape of Good Hope 171 " " India, Ceylon, etc. 1,250 " " Coastwise 28,876 bags.

The vessels sailed with coffee are: United States: May 22 New York Br str Buffon 3 bags 28 do Ger str Bellona 28,390 28 do Baltimore Amer lug Dows 3,000

Europe: May 21 Hamburg Rstr Montevideo 4,276 21 Genoa Rstr St. Marg 6,174 21 Genoa Rstr Sempron 6,174 20 Marseilles Br str Aquitaine 2,632 20 Hamburg Frstr Mendocino 5,304

Ethiopia: May 21 River Plate Frstr Portugal 1,020 26 Valparaiso Br str Ordlana 1,783 Coastwise various steamers 1,783 The receipts for the past week were 49,007 bags, against 53,340 bags for the previous week, and 56,365 bags for the week before.

Brokers' quotations, according to New-York types were the following: No. 6... May 21 14.50-15.00 No. 7... do 14.50-15.00 No. 8... do 14.50-15.00 No. 9... do 14.50-15.00

The stock in all hands was estimated this morning at 151,500 bags, against 157,875 bags ago. At Santos the stock is reported at 230,000 bags.

Daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro

Table with columns for Stock in Santos, Receipts, Shipments, and various coffee types (No. 6, 7, 8, 9) with dates from May 21 to May 27.

Imports.

Flour.—During the week, the following shipments have been received: ex 14,100 bags from River Plate, 4,150 bags, ex 4,000 from do, 450 " ex Glad Tidings from Baltimore, 6,500 barrels.

There was a decided fall in prices all round during the past few days, owing partly to the rise in the value of our currency here, but much more to the fall in River Plate flour which has caused the American market to follow suit to a very great extent. The local quotations we have been able to obtain are as follows: Trieste... nominal, Richmond Ist... 69,000-70,000 nominal, Baltimore Ist... 67,000-69,000 nominal, do 2nd... 67,000-69,000 nominal, Western Interior... 67,000-69,000 nominal, River Plate... 67,000-69,000 nominal, Local Mills... 68,000-70,000 nominal.

Coffee.—Some fairly large consignments have come to hand. The Mexico from Halifax brought 2,420 tubs, 29 cases and 85 half cases. The German steamer Detero brought 150 cases from Hamburg, and the S. S. Cutra landed 605 cases from the same port. The prices for tubs ruled from 45.00 to 65.00, and for cases from 65.00 to 85.00.

Leather.—20 kegs and 110 records were received ex 2,200 kegs from New York, and the Glad Tidings brought 2,200 kegs from Baltimore. There has been a fall in prices during the week, the American produce fetching from 95 reis to 150 per pound, and the native article being nominal.

Pork.—There is no change in values to be recorded. Brazilian pork runs from 15.00 to 25.00 per kilo, and American from 15.00 to 25.00 per pound. The receipts of the week were 200 kegs and 20 half kegs from New York, ex Glad Tidings, and 200 kegs from more by the Glad Tidings.

Wool.—The receipts have been nil, but the market is very firm and prices still continue to rise slowly being now from 55.00 to 58.00.

White Pine.—The S. S. Galileo brought 100 pieces from New York, and the market is very firm, the price remain firm at last week's quotation, the last sale having been at 200 reis per foot.

Swedish Pine.—We are unable to trace any movement whatever having taken place.

Kerosene.—The ruling rates are those of last week, viz. 15.00 to 15.50 according to quantity. During the week 10,000 cases were received from New York per S. S. Galileo.

Turpentine.—No receipts have been reported, but the market is very firm and prices still continue to rise slowly being now from 55.00 to 58.00.

Rosin.—Light grades are still quoted from 35.00 to 45.00, and dark grades from 25.00 to 35.00, but no further additions to stock have been made during the past seven days.

Cement.—Only nominal prices are quoted, and receipts have been nil.

Indian Corn.—Following the fall in wheat and wheaten flour there has been a fall also in Indian Corn. The Phoenix brought 200 bags from the River Plate, but from 12.00 to 13.00 per bag were the best prices obtainable.

Wheat.—There have been no receipts or change in price, which rules at 75.00 per bag for both imported grain and the produce of the local mills.

Wheat No. 1.—Receipts. The 2,000 bales which arrived in the previous week did not command as high a price as given in our last report, 153 to 155 reis per kilo being now the market value.

Cash.—No fresh arrivals have added to stock in hand this week. The Agita and Edith chronicled last week's receipts from Florianopolis.

Rum.—Coasting vessels brought 600 cases of rum and 100 kegs and 40 pipes of alcohol within the past few days. No alteration has taken place in the different values which run as under: Pernambuco and Maceio... 200,000-250,000 Bahia and Aracaju... 200,000-250,000 Sao Paulo... 200,000-250,000 Angra and Paraty... 200,000-250,000 Paraty... 200,000-250,000 Alcohol of 50% deg... 350,000-400,000 Alcohol of 40% deg... 400,000-450,000

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table listing arrivals of foreign vessels including Montevideo, Halifax, Florianopolis, and others with dates and agents.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table listing departures of foreign vessels including Bahia, West Bay, and others with dates and agents.

Vessels Afloat & Chartered for Rio

Table listing vessels afloat and chartered for Rio, including Anzonia, Argentina, and others with dates and destinations.

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

Arrivals of foreign steamers.

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Departures of foreign steamers.

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

Foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, May 29th, 1898.

Table listing foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro with columns for Name, Tons, Arrived, From, and Consigners.

Shipping News.

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Table listing vessels afloat and chartered for Rio, including Anzonia, Argentina, and others with dates and destinations.

STOCKS AND SHARES

Sales of Stocks and Shares.

Table listing sales of stocks and shares including Apolices, Republica, and others with prices.

Arrivals of foreign steamers.

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

Departures of foreign steamers.

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Table listing vessels afloat and chartered for Rio, including Anzonia, Argentina, and others with dates and destinations.

SATURDAY'S QUOTATIONS.—S. PAULO.

Table listing Saturday's quotations in S. Paulo, including Banco Commercio e Agricola, Credito Real da Carteira, and others with prices.

Last Quotations of Stocks and Bonds --- May 30th

Circulation		Public Funds.	
262,133,000\$	Stock 5% currency (apólice).....	850,000—	860,000
102,638,000	Bonds of 1888.....	810,000—	845,000
24,655,000	Stock 4% (gold), converted.....	1,050,000—	1,054,000
11,581,500	Gold Loan, 1888, 6%.....	—	—7,500,000
24,670,000	Do do 1879, 4 1/2%.....	—	—2,800,000
18,350,000	Do do 1889, 4%.....	1,400,000—	—
17,500,000	State of Espirito Santo.....	—	—720,000
10,030,000	.. of Minas Geraes, 5%.....	740,000—	—
85,620,000	.. do .. do ..	—	—
4,000,000	.. of Rio de Janeiro, 5%.....	950,000—	—
24,327,000	Emprestimo Municipal.....	148,000—	—

Capital	Banks	Par	Last div.
20,000,000\$	Commercial.....	200\$	8\$000— Jan. 08
20,000,000	Commercial.....	200	5,000— Jan. 08
24,000,000	Commercial.....	200	3,200— Jan. 08
16,000,000	do 2nd series.....	200	—
20,000,000	Construtor.....	200	2,000— Jan. 06
20,000,000	do 2nd series.....	200	6,000— Jan. 08
3,500,000	Lavoura e Commercio.....	100	3,000— Jan. 08
117,012,000	Nacional Brasileiro.....	200	4,000— Jan. 07
20,000,000	Republica do Brazil.....	200	6,000— Jan. 08
	Rural e Hypothecario.....	200	9,000— Jan. 08
	do 2nd series.....	100	4,500— Jan. 08

Capital	Railways	Par	Last div.
5,600,000\$	Caravelas a Aymorés.....	180\$	—
110,000,000	Leopoldina.....	200	65,700— 7,250
16,000,000	Muzambinho.....	100	—
62,000,000	Oeste de Minas.....	200	—
	do 2nd series.....	200	—
24,000,000	S. Paulo-Rio Grande.....	200	—
70,000,000	União Sorocabana-Hauma.....	200	40,000— 47,000
	do 2nd series.....	40	—
42,000,000	Vição Ferrer Sapucahy.....	200	—

Capital	Tramways	Par	Last div.
14,000,000\$	Jardim Botânico.....	200\$	— Jan. 08
12,000,000	S. Christovão.....	200	— Jan. 08

Capital	Mills	Par	Last div.
10,000,000\$	Alliança.....	200\$	— Sept. 97
6,000,000	Brazil Industrial.....	200	— Feb. 98
4,000,000	Carica.....	200	10,000— Jan. 98
6,000,000	Confiança Industrial.....	200	10,000— Aug. 98
500,000	D. Isabel.....	200	20,000— Jan. 98
1,200,000	Industrial Mineira.....	200	10,000— Feb. 98
1,500,000	Manoelina Fluminense.....	200	9,000— Feb. 98
1,000,000	Petropolitana.....	200	8,000— Mar. 98
1,000,000	S. Pedro de Alcântara.....	40	— Jan. 08
500,000	Santa Luzia.....	200	— Jan. 98

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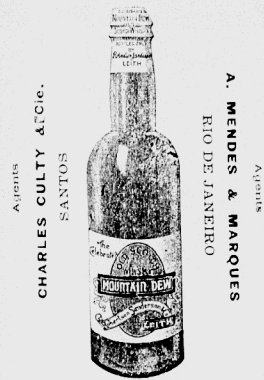
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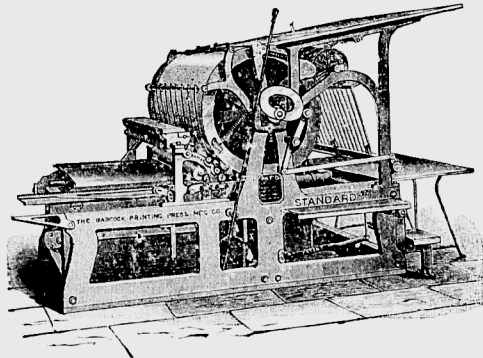
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This paper is now in its 25th year, having originally been published as *The South American Mail* and *The British and American Mail*. It assumed its present title at the beginning of April, 1879, when it was published three times a month. From a tri-monthly it has been changed to a weekly publication, and from four pages it has been increased to twelve.

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