

# THE RIO NEWS.

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Vol. XXIV.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 7TH, 1898

NUMBER 23

**WILSON, SONS & CO.**  
(LIMITED)  
2, RUA DE S. PEDRO,  
RIO DE JANEIRO.

AGENTS OF THE  
*Pacific Steam Navigation Company*  
*Shaw, Savill & Albion Co., Ltd.*  
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Having large workshops and efficient plant are in a position to undertake repairs of all descriptions to ships and machinery

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Coal.—Large stocks of the best Cardiff steam Coal always kept in Rio depot on Conceição Island.

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Establishments: Wilson, Sons & Co. Limited, London, Cardiff, St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Rio, Bahia, Pernambuco, Santos, S. Paulo, Montevideo, Buenos Aires and La Plata.

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Sole agents for the Portland Cement manufactured by J. B. White & Brothers, London, England.  
Dealers in all classes of merchandise from Europe and the United States, as Importers, Commission Merchants and Consignees.

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**POOGK & Co.,** Rio Grande do Sul (Havana Cigars)  
BAVARIA BEER from the  
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Price: 12000 per Dozen without bottles.

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CONTRACTOR TO H. B. M.'S SHIPS ETC., ETC.  
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Shipping Grocer and General dealer.  
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These locomotive engines are adapted to every variety of service, and are built accurately to standard gauges and templates. Like parts of different engines of same class perfectly interchangeable.

Passenger and Freight Locomotives, Mine Locomotives, Narrow Gauge Locomotives, Steam Street Cars, etc., etc.  
Electric Locomotives and Plant for Electric Railways by the Baldwin Westinghouse Combination.  
All work thoroughly guaranteed.  
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Every description of Passenger Cars for broad and narrow gauge Railways.  
Special attention given to the Sectional Construction of Carriages for shipment to Foreign Railways.  
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**WESTINGHOUSE AUTOMATIC BRAKE**

The Westinghouse Automatic Brake is now in use on 25,000 locomotives and over 500,000 freight cars, besides in general use on passenger cars.  
The Westinghouse Air Brake Co. are prepared to fill orders for one to one thousand sets of Air Brakes for Freight Cars at one hour's notice.  
For further information apply to their Sole representatives in Brazil:  
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Exporters of Bordeaux Wines  
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Exporters of Cognac  
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**MURRAY'S FLUID MAGNESIA**  
The standard preventive against the perils of a tropical climate, counteracting the effects of excessive heat and normalising the functions of the stomach, intestines, liver, and kidneys. Cures head-aches, acidity of the stomach, biliousness, gout and rheumatism in its less acute forms. Mixed with their milk, it prevents bowel troubles with children. It is also a valuable relief for women *en route*. Pleasant and refreshing, it can be taken freely as a beverage, and is the only alkaline draught that forms no dangerous deposits in the stomach, intestines and bladder.  
For this important contribution to medical science and practice, Her Britannic Majesty conferred the honor of knighthood upon its inventor, Sir James Murray, M. D. His signature, written with green ink, is found upon the label of every genuine bottle.  
Price, in all pharmacies.  
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The best material used and all work guaranteed.  
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PHENIX FIRE OFFICE. Established 1782. Authorized by Imperial Decree No. 8,057 of March 24th, 1884. Insures against risk of fire, houses, goods and mer...

G. C. Anderson, Agent.

2, Rua General Camara—1st floor.

This company has just issued in London an Insurance policy for the Atchison Topoka and Santa Fé Railway Company, United States of America, for the amount of \$1,750,156.00 (£3,620,885), having received the respective premium amounting to \$169,103.00 (£35,250).

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

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Fire and Marine.

Capital .. £2,500,000

Agents for the Republic of Brazil:

Walter Block & Co.

No. 115, Rua da Quitanda.

THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

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

Agent in Rio de Janeiro:

G. C. Anderson.

2, Rua General Camara—1st floor.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

LONDON AND LIVERPOOL

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

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

John Moore & Co. agents.

No. 8, Rua da Candelaria.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Capital (fully subscribed) ..... £2,117,500 Reserve fund ..... 676,355

Agents in Rio de Janeiro:

Edward Ashworth & Co.

No. 50, Rua 19 de Março.

BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY L.D.

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

Agent: P. E. Swanwick.

87, Rua 19 de Março—2nd floor.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro:

Youle & Co.

No. 38, Rua 19 de Março.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co. Ltd.

Total funds on 31st Dec. 1896 ... £ 12,954,532 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 to São Paulo at 5 a. m. and 9 p. m.

Cachambou and Lambaré: Central Railway (São Paulo express) to Greiro, thence by Minas and Rio Railway to destination Juiz de Fora, Barbacena, Ouro Preto, etc.

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

Petropolis: Barra leaves Petropolis at 4 p. m., daily, except Sundays and holidays, to connect with train at Mauá. Passenger train leaves S. Francisco Xier station Central Railway at 7.15 a. m. and 8.15 p. m.

Nova Friburgo: Barra leaves the Praça das Marinhãs at 5.30 a. m., daily and at 3 p. m. on Saturdays, to connect with the Co. Paulista Railway at Santa Anita de Maravilha.

Corcovado: Regular trains, week days, leave St. Rua Come Velho, Laranjeiras, at 8.11 a. m. and 2.20 p. m., returning leave the summit at 7.30 and 9.30 a. m., and 1.40 and 7 p. m.

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

Official Directory

U. S. LEGATION.—Petropolis. Charles Page Bryan Minister.

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

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 60, Rua 19 de Março. EDWEN SEIBER, Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Tauborah (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, 10 o'clock, in the Methodist Episcopal Church (Kilby) 19th to 20th Streets. Baptisms and Marriages at times to be arranged with the Chaplain.

IRVINE CRAWSHAW, M.A., British Chaplain.

IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Largo de S. Joaquim, No. 174.—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays. Prayer meeting at 10 a. m.; Worship at 11 a. m.; Biblical class to study the Scriptures, at 5 afternoon. Gospel preaching at 6 1/2 p. m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study and preaching at 7 p. m.

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Cattede. English service at 12 a. m. Sundays. Prayer meeting service Thursday, 7.30 p. m. Portuguese services at 10 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sundays: 7 p. m. Wednesdays.—E. A. TILLY, Pastor. Sunday School 11 a. m., at Fabrica Carbona, Sundays, 11 a. m. and 4 p. m. Rev. FRANK WELDRICKER.

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

ALVARO E. DOS REIS, Pastor.

Residence: Rua Petropolis, 32.

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

W. B. HADBY, Pastor.

Caixa 352.

IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIACHELHO.—No. 254, Rua D. Anna Nery, Estação do Riachuelo. Services, Sundays, 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Wednesdays, 9 p. m. FRANKLIN H. NASCIMENTO, Pastor.

Primary school in the church building.

Professional Directory

Dr. William Freud ick Eisenlohr, German Physician. Office: 79, Rua General Camara. Consulting hours from 12 to 3 p. m.

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

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

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

Miscellaneous.

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

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

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING ROOM. 31, Rua Gonçalves Dias.—Open from noon to 6 p. m. For terms apply to Librarian.

RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION.—Rest and Reading Room, 10, Rua Camerino (formerly Imperatriz), 3rd floor; W. J. LEMAY, Missionary. Gifts for books, magazines, papers, etc., also of left-off clothing, will be gratefully received at the Mission, or at No. 27, Candelaria.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—No. 31, Rua da Quitanda, 2nd floor. Rooms open from 6.30 to 10 o'clock p. m. Secretary's office hours from noon to 4 o'clock p. m. Nicolson, Rodrigues, President; Thomas L. da Costa, General Secretary; R. A. W. Sloan, Hon. Treasurer.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The imports of coal into Uruguay amount to about 230,000 tons a year.

—According to a recent report Chili ranks first in South America as a wine producer, and Argentina second. Chili has about 100,000 hectares planted with vines, from which the output is about 2,000,000 hectolitres of wine. Argentina has about 30,000 hectares under cultivation, from which the product is about 800,000 hectolitres, half of which is from the province of Mendoza. Grape cultivation in Argentina began as far back as 1598.

—The Buenos Aires live stock markets are in a very bad condition, prices continuing to fall for both cattle and sheep. The export market is bad in both branches, and we do not look for any improvement for the present. We therefore recommend estancieros not to send in their animals at present time, as there is no prospect of an improvement for the month.

—The Pull Mall Gazette is glad to see that Mr. Marks elicited from Mr. Balfoer, in the House, a statement that the Argentine government against the suggestion of the British insurance companies should be compelled to deposit as security certain Argentine bonds, which were unsaleable in the ordinary course, and were in fact, expressly created for the purpose. The action of the Argentine government simply amounted, as the question hinted, to obtaining forced loans from the insurance companies, and we are glad to see that the executive has retired from an unenviable position. What with American life offices doing English business offering free loans to the United States government, and South American countries demanding much the same from our own offices, the insured are likely to cost the companies a pretty penny by being worried into an early grave through fears as to the financial position of their offices.

—A redeeming feature of the Argentine policeman is the respect which he pays to a Top Hat, a respect which is as gratifying as it is useful to the person who otherwise is not in the habit of receiving it in any occupying quarters. The Top Hat is not the usual head gear in this country even among eminently respectable inhabitants, and it must be this fact that probably induces the policeman to believe that any well dressed man mounting a brilliant Silk Hat must be a person of importance, and as such to be saluted and treated with respect. If for no other reason, that of passing one quickly and easily through a crowd, the Top Hat is worthy of being donned on a big day like our toes being mercilessly trodden on by our boots, and one being generally maltreated, have seen a person with far less title to a policeman's salute, pass rapidly and safely through the crowd, solely because his hat was crowned with a shining Top Hat. We feel quite sure that had he not been this symbol of authority and respectability—in the policeman's eyes—he would in all probability have been chivied across the road and into an uncomfortable corner by the same gentleman in blue who so cheerfully acknowledged the power of the Hat, when it is silk and shiny.—Review, Buenos Aires.

—Not many years ago the possibility of shipping eggs from Australia with any likelihood of their reaching England except in a decomposed condition would have been ridiculed as utterly unworthy of consideration. Today the eggs arrive in such first-class condition that they pass as new laid. This has been rendered possible by the universal employment of refrigerating apparatus on shipboard. The eggs, while still perfectly fresh, are forwarded by the Australian poultry keepers to the cold store, and are shipped to England at the time when eggs are scarce, and consequently at their dearest. Many thousands of dozens, packed in boxes with cardboard divisions, filled up with dry pea husks, are now forwarded to Great Britain from November to January. In a recent consignment the local price of the eggs at the time of shipping was fivepence-halfpenny per dozen, the freight and packing cost about threepence per dozen, and they realized some of which at least, it is asserted, could have been manufactured here, of equally good quality, and at very much lower prices. Saddles in particular, one might think, should cost less here than in Europe: yet 8000 have been ordered, in spite of the fact that this country supplies both Brazil and Uruguay with saddles for both army and police. It is not only fair that the home producers should get the preference, other things being equal, but it is illegal for the war office to follow any other course. If the figures placed before it by the Industrial Union are correct, and this can easily be tested, the war office must stand convicted of gross ignorance, or something worse. It is really high time that the leather industry in

this country should assume a better position than it has hitherto occupied. There has been an impression that home-tanned leather could not compete in quality with the imported article: if it is not so it ought to be known to the public and to the war office, and Sr. Martinez Campos will have done the country a service if he succeeds in proving his position. Whether the protectionist position be the best or not, we are irrevocably committed to it; and the system ought to have fair play. It is expensive in any case; this we know, but it need not be uselessly expensive.—Review, Buenos Aires.

—A Rio de Janeiro telegram says that the Brazilians there are greatly disgusted with the insulting caricatures of the journal Don Quixote, which is published in Buenos Aires. We are not surprised to hear it, and quite glad, almost ever since the Cuban question began, this paper has been publishing a series of the grossest insults, first towards the North Americans, and now towards the Brazilians merely because they are friendly with the North Americans. Its pictures are for the most part coarse, frequently indecent, and quite devoid of wit, having no further intention than to insult and wound, and their exhibition in the shop windows is an offence to the public and to good taste, which unfortunately is to be seen here as often as in Buenos Aires. The Argentine authorities would do well to give it a strong hint that it is abusing the liberty of the press, as indeed it is. It pretends to be an Argentine journal, yet constantly insults people with whom Argentina is friendly. The secret of the matter is that, like several other River Plate journals, it is controlled by Spanish influences, and consequently converted into an agent for the propaganda of Spanish quarrels. Very similar remarks may be applied to the Guerrillero Español, another paper published in Buenos Aires, the cartoons of which, if less coarse than those of Don Quixote, are not less insulting. Not merely the North Americans but all the residents in the River Plate have grounds for strong complaint against these publications which endeavour to drag these countries into a quarrel in which they have no concern. It is a pity they cannot be subdued or suppressed.—Times, Montevideo.

To this we would add, that the favorite subject of caricature is Christ on the Cross adapted politically.

—An Irish priest had labored hard with one of his flock to induce him to give up whiskey. 'I tell you, Michael,' said the priest, 'whiskey is your worst enemy, and you should keep as far away from it as you can.' 'Me enemy, is it, Father?' responded Michael, 'and it was your Rivergence's self that was telling us in the pulpit only last Sunday to love our enemies!' 'So I was, Michael,' rejoined the priest, 'but I didn't tell you to swallow them.'—Sacred Heart Review.

—Dr. Borckgrevinck announces his intention of starting on his expedition for the discovery of the South Pole in July next, in the Southern Cross which has been specially constructed for the purpose by the builders of the Fram, the vessel in which Nansen sailed for the Arctic seas. The expedition will consist of 32 members, all scientists, who will take 65 Siberian dogs with them. Dr. Borckgrevinck hopes in two years to solve the problem which has occupied the scientific world for the last half century.

—SLOWLY but irresistibly, Germany's sea commerce and merchant service are approaching those of England, and will soon surpass them in quantity and numbers. The German spirit of enterprise is creeping up step by step, and may now proudly call the attention of Englishmen to the fact that at this moment a German steamship company, the Hamburg-American Line, is the greatest in the world, the largest cargo steamer in the world is the German steamer the Pennsylvania, and, finally, that a German Royal Mail steamer, the Kaiser Wilhelm the Great, is the fastest ship in the world. These three records all won from England.—Berlin Echo.

The eye in man and horse is a powerful organ of expression. The lips are perhaps equally indicative, as denoting the momentary temper as well as the permanent character of the individual subject. The lips of man are more mobile than the horse and better able to fully express fear, anger, surprise, or only simple dislike. Clean-cut, finely-formed lips are indicative of good breeding in both. Heavy and coarse, or flabby, immobile lips, are always associated in the mind with low breeding and its usual defects of character—in the horse a sullen, a stupid, or a listless disposition. A pendulous lower lip in the horse is very unsightly and objectionable, betraying a want of spirit and stamina. It also admits of escape of the saliva, which is of such importance in the mastication and digestion of food.

**Banks.**

**LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.**

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

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO  
10, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

LISBON, OPORTO, PARA,

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

Also on:

Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., LONDON.  
Messrs. Mallet Freres & Co., PARIS.  
Messrs. Schroeder & Co., J. H. Schroeder & Co., HAMBURG.  
Messrs. Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co., HAMBURG.  
Messrs. Granet Brown & Co., GENOVA.

**BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.**

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

Capital. . . 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO. (Caixa 108.)

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos (Caixa 220.) (Caixa 175.)

Draws on:

Germany..... Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Berlin and corresponding branches in Hamburg, Hamburg, M. Arndt & Rothschild, Soline, Frankfurt a M.

England..... N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London Manchester and Liverpool District Banking Company Limited, London. Union Bank of London, Limited, London. Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., London.

France..... Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches. Heine & Co., Paris. Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Paris. Lazard Freres & Co., Paris. De Neufville & Co., Paris.

Portugal..... Banco Lisboa & Açores and correspondents.

and any other countries. Opens accounts current. Pays interest on deposit for a certain time. Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every description of banking business.

Petersen-Theil, Directors.

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

LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 20, Rua da Alfandega.

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

DRAWS ON:—

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

Also on:

Brown Brothers & Co.—NEW YORK.  
First National Bank of Chicago.—CHICAGO.

**THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.**

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

Capital..... £ 1,000,000  
Item 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.  
Messrs. J. Berenberg Gossler & Co., HAMBURG.  
and correspondents in Germany.  
Messrs. Ruedi & Co., and correspondents in ITALY.

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

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

**BANQUE FRANÇAISE DU BRESIL, AUTHORIZED BY**

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

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

HEAD OFFICE:

9, RUE LAFFITTE, Paris.

Office in Rio de Janeiro: 78, Rua da Quitanda

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**IMPRESSÃO DO RIO.**

We did not get to Copacabana, however, as a new attraction turned up and I was present at a bull-fight, for the first and last time in my life. I have always been anxious to witness just one ever since I was the height of a wheat stalk and read «Rapier Jack» in the *Sons of Britannia*. There were plenty of stirring incidents in the story, and hair-breadth escapes for the hero. I remember colored pictures, too, given away gratis every now and then to add more excitement to the interest of the story. Those pictures were of big bulls with long sharp horns charging down on a little bit of a British boy of fourteen or so, who had been crossed in love at home, and the little boy by jumping quickly aside, as every British boy is supposed to be able to do, saved his little life and killed the great big bull by a single thrust of his tiny rapier. I remember as clearly as though it were but yesterday the splotch of red in the big bull's eye as it charged fiercely down on the little hero with a splotch of red on the big round button of his cap in one picture. The next of the series showed little «Rapier Jack» bent on one knee driving his thin steel into the jugular vein of the ferocious bull rushing at full tilt. A tremendous splotch of red depicted the bull's gore, and, of course every boy loves gore—in pictures. I knew nothing of the resultants of forces then, any more than any other youngster of ten did or does, or I would have known that the breaking off of the rapier close by the hilt threw the boy some twenty feet away with a broken wrist while the bull careered on; or else the trusty steel had pierced the *medula oblongata* of the bull, which died instantly, and if the heroic youngster did not quit his hilt, there would have been a mixed medley of bull and boy for some seconds—principally bull. Another picture was of the dead bull being drawn from the arena by three Clydesdale horses, specially imported into Spain for the occasion; while the gore splotched over the scene would have been enough to fertilise an acre, and the gouts that dripped from the heroic Jack's rapier were alone sufficient to manure a small garden.

In Barcelona, Cadiz and Seville, I tried to see a Sunday bull-fight, but something always intervened. On one occasion I went from Lisbon to Cintra to see this sport of kings, but the principal man had a toothache, or the bulls were keeping the Sabbath holy, or something, and the performance did not come off. The honor of giving me my first view of a bull-fight was reserved for Rio de Janeiro, the capital of the United States of Brazil. And let it be so recorded.

Bonds specially put on to k crowds to the bull-ring. I was asked at the box office to select between a seat in the sun or a seat in the shade. I don't know why, but I chose the shade. This I do know, however, that if you don't look after your own complexion in Brazil, no one else will care one straw about it. In England we always care three straws or nothing at all. We couldn't care less than three. In Russia the people are so warm-hearted in cold weather they don't think of straws at all, but just seize a handful of snow and rub your nose with it when your complexion is in danger, without waiting for the formality of an introduction. That is why I like Russians—in Russia. «To lose your complexion is to lose your chance of an heiress,» as Pudd'nhead Wilson says,—or was it Poor Richard?

The ring was fifty paces in diameter, more or less. It was surrounded all a round the compass by a wooden palisade over which no ordinary well brought up bull would think of leaping, and no rowdy *touro* could if he tried, but a cow could roll over that palisade as easy as winking if she saw anything green on the other side. (This is an argument in favor of woman's suffrage, patented, and pirates will be prosecuted with the utmost rigor of the law).

The advertised time was at 3.30 p.m. and I was in my seat, *tempo inglês*, at

the highest point I could reach in the wooden coliseum with a cheap ticket, and at the extreme edge of the *sembra*. I didn't expect them to begin at the advertised time—they don't as a rule in hot countries—and I was confirmed in my opinion when I saw waiters going about, just as though they were in the Adelphi, shouting the equivalent in Portuguese for «lemonhied, hices, wines-anseper'ts.» But, *mirabile dictu*, a police band at the other side of the ring struck up the overture at the precise hour—a *Tango*, Goliath said it was, and I thanked my stars that I was as far away as I could be when the bandsmen broke into song. Distance lent enchantment to the sound, and I would have liked to have been three miles and a quarter away to have appreciated it properly. At 3.40 to the tick, there was a bugle call, and all eyes were fixed on a sadly modern looking representative of Caesar Augustus, or Domitian or Diocletian, who stood up in a balcony or stage-box sort of an arrangement. This was the awful personage that had to decide «thumbs up,» or «thumbs down» for the life or death of the gladiators in the arena. He looked uncomfortable enough, poor man, and, if he had any intelligence at all, must have felt no end of a fool, with the burden of responsibility that rested on his shoulders while aping his betters in every day attire, without being allowed to don their laurel wreaths and kirtles and display his portly personage to the admiring gaze of his female friends. At the same moment that Diocletian arose, gates exactly opposite him were thrown open and into the arena marched a poor circus procession—one of the poorest I have seen. George Sanger would not be seen dead with such a procession, or alive with a bull-fight. A minute later and a popular hero entered the ring on horseback, and received a tremendous ovation in which a little boy under the band and a colored lady on the tier below me seemed to take the leading parts. The popular hero was a cross-imitation in dress and dash of Dick Turpin on the road and Capt. Macheath on the stage. He could ride a bit in the common or garden fashion, but was no gr at shakes. The horse he bestrode, however, was a magnificent animal, dapple grey in color, and degraded by such circus work as Macheath put it through, taking all the credit to himself and his magenta breeches, fal-lalls and furbelows. His seemingly interminable salute over, the parti-colored supers got outside the palisade and lined up under Domitian's box. Another bugle call; some green night-capped supers pulled cords and a bull was in the arena. But O! my friends, such a bull! Thin and phthisicy and so full of points you could hang your hat on every one of them. It could be seen at a glance that it had missed its vocation in life. Its mission was to draw a bullock cart in the country and not to fight in a bull ring. But Macheath's horse danced around that bull in the most dare-devil way, and the poor bull stooped stonified and thought. Some spangled ruffians, principally remarkable for «Rapier Jack» hats with little round buttons on the top, like the great Panjandrum, approached the thoughtful bull, waved red cloaks in front of it, and made it move a few paces. One daring *bandarillero* stood in the bull's line of march and dug two barbed spears into its neck. The bull got a bit mad, but made up its mind to sham sick and try to get home as quickly as possible. Dick Turpin galloped all around the ring and looked unutterable things, but though seven barbed spears were buried in the poor brute's neck, he could scarcely be induced to make a single charge against his brutal tormentors. The ruffians that goaded the poor animal saw there was no sport to be got out of it, and all left the ring, while the poor helpless *touro*, with seven barbs sticking into its neck, was only too glad to rush back to its stall, immediately the way was clear. And that was my first experience of a bull-fight. No gore, no goring, nothing but goading of a dumb

beast by human beasts, and no member of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals to step in and cry 'Hold! We are in the nineteenth century and are a Christian people, elevated above the savagery of paganism!'

Five other bulls were gored, and two to such purpose that I chortled in my glee, and waxed bloody-minded. I have, however, been so long-winded over one bull, that I'll keep the other five for next week. They were not killed and will keep.

A. GRINGO.

COFFEE IN THE UNITED STATES.

Members of the coffee trade have recently appeared before members of the ways and means committee for and against the proposed duty and also the proposed internal tax on coffee. At the request of Gov. Dingley, Mr. Herman Sieleken, of W. H. Crossman & Bro., and manager of the Woolson Spice Co., recently forwarded the committee the following brief:

Respecting the question of duty on coffee at the present time I beg to submit the following:

A year ago parties connected with the coffee trade were clamoring for a duty on the article, and at their request Senator Carter introduced a bill for that purpose.

The stocks of coffee in the United States at that period had become very heavy. Since then they have increased to an enormous extent as is shown by the accompanying table of figures. It is fair to assume that the parties favoring a duty on coffee include those who possess a large quantity of the merchandise now on hand and from whom the government would receive no (duty) returns for a long time to come.

The current price of the coffee that is used by the masses is nominally 6 1/4 c per pound. Before the agitation of the duty question the price was 5 1/2 c per pound. The price of the same coffee in Brazil then was 5 1/2 c per pound, inclusive of export duty, ocean freight and all expenses. It is thereby shown that the export duty which the government of Brazil collects, of 11 per cent on the first cost of less than 3 cents per pound, does not much exceed that of a cent per pound. The grade of coffee, which is used all over the country and chiefly in the western states, is not an article of luxury to the users but an absolute necessity. In times of depression, or when strikes occur, coffee and bread to those people is preferred to meat and water. Coffee is to them a stimulant and nourishment. A specific duty on this grade—the coffee of the farmers, the miners and laborers in general—would mean an immense percentage on its value; at 3 cents per pound it would be 60 per cent, and at 4 cents 80 per cent, while the coffee of the wealthy classes ranges in price between 18 and 25 cents per pound, and the same specific duty on those grades would weigh but lightly on the class of people who consume it, but it would be very heavily felt by the many millions of our wage-earners who use ordinary coffee.

A temporary duty as a war tax on coffee would fail of its purpose unless the tax should be imposed upon all the coffee now on hand and purchased under way here, to take effect at one and the same time. Any duty which would discriminate between the owners of merchandise, whether landed or in course of transit to the States might work great hardship and possible bankruptcy to innocent holders, who, trading under existing conditions, buying and selling in the usual way, would not be able to compete with their neighbors who possess large stocks in store.

A war tax would be successful, as it would strike some 400 million pounds at the same time, all over the country, and there would be no discrimination between large and small, or rich and poor owners of supplies. Apart from necessity, as a war tax, a duty on coffee is not advisable for the following reasons:

The Brazilian government is levying an export duty from sheer necessity. The area of Brazil is much greater than that of this country, and Brazil possesses poor means of communication over its territory, having not more than half a dozen railroads all told. They cannot levy their needed revenue excepting in the seaports, and Brazil's export duty on coffee is the smallest of any coffee growing country. Brazil has abstained from increasing this duty, owing to the strong desire of the Brazilian government to effect reciprocity treaties with the United States. The outlook for business for United States exports is much better than it has been. The export on all lines is increasing, and a favorable commercial treaty with Brazil will prove a great stimulus; and, as a temporary duty would not give the desired revenue. It is questionable whether the United States government should now cut off the chances for favorable reciprocity treaties, when the general condition of trade and the progress our manufacturers are making for a larger field and outlet for their goods make such treaties more to be desired than ever before.

While it is true that most European countries tax coffee, like Great Britain, it must also be borne in mind that Great Britain is a free trade country, and only levies duty for revenue purposes, whereas the dominant powers in this country are pledged in their last party platform to duty for protection and reciprocity too. Neither Great Britain nor any of the Continental countries in Europe consume coffee to the extent it is used in this

country. In Europe much larger quantities of the higher grades are imported, and it is treated as an article of luxury. While the consumption of coffee in the United States probably averages 600,000,000 pounds per annum, of which four-fifths is Brazil coffee or the quality used by the working classes, all Europe consumes about 900,000,000 pounds, of which about two-thirds consists of high-priced coffee, and the other third of the lower grades. This proves conclusively that the use of coffee in this country is entirely different from that of Europe, and that a specific duty would tax the poor man's coffee to an enormous percentage and be but a small ratio to be added to the coffee of the wealthy.

If war becomes a necessity, and with it an immediate need of revenue, then any class of trade clamoring for a duty should not oppose the idea of letting it fall share and share alike both on the stocks in hand and that which is afloat or to follow later, so as to provide the government with immediate returns. If there is not to be any war a duty on coffee would mean to upset all the principles that the followers of the Republican party voted for at the last presidential election.

ARRIVALS OF COFFEE (ALL KINDS).

Table with 2 columns: Period (e.g., July 1, 1891, to July 1, 1892) and Pounds (e.g., 696,445,568).

DELIVERIES OF COFFEE (ALL KINDS).

Table with 2 columns: Period (e.g., July 1, 1891, to July 1, 1892) and Pounds (e.g., 582,491,821).

Showing probable annual consumption: 2,790,584,529. Arrivals of coffee all kinds July 1, 1898: 1,313,548,444.

Approximate normal stocks in interior: 100,000,000. Estimated total stocks in United States April 11, 1898: 450,000,000.

Probable surplus stock April 1, 1898: 304,341,784. As compared with July 1, 1896: 297,710,400.

Percentage of low grades, as increased imports consisted entirely of low price Brazil coffee (say 90 per cent): 495,000,000.

Percentage of higher grades (say 10 per cent): 45,000,000. N. B.—With some 550,000 to 600,000 wholesale and retail grocers and general merchandise stores throughout the country dealing in coffee the stocks are so widely distributed that estimates of the existing supplies must necessarily be a matter of conjecture.

While the fact having larger stocks than usual is while the arrivals of the past twenty-one months, shown by the consequence of increased supplies from Brazil, whereas the last two crops in Rio and Santos alone yielded 19,000,000 bags of 132 pounds each, equaling 25,080,000 pounds, against former average crops of 12,000,000 to 14,000,000 bags for two seasons.—Journal of Commerce, New York, April 22.

We are glad to be able to inform our readers that Chairman Dingley of the ways and means committee has announced already that the proposed taxes on coffee have been abandoned, as coffee is an article of necessity in the States, and cannot be considered a luxury in the main.

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A large assortment of Wines, Spirits, Brandy's, etc. of all qualities.

The Cosmopolitan Store.

RUA DOS OURIVES, N. 88.

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Missing Friends.

Douglas, John—of Dunkeld, who left Liverpool for Rio on board the ship 'Condor' March 28 1871. He was shortly after arrival employed on one of the railways leading from Rio.

Francisco, Antonio—Who left Rio for Victoria Australia in 1869 at 1871. 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 Niterhoj.

Rio de Janeiro, April 1898.

Hotels.

Hotel dos Estrangeiros

PRAGA FERREIRA VIANNA

(Conteto)

Telephone No. 5,008

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

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

Grande Hotel Metropole

181, RUA DAS LARANJEIRAS, 181

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

The most comfortable Hotel in the city. The baths have likewise been improved.

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

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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, YUVA SUZANA MENTGES.

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120, Rua do Riachuelo

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

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

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

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Hoch, Der Kaiser!

Der Kaiser auf der Vaterland Und Gott on High all things command. Ve two! Ach! don't you understand? Meinselb—und Gott.

While some men sing der power divine, Mein soldiers sing der Wacht am Rhein, Und trink her health, in Rheinisch wein, Auf me—und Gott.

Dere's France dot swaggers all aroundt, She's ausgespielt—she's no agroundt; Too much, ve dinks, she don't amount— Meinselb—und Gott.

She will not dare to fight again; But, if she should, I'll show her blain Dot Elsass und (in French) Lorraine Are mein, by Gott.

Dere's Gran'ma dinks she's skein small heir Mit Bores und dings she interfere— She'll learn none owns dis hemisphere But me—und Gott.

She dinks, good fraa, some ships she's got, Und soldiers mit der scarlet coat— Ach! Ve could knock dem—pouf—like dot! Meinselb—und Gott.

In dimes auf peace beared for wars, I bear the helm and spear of Mars, Und care nicht for ten dousand Czars— Meinselb—und Gott.

In short, I humor every whim, Mit aspect dark and visage grim; Gott pulls mit me, und I mit him— Meinselb—und Gott.

A. M. R. G. (The Owl, Capetown.)

UNITED STATES AND SPAIN IN 1873.

THE "VIRGINIUS" CASE.

Our visitors during the past week have been more numerous than usual, owing to the fire which has temporarily—and we hope only for a very short time—suspended our friend, Mr. Crashey's business. But amongst our visitors were many old and young sea dogs who would not be flattered by being called lobos do mar or any other endearing terms for sailors in foreign idioms, but like in their secret souls to be called "old sea-dogs" in their mother tongue. They came to us for news of the war, and we were well pleased to see them and hear of

"the sights they'd seen And the places been."

Amongst those "sea-dogs" was one, young still, but without a particle of the puppy—sea or land—about him, you bet your bottom dollar. Brisk and blithe and business-like and breezy he came in for news, and for a breathing space our dusty office was redolent of old ocean. He asked for news of the war and we made him as muddled as we were ourselves on Wednesday. We told him the several points at which the rival squadrons were said to be, as supposed by the several telegram-mongers, and he told us, from his experience, more of those places in a few short minutes than we could have found out from books and maps in a few long days. He had been in Havana in his boyhood, and knew the Cuban coast as well as his catechism—or better, perhaps. Our principal interest at the moment was centered in Santiago de Cuba, which was then said to be—and also said not to be by the same day's telegrams—the station of Admiral Cervera's Spanish squadron, and we asked for details. It was like asking the senior wrangler of his year what two and two made. Out came the information without an effort. Santiago de Cuba, said he, was splendidly protected by nature. It has a narrow, long, and winding entrance to a deep bay, big enough to hold both belligerent fleets and give them room for battle. But it would be hard for the besieging or blockading squadron to get inside. The narrow entrance is guarded at its mouth by a fort, and as the channel turns northwards the harbor from the sea looks like a blind entry. So narrow, too, is the entrance that it would be possible to place a chain or a series of beams from side to side to impede invading ships, without saying anything of submerged mines which might be placed at the entrance and up the channel. The bluffs are high and impassible for a long distance on each side of the entrance. The armaments inside of the port he did not know—

what son of briny ocean ever knows or cares for such land-lubbering details in the piping times of peace? And he was not in Santiago since the outbreak of war. Once his ship was twisted and turned, hard-a-port and hard-a-star-board till it came in front of the town. Santiago de Cuba itself looked like a town built by the Spaniards two hundred years ago, deserted by the Spaniards shortly after its foundation; and re-occupied by Spaniards the day before yesterday. "And there," said our captain, bringing the stub of his pencil down on a spot on the rough map he had drawn to elucidate what he had been saying, "is where the victims of the *Virginus* were buried. You remember all about that. I was only a youngster at the time." Just imagine that! That young "old sea-dog" talking to us like that, and our first-born not yet out of long clothes. But it's a way those mariners have. Briny and breezy and blowing because their complexions are fresh and ours are a trifle faded as is the way with hot-house exotics in certain seasons of the year. "Virginus!" we said, ruminatingly, "Virginus? Let us see!" But our friend the captain, afraid of losing our precious time while we saw, was already half way down the stairs. "It winds up with *u-s*," he laughed back, but if you'd like to see any Admiralty charts of Cuba, I've got the whole lot of them aboard, and you're right heartily welcome to see them." And he was gone.

Good chap, that captain! Pity we didn't think to ask his name and ship! However we shall always remember him as the captain of the *Virginus*, until we are gladdened with a sight of his cheery face once again, and then we will find out his name and ship and number. If the captain looks the ship—and the ship always looks the captain—his ship ranks A 1, at Lloyd's, copper bottomed, and we won't forget it.

But our visitor gone, we set aside his genial influence, and thought, *Virginus, Virginus!* And then it all came back to us like a flash. The *Virginus* was the ship that raised the Cuban question just a quarter of a century ago between the United States and Spain, and nearly anticipated the war which is now in its incipient stages. We flew to our books of reference—and they are many. But now we had lost all recollection of the visitor who had reminded us. We simply remembered how twenty-five years of unparalleled cruelty to a subject race might have been avoided if only the *Virginus* had had her papers in order. Our ordinary reference books told us nothing, but we neither stopped nor stayed until we obtained a copy of Wharton's "International Law Digest," and in Vol. III we found the whole history of the case. It is too long to give in full. This is the story in brief:

The steamer *Virginus*, bearing the flag of the United States, was captured by the Spanish war ship *Tornado* on the 3rd November, 1873, in waters claimed by the Spanish authorities to be territorial, and taken to Santiago de Cuba with her crew and passengers, amounting to one hundred and seventy prisoners, the charge being piracy and connection with certain Cuban insurgents. Four of her passengers were immediately put to death without any pretence of trial and before the capture of the ship was reported to the captain-general (the present Marshal Martinez Campos) or the news of the capture had reached Havana or Madrid. On the news reaching Washington, President Grant and his ministers took fire. Mr. Secretary Fish wired in tantly to the American minister in Madrid:

"The capture on the high seas of a vessel bearing the American flag presents a very grave question, which will need investigation, and the summary proceedings resulting in the punishment of death, with such rapid haste, will attract attention as inhuman and in violation of the civilization of the age. And if it prove that an American citizen has been wrongfully executed, this government will require most ample reparation." (Nov. 7.)

That was stiff for a diplomatic document, but it was flabby in comparison

with the telegram that followed on the 12th, which contained an indictment of Spanish rule that holds good a quarter of a century from that time.

"On the 7th, the public journals announced the execution on the 4th of four persons who had been captured on the vessel, one of whom was reported to be of an American... The execution itself is called, of those persons, was forced on with indelicate and barbarous haste, and in defiance of all humanity and regard to the usages of the civilized world. It was perpetrated in advance of the knowledge of the capture reaching Havana or Madrid, and it would seem to have been thus precipitated in cold blood and vindictive ends to anticipate and prevent the intimation of any humane restraints upon the ferocity of the local authorities from the government at Madrid or its representative in Havana.

"This is but another instance in the long catalogue of the defiance of the home government by those intrusted with authority in Cuba, and adds another page to the dark history of bloody vengeance and cruel disregard of the rules of civilized war and of common humanity which the military and other officials in Cuba have but too frequently made part of the history of Spain's government and of its colony.

"The promptness with which the Madrid government responded to your suggestion and forwarded instructions to the captain-general to await orders before inflicting any penalties on the passengers or crew of the *Virginus*, is accepted as evidence of their readiness to administer justice and gives promise of the promptness with which they will condemn and punish the hot thirst for blood and vengeance which was exhibited at Santiago de Cuba.

"Condemnation, disavowal, and deprecation of the act will not be accepted by the world as sufficient to relieve the government of Spain from participation in the just responsibility for the outrage. There must be a signal mark of displeasure and a punishment to which the civilized world can point, and which other subordinate or local officials will have cause to look to as a beacon on a dangerous rock, to be forever after avoided.

"You will represent this to the government at Madrid, and you will further very earnestly represent that the failure of some speedy and signal visitation of punishment on those engaged in this dark deed cannot fail to be regarded as approval of the act, and in view of the orders given to abstain from any punishments which the home government had passed upon them will be regarded as an admission of the inability of the government of the peninsula to control the affairs of the island of Cuba. The omission to punish the acts of the 4th November in Santiago de Cuba will be a virtual abandonment of the control of the island, and cannot be regarded otherwise than as a recognition that some power more potent than that of Spain exists within that colony.

"While writing this instruction a telegram from Mr. Hill mentions that the captain and thirty-six of the crew of the *Virginus* and sixteen others were shot on the 7th and 8th instant. Such wholesale butchery and murder is almost incredible; it would be wholly incredible but for the bloody and vengeful deeds of which Cuba has been the theater. No government deserves to exist which can tolerate such crimes. Nature cries aloud against them, Spain will be loud and earnest in punishing them or she will lose her past good name."

The Spanish government of the day dilly-dallied with the American minister for nearly a week. General Grant would not be played with, and Secretary Fish telegraphed to Minister Siskles:

"Unless abundant reparation shall have been voluntarily tendered, you will demand the restoration of the *Virginus* and the release and delivery to the United States of the persons captured on her who have not already been massacred, and that the flag of the United States be saluted in the port of Santiago and the signal punishment of the officials who were concerned in the capture of the vessel and the execution of the passengers and crew.

"In case of refusal of satisfactory reparation within twelve days from this date, you will, at the expiration of that time, close your legation, and will, with your secretary, leave Madrid, bringing with you the archives of your legation."

It was dangerous to attempt to cross Grant. Spain saw its danger and gave in. The *Virginus* and her surviving passengers were promptly delivered up, and Spain paid \$80,000 as compensation for the barbarity of her officials in Cuba. Five and twenty years of added horrors have gone by in Cuba, and within sight of those graves at the head of Santiago bay may come the just retribution which has been but too long delayed.

"We see that our American exchanges published a telegram from Rio, dated May 3 stating that congress was opened that day with the reading of a message from the President, General Campos Salles. Of course no such telegram was ever sent from here. It is a case of a padding out telegrams, in which so many mistakes are made. The case of making Consul Kruger of Manilla figure as President Paul Kruger, of the South African republic, which occurred here a few days ago, was another case in point.

TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

United States.

MAY 31.—The New York Herald publishes an interview which its correspondent in the Philippines has had with the insurgent chief Aguinaldo, in which the latter declares he has only 1500 men at his orders, of short stature and badly fed but determined. If he had cannon supplied to him his forces would be doubled immediately in number. With arms and ammunition supplied to him, he calculates that he could have 15,000 men in the field in the month of July. He added that yesterday his men captured 500 Mauser rifles which had been abandoned by the Spaniards, a howitzer and some small pieces of artillery. All has since been sold that last Tuesday the insurgents were supplied with 3,000 Mausers and 30,000 rounds of cartridges.

The cruiser "Columbia" accidentally came into collision on the high seas with the little British steamer "Foscolio" of 930 tons which sank. The crew consisting of 21 persons were all saved. The "Columbia's" bows were badly damaged. The cause of the collision was that the warship was going at full speed with all lights out.

Admiral Dewey's despatch boats captured the steamer "Leyte", which was attempting to run the blockade in Manila. On board was seized a large batch of correspondence addressed to General Augusti.

Telegrams from Hong Kong report that General Angosti has set a price of £5,000 on the head of Aguinaldo.

A prize crew from the "Saint Paul" brought the British ship "Restormel" (1285 tons) into Key West, she having been caught trying to run the blockade in Santiago de Cuba.

News has been received at Key West that General Cerillo at the head of 500 Cubans has taken San Juan de los Rios, 304 Mausers and a large quantity of ammunition.

It is announced from Toronto, Canada, that prayers were offered up in all the churches and chapels for an Anglo-American alliance, the national hymns of the two nations being played on the organs.

Telegrams received from Cuba in New York state that two English war correspondents have been arrested close to Matanzas, and have been charged with being American spies.

The New York Times denies that there is anything more in the much spoken of Anglo-American alliance, than a treaty of commerce.

JUNE 1.—An official telegram from Commodore Schley (from where is not stated but probably Santiago de Cuba), informs the government that on Sunday last, two Spanish torpedo boats attempted to approach the war ships "Texas" and "Brooklyn", but being discovered by means of the searchlights were beaten off by the quick-firing guns.

There has been a small affair at Matanzas between an American gunboat and the forts. The result was insignificant.

The government has ordered the port authorities to warn all merchant ships that there is danger in being captured by Spanish war ships near Mexican ports.

The Spanish brigantine "Santa Maria de Lourdes" has been captured by the American ships in Cuban waters.

Three English war correspondents were taken prisoners by the Spanish soldiers in Cuba. They proved to be Phil Robinson of the "Pall Mall Gazette" and Whigham and Knight of the "Times". They were not only set at liberty by Marshal Blanco, but were also given a *passé porteur* through Cuba as far as Spanish authority prevails. One of our staff has done some campaigning with Phil Robinson in Afghanistan, South Africa and Egypt, and he expects to hear of him breaking the Spanish lines and gaining the insurgent camp if age has not scattered his nerve. In any case, the "Pall Mall" will have some masterly written articles on the situation in Cuba, that will be worthy of the author of "In my Indian days."

Celido Garcia is said to have made himself master of nearly the whole of the province of Santiago de Cuba.

Small pox and dysentery are reported to have broken out in the "Boston" cruiser in the Philippines. The outbreak is attributed to eating bad fish.

Great popular indignation against the British has been displayed by the Spaniards in Manila who publicly burned an effigy of Queen Victoria.

JUNE 2.—Some reliable information has come to hand and has been published by the New York Herald as to the first encounter between the Spanish fleet and Commodore Schley's flying squadron off Santiago de Cuba on the 31st. It appears that taking advantage of the darkness of the night, two torpedo boats left the harbor and were making for the blockading squadron when they were discovered by the search-lights of the Texas and fired upon. The other ships also threw their lights on the harbor mouth, and fired on the torpedo boats which were obliged to retreat. Thinking the move covered an attempt on the part of Admiral Cervera to leave Santiago, Commodore Schley prepared for action but beyond exchanging a few shots with the forts, nothing resulted. Later on, Schley wishing to ascertain for certain that Admiral Cervera's fleet was in the bay, ordered the "Marblehead" to approach the entrance and make a reconnaissance. The forts opened fire and were seconded by the "Cristobal Colon" which was in the channel, but the "Marblehead" was able to report the presence of the "Viscaya," "Oquendo," "Colón," "Maria Teresa," "Furor" and "Pluton" in the bay. When the "Colum" opened fire, the Massachusetts ran in to within 4000 yards of the entrance and brought her 13-inch

guns to play. She was quickly supported by the «Iowa» and «New Orleans», and a lively cannonade ensued which lasted for 55 minutes on the part of the blockading squadron, when the forts were silenced and the «Colon» withdrew. The Americans claim that the «Colon» was seriously damaged, and the Spanish press asserts that the «Colon» beat of the blockading squadron.

JUNE 3.—President McKinley has proposed to Congress to promote all the officers who were engaged at Cavite.

It is calculated that the war will cost the United States 600,000,000 of dollars per year.

JUNE 4.—The navy department asserts that the «Merrimac» which was sunk at the entrance to Santiago harbor was designedly sunk to prevent the exit of the Spanish squadron. The crew of the sunken ship was composed of six sailors and an officer, all volunteers for the duty. Admiral Sampson is said to have proposed to the government to exchange the prisoners taken from the «Merrimac» for Spanish prisoners taken by him.

JUNE 5.—Telegrams from Port-au-Prince say that the bombardment of Santiago was recommenced on Thursday last, and that the forts were silenced. The insurgents attacked the town from the land side but were driven off with heavy loss.

The newspaper correspondents of Santiago say the «Merrimac» was blown up by the second line of torpedoes in the harbor. She was a large old hulk specially brought for the purpose of blocking the channel. Admiral Sampson, who appears to be off Santiago also, called for volunteers for the work and close upon 2000 offered. Seven were selected and the command was given to Lieut. Hobson. The «Merrimac» passed in under a heavy cross fire of lead until she struck the torpedo and sank. The crew managed to escape in a boat, but not being warranted in facing the fire already passed, they pulled into the bay where they were made prisoners.

#### Spain.

MAY 31.—The «Epoca» of Madrid has published an article in which it says that it is easy to foresee that the outcome of the war will be disastrous to Spain.

MAY 31.—The Spanish government is about to ask the Cortes for a vote of credit to enable Spain to be represented in the Paris exhibition of 1900. (Sorely an inopportune time.)

The report gains ground in Madrid that the diplomatic policy of the United States now tends towards peace (H.M.).

Pierre Loti, the French writer who offered his services to Spain as a naval officer, but was prevented from serving by the French government, has been decorated with the grand cross of Isabella I.

The want of silver money in Spain has caused great loss to the internal trade. The government to remedy the situation has ordered large quantities to be coined, and the national mint is daily issuing 40,000 *duros* in coins of various values.

The Madrid papers say that the loan of 200 million pesetas which Sr. Leon y Castillo, the Spanish minister in Paris, was empowered to raise in France, will be guaranteed by the revenue of the tobacco tax.

JUNE 1.—Admiral Camara has again delayed the departure of his fleet from Cadix to effect repairs to some of his torpedo boats.

There was a great run on the Bank of Spain owing to the alarming rumors about as to its stability. The bank stood the brunt.

The religious orders in Spain have complained that many of their members in the Philippine islands have been barbarously murdered, and assert that if the Spanish government cannot protect them they will be compelled to order their brethren to emigrate to archipelago.

General Weyer arrived at Santander on Wednesday and received a tremendous ovation at the hands of the populace.

Two men found disguised as beggars, and taking notes in the vicinity of the arsenal at Ferrol were arrested as spies. One is said to be an Argentine.

JUNE 3.—The Spanish press affirms that Spanish arms achieved a triumph in the bombardment of Santiago. It is asserted that Commodore Schley had eleven ships engaged, that the action lasted three hours, that the «Iowa» was seriously damaged by two shells bursting on her deck, that one American ship was set on fire and another crippled. It is further declared that neither the «Cristobal Colon» nor the forts were injured, and that Admiral Cervera conducted the action in person.

The «Imparcial» of Madrid states that Admiral Cervera's fleet was not in Santiago during the bombardment, he having left the bay, and the «Cristobal Colon» was alone there to represent Spanish prowess. (It is, however, certain that Cervera's fleet is in Santiago, as Schley's official telegram to Minister Long states the fact.)

JUNE 4.—Sr. Giron declared in the Cortes that Spain would only accept peace with the United States on the base of the «statu quo ante bellum».

The Pope is said to be about to address a pastoral to the Spanish clergy inciting them to defend Spain.

The Queen-regent has addressed a note of felicitation to the army and navy on the signal victory achieved by the soldiers and sailors in Santiago, who with the greatest heroism defended the integrity of their fatherland.

The government received a telegram from Santiago saying that on Friday, the American war-vessel «Merrimac» tried to force the entrance to Santiago harbor at half past three in the morning, but was sunk by the fire of the forts. An officer and seven sailors were

taken prisoners. Another official telegram states that the American fleet retired from Santiago after sustaining this defeat.

JUNE 5.—The Spanish people are wild with delight over the sinking of the «Merrimac».

#### Great Britain.

MAY 31.—It is announced in London that General Miles left Tampa last night with his staff for Cuba. His reported intention is to effect a landing at Cape Mayasi on the east of Cuba.

JUNE 1.—The correspondent at Key West of the London *Times* reports that on the night of the 21st May, the steamship «Florida» left Key West with the Cuban leaders Sanguilly, Quesada, Dorst and Castillo, 330 insurgent troops and 100 Americans on board, together with 8,000 rifles, two million rounds of cartridges, 75 mules and 30 horses. The landing was effected on the 25th May about 25 miles east of Havana where 1,500 insurgents were waiting the arrival of the «Florida» and took charge of her stores. Sanguilly left at once for the headquarters of Maximo Gomez to deliver the letters addressed to him by President McKinley.

## THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOURIEUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 7th, 1898.

THE memorandum from a well-known New York coffee importer which we publish in another column, is an exceptional-ly clear and exhaustive statement of the case as presented by the American protectionists in opposition to the imposition of a duty on coffee. No matter what the necessities of the government may be, the interests of the protective system are to be first considered and legislation must conform to them. No one denies that an import duty on coffee will yield a large, sure and easily collected revenue, and but few will deny that it is a tax which is not only very uniformly distributed but will weigh very lightly on the people. A tax of one cent a pound would yield about \$ 5,750,000, of two cents a pound about \$ 11,500,000, and of three cents a pound about \$ 17,250,000 per annum. And of what consequence is an addition of one, two or three cents to the present abnormally low price of coffee? The average consumption per capita in the United States is a little over eight pounds, from which it will be seen that the tax amounts to only about 25 cents per capita per annum even at the highest rate! This certainly can not be considered a very crushing burden, and as the poor man is clearly responsible for the election of the congressmen who did most to force the United States into the present war, he surely can not grumble at this modest addition to his expenditure. As for higher prices in producing countries, this contingency need not be anticipated for some time to come because of the greatly increased production. With regard to the reciprocity argument, there is nothing to warrant the statements made. Brazil has explicitly declined to enter into another reciprocity treaty, as stated by the President in his last message, and there are no indications that such a treaty would be favorably considered for many years to come. The feeling here is decidedly antagonistic to another treaty. Brazil already enjoys very substantial advantages in the free introduction of coffee and rubber

into American markets, and would not care to sacrifice her revenue for a few smaller favors. She might like to secure free admission for her sugar and tobacco, but the country will not consent to enter into another treaty merely for these two products. As for the export duty levied on coffee, this is now a state tax and not one levied by the national government. All things considered, the people of the United States can better afford to pay a little more for their tea and coffee, than for the woollens which are necessary to keep them warm. A system which taxes clothing heavily and exempts articles like tea and coffee, merits very little respect from intelligent men.

For the better understanding of the question, we should like to inform our distant subscribers that the telegraph services upon which we depend for our war news, are mainly derived from two sources the old established Havas agency, and a re-hash of the so-called Galveston service forwarded from Buenos Aires. The Havas service here is a limited and very unsatisfactory one, and it is noticeably defective in British and American news. With headquarters at Paris, where newspaper *anards* have become notorious, and with limited connections in Great Britain and the United States, the Havas agency very naturally provides us with continental news and opinions, to the partial exclusion of all others. The sympathies of the agency would naturally be with Spain. On the other side, the so-called Galveston source would naturally give us news strongly partial to the United States, and much fuller in information affecting the two great Anglo-Saxon nations. News from this source will be greatly influenced by the sensationalism which pervades American newspaper work. Two of our morning contemporaries have representatives in Buenos Aires, who take what they want from the telegrams received by *La Prensa* and *La Nación*, and then transmit the same to this city. This of course implies a very great saving in expense, but it also involves additional mistakes, as we have had occasion to verify by comparing the condensed or abbreviated dispatch sent here, with the original published in Buenos Aires. It must be borne in mind that the telegraph news agencies are not responsible for all the blunders published; the news editors must also bear a very considerable share. Lately, we are glad to say, the *Journal do Commercio* has inaugurated what we may be permitted to call an additional war service of its own, which is certainly a great improvement on the general service, though it does not cover the space which another contemporary gives to its amplified telegrams. Its ordinary service is the cheap and meagre one furnished by Havas, and it was full time for the display of the liberality and enterprise which we are glad to note. All news received, however, is largely of the sensational and uncertain character which we described in our last issue. It is impossible, perhaps, to expect a war correspondent to be critical and careful, when his newspaper and its readers are demanding exciting news every day, but at this distance his inventions become very tiresome.

THE *Cazeta de Petropolis* recently stated that, on account of the high cost of the work of the Commissão da Carta Chorographica, the government of the state of Rio de Janeiro has resolved to suspend the service and that it contemplates contracting with a «competent person» the making of a chorographical, climatological, botanical, geological and magnetic map of the state. This is equivalent to a confession that in the direction of its technical affairs the previous administrations of the state have signally failed and that the present one finds itself incompetent to cope with the difficulties except through an appeal to the contract system. The question naturally arises whether a careful examination of other branches of the administration, such as finance, justice, public instruction, even that of the gubernatorial office itself, might not reveal the same failure and the desirability of an appeal to the same system of administration by contract. Surely for these branches of the public service it would be quite as easy to find a «conscientious idoneo» as for the contemplated scientific survey of the state. The situation is proving rich in new formulas of government.

The actual governor (on leave) of the state of São Paulo and president-elect of the republic, has discovered that *governar é queiser* (to govern is to will), and the present governor of Rio de Janeiro, and possible aspirant to future greater honors, seems to be preparing himself to announce the rival formula—*governar é contratar* (to govern is to contract). The battle of the formulas will be watched with interest.

THERE are now two of 'em, who are unimpairedly placing us under everlasting obligations. On the 2nd inst, the *Journal do Commercio* re-published the *Revista's* highly complimentary article in its most conspicuous place, and gave us the honor of a headline. We trust the *Economist* will not feel hurt by this little display of favoritism, for we made no effort whatever to acquire such a distinction. The director of the *Journal*, however, never does anything by halves, so when he went out gunning with his new chum he loaded his gun for one particular bird, and wasted no shot in the air. Now that the Portuguese as well as the English world is aware of the honors conferred upon us, we simply wish to say that we are continuing business as of old, and that our rates have not been raised.

THE name of the *Tenerario* should be changed to the *Tinorario*. At the outbreak of the war, she was expected to play Old Harry with the American shipping in the River Plate, and fears were for a time entertained of the damage she might do to the *Oregon* and *Mariela*. American merchant vessels up the Paraná, at San Nicolas and Rosario, were afraid to put to sea for fear of this bold battleship, and thought her mere presence was only a *ruse de guerre*. But it wasn't. The *Tenerario*, despite her daring name, has established for herself a reputation unique in the annals of warfare. She has run away from the fight, and far up river—as far up as she could get—she has been allowed to remain by the Paraguayan government solely on condition that she does not leave until the war is over. And that was all the commander of the bold *Tenerario* wanted, evidently. But what a fearful record for the captain and his crew!

«WHEN a couple of school-children fall out,» said Smalwytt the other day, «you may be perfectly sure that they'll get down to personalities right away. And the one in the wrong is dead sure to open the ball with: 'Who are you, anyway? Maybe you think you are somebody, but you ain't! If you think you know more than anybody else, you're quite mistaken! I'd have you know I am just as good as you are, and know quite as much, and my papa won't have anything to say to your folks now!' And there's a very numerous class of men in this world who argue in very much the same way. The question under discussion isn't half as important as the personality of an opponent. They can't be polite; they can only be abusive. And they invariably seek to show that the other fellow is an ignorant, a nonentity, a trickster, and even worse, and then they demonstrate their lack of judgment and good taste by trying to carry on a discussion with him! Bah! such fatheads make me sick! It is worse than useless to argue with them, for they never get beyond 'who are you, anyway?' They are always crowding themselves into occupations for which they have no aptitude, and they are always forcing themselves upon others in the most aggressive manner. Now, you see, I'm a man of peace, and I believe in letting the dogs sleep, as a prominent Brazilian newspaper translated a familiar English proverb a few days ago. I don't expect to agree with everybody, and I don't care to be called a name because I prefer to exercise a little rational independence.»

#### CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

Rio de Janeiro, June 7th, 1898.

To the Editor,

Dear Sir:—I wish to draw attention to the cruel practice prevalent here of chicken-vendors carrying their unfortunate birds for hours suspended by the legs with heads pointed downwards, necessarily causing much needless suffering.

What the condition of these helpless birds can be after this barbarous mode of transport may be imagined.

Brazilians have kind hearts and perhaps their attention drawn to the matter, measures might be taken to put a stop to this custom.

Is there no branch here established for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals? I enclose my card and remain,

Faithfully yours,

A PASSING STRANGER, F. T. S.

Many years ago a society for the prevention of cruelty to animals was organized in this city and enjoyed a festival existence for some time. Its members secured honorary and corresponding memberships in various foreign societies, and it conferred similar favors on various philanthropic foreigners—all of which was duly recorded in the newspapers. But we never heard of its making a single attempt to prevent cruelty to animals. The flogging of draught animals in the streets, and the many other barbarous practices noticed in the streets and markets, were never disturbed. It would be a good deed to arouse more sympathy for dumb animals, and this could probably be done were some influential Brazilian to take up the matter in real earnest.—E. L. NEZ.

COFFEE NOTES

The cold is said to have been unusually severe in various interior districts of S. Paulo. In some localities the coffee trees have been slightly injured, but in general they have escaped.

In Santa Rosa, S. Paulo, the recent frosts have done very little harm to the coffee trees. In that district the picking will be finished this month, and it is estimated that the crop will aggregate 30,000 arrobas, against 70,000 arrobas last year.

The Reporters of Ribeirão Preto, S. Paulo, says that of the millions of coffee trees planted in that district, some of which are just ready to enter into combat with the crisis which weighs upon us, not one of them has been touched by the recent heavy frosts.

The following statement shows the quantity of coffee carried to Santos by the trains of the S. Paulo Railway Co. during the years therein mentioned:

Table with 2 columns: Year and Quantity. Rows include 1892-93 (3,057,851 bags), 1893-94 (1,689,673), 1894-95 (4,010,249), 1895-96 (3,057,975), 1896-97 (5,101,459).

Of this coffee the following quantity was received from the trains of the Paulista railway:

Table with 2 columns: Year and Quantity. Rows include 1892-93 (2,617,366 bags), 1893-94 (1,376,933), 1894-95 (3,304,501), 1895-96 (2,653,277), 1896-97 (4,224,882).

Of the coffee carried by the Paulista trains the following quantity was furnished by the Mogiana railway:

Table with 2 columns: Year and Quantity. Rows include 1892-93 (1,209,459 bags), 1893-94 (659,584), 1894-95 (1,438,249), 1895-96 (1,348,281), 1896-97 (2,074,262).

PROVINCIAL NOTES

In the 4th district of Niteroi there are 466 registered voters.

In the five months from January to May inclusive 11,006 persons emigrated from Ceará to the more northern states.

The governor of Pará offers free passage to persons who wish to emigrate to that state from the drought-stricken regions of Ceará, Piauí, Paraíba, and Rio Grande do Norte.

Lieut. Serjão, who without having obtained the requisite leave of absence went to Europe with Gov. Filotei Pires, has been ordered to report within 30 days at the headquarters of the 1st military district.

The Misericórdia hospital at Ceará is said to be in critical circumstances on account of want of funds. It has been necessary to reduce the number of patients and to appoint a committee for soliciting alms.

A telegram from Rio Grande do Sul says that Dr. Victorino Monteiro is expected to arrive there on a political mission. We suspect that there is another plan for keeping the people of Rio Grande deprived of the benefits of self-government.

In Sergipe vice-governor Pereira Lobo has been found guilty of the crimes of which he is accused and has been consequently sentenced to lose his office, being moreover disqualified from holding hereafterward and office in the state.

The Notícia of Araraquara, S. Paulo, of the 29th ult., says that during the last few days yellow fever had increased at an alarming rate in that town. Araraquara must be in a very bad sanitary condition to have an epidemic of yellow fever during so cool a season.

The Santa Catharina republicans are greatly offended because the government has removed Maj. Felippe Schmidt to some post connected with military works in the state of Minas Geraes. This officer is a candidate for the governorship of Santa Catharina. It would not be a bad rule to follow, that of removal to some distant post, whenever a military officer becomes a candidate for a civil office.

CRICKET IN S. PAULO.

Played on May 29th, between an Eleven of the S. P. A. C. and the S. Paulo Railway C. C., and won by the club, after a pleasant and evenly contested game. The presence of so many ladies added greatly to the enjoyment of the day.

The scores were as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Player and Score. Rows include S. PAULO RAILWAY: F. C. Pfordre, 2; W. Sparkes, 3; E. Wyatt, 8; S. Kirkman, 8; J. S. Webster, 21; E. G. Knight, 1; F. Stewart, 1; A. N. Crompton, 15; L. M. Howe, 21; J. W. Shaw, 2; J. G. Mackintyre, 2; W. B. Brockin, 5; A. Andrade, 6; Extras, 6; Total, 92.

S. PAULO ATHLETIC CLUB. C. W. Miller, 8; B. Shaw, 7; J. Blomley, 7; E. Evill, 2; W. P. Rule, 27; P. W. Crew, 24; W. Jeffrey, 20; H. Kirkman, 3; W. T. Theobald, 3; F. Sparkes, 2; W. Holland, 0; H. Oehlmann, 0; Extras, 17; Total, 110.

RAILROAD NOTES

On Saturday the Leopoldina Railway Co. issued in London debentures to the amount of £1,300,000.

It is said that the broad gauge on the São Paulo branch of the Central railway will be completed to Taubaté by the end of the month.

On the 25th ult. there was a collision between two trains on the Oeste de Minas railway between the stations of Cana Verde and Pardoés. One passenger was killed and over 20 other persons were wounded. Several of the cars were demolished.

SHIPPING NOTES

At the entrance of the port of Victoria on the 1st inst. there was a collision between the steamers Habia and Phana. The latter was considerably damaged and ran aground.

According to the Paiz telegrams received from Pará it is stated that the Buffalo (ex-Niteroi, ex-Cid) has been lying in that port. Curious, isn't it? The same steamer was reported from Key West.

By some unaccountable oversight last week we omitted to publish the list of passengers who landed in Rio from the Pacific Steam Navigation Co's liner «Orellana», kindly supplied to us by Mr. Alton, the purser, who also sent us copies of the latest English papers. We have to make tardy amends for our oversight by now publishing the list as follows:— Mr. and Mrs. Vanorden, Mr. and Mrs. Sollom and child, Mr. Rene Vanorden, Mrs. Marques, Mrs. J. P. Gregory, Mr. S. J. Young, Mr. A. H. de Vasconcellos, Master Grünsditch, Mr. Manuel Garona, Mrs. A. D. M. Gonçalves, Mr. and Mrs. José E. Esteves, Mr. and Mrs. Pedro Barro, Master Serge de Barros, Miss Folkard, Mr. Ulysses Vianna Filho, Mr. David A. Fernandez, Mr. L. Correa de Brito, Mr. L. Filgueirdos, Mr. J. A. de Castro Menezes, Mr. J. P. de Arradi, Dr. Luiz de Aguiar, Colonel P. L. D. Nobuco, Mr. P. dos Santos Jacinto, Mr. J. Coelho Magalhães, Mr. J. Pereira Coelho, Mr. Calio Vieira, and Mr. Manuel C. Leao.

The telegram received from London announcing the amalgamation of three important European lines of steamers will be read with some interest by those engaged in mercantile affairs. The «La Velocis» Navigazione Generale and «Hamburg American» companies have arranged to make the voyage between Europe and South America in concert. The first two companies are both already well known here, while the other has hitherto competed with the «North German Lloyd» between German ports and New York. Four of its steamers entered on the list of auxiliary cruisers of the German marine, were at the outbreak of the war between Spain and the United States among the best on the route between Hamburg and New York, viz the «Fast Bismarck» and the «Normandia» of 10,500 tons each and the «Columbia» and «Augusta Victoria» of 9,500 tons. The «Normandia» and «Columbia» have been sold to the Spanish government. The paralysation of trade between Europe and the United States in consequence of the war has induced the Hamburg-American Company to enter into this arrangement with the two Italian lines and put at our service their excellent fleet of steamers.—Herald, Buenos Aires.

LOCAL NOTES

There were regattas on Botafogo Bay on Sunday last, which drew together a great many pleasure-seekers.

During the 24 open days of the past month the national library was frequented by 1,829 readers, who consulted 2,355 works.

Two pickpockets were captured in the Bom Jesus church on the evening of the 3rd inst. while plying their interesting occupation.

It is said that the Morro Velho cricketers are arranging to send a team to Rio during the holidays at the end of the month. They will be heartily welcomed and royally entertained.

On Tuesday burglars again visited the department of industry, but on this occasion were not so fortunate as on that of their first visit, one of their number being discovered and arrested.

As some of our hack numbers are giving out already we must advise our readers to subscribe for the paper rather than trust to chance purchases. The demand for THE NEWS is steadily growing—notwithstanding the confident expectations to the contrary—and we cannot always provide against the exhaustion of any particular number.

About 200 alleged thieves have recently been arrested by the police authorities. As they are usually described as «galtinos conhecidos» we trust that steps will be taken to restrain their future activity.

We hear that the Japanese minister at this capital, Mr. V. Toyama, is about to visit the city and state of São Paulo. He goes unofficially and as a simple traveller. We hope that he will have a pleasant trip, as well as an interesting and profitable one. São Paulo is a rich and progressive state and no foreigner ever goes there without bringing away pleasant impressions.

Mr. John T. Lewis, who for the last five years has filled the office of United States vice-consul at this port, left for home on a brief visit on Saturday last, per ss. Galileo. The fact that Mr. Lewis' services were retained by a new administration of a different party, shows the high appreciation in which he is held at Washington. We wish him a pleasant trip and a speedy return.

The commercial library founded by the Câmara Syndical dos Corretores was opened at the exchange building on Saturday. President Prudente de Moraes was present and received a cordial and enthusiastic welcome from the merchants who were very much gratified at his appearing among them, this being the first public ceremony that he has attended in person since the attempt was made on his life in November last.

We see by an advertisement in the Journal of Sunday last that the Larangeiras Club will give a smoking concert on Saturday the 25th inst. and that the second dance of the season will be held at the Club on the evening of the 28th inst. The cool season is now well advanced and it is anticipated that the attendance will be good. The club-rooms are now in splendid condition and entertainments there are sure to be thoroughly enjoyed.

We see by The Standard of May 14th that Rev. Henry Mosley, for many years chaplain of the British Church in this city, was married to Miss Grace Edith Millet in London on the 10th of the same month. The ceremony was performed by the Bishop of the Falkland Islands at Christ's Church, Lancaester-gate. Mr. Mosley's many friends in Brazil are wishing him and his bride every happiness and a long journey together in life.

At Campinho on Sunday about 6 o'clock p. m. there was an explosion of a powder magazine containing 1,500 kilos of damaged gunpowder. The shock caused the fall of an adjoining building and injured several others. At a neighboring church, at which there was religious service at the time, the candles were extinguished. Several persons were wounded and much alarm was excited by the explosion, which is supposed to have been caused by a rocket.

The grand naval parade announced for next Saturday seems to be exciting much interest. Cap. Alexandrino de Alencar, the chief commander of the Aquidaua, will be in command, and one of the battalions will be commanded by Lieut. Sylvio Pellico, the heroic defender of Villegaignon. Many other revolutionary officers will take a prominent part, and all along the line of march ladies, we are informed, will shower flowers on the officers and men as they pass.

The report of Dr. Gabriel Luz Ferreira, assistant solicitor-general of the Federal District, on the case of the persons accused of plotting against the life of the President of the republic, was published last Thursday. He contests the validity of the plea of the prisoners who allege that they were intimidated by the police authorities into making false statements. He does not think that the Vice-President can be legally tried by the ordinary criminal courts and he contends that the indictment of Noya and Teixeira Franca should be quashed.

Some time ago two clerks of the firm of Mattos Almeida Leite & Co. managed to get possession of a check-book of the firm, whose signature they forged on a check for 30,000\$. The check being paid, they left with the money on the 9th ult on the steamer Bragança and are now supposed to be in Bahia. The forgery was discovered only on the 25th, and complaint was made to the police authorities who some days ago, after having investigated the matter, applied to the first-district court for a warrant for the arrest of the criminals.

The articles which Gen. Galvão is publishing are well worth reading. They confirm what has already been repeatedly shown, that is that the war in Rio Grande do Sul and the naval revolution were caused by Marshal Floriano Peixoto's persistence, for purposes of his own, in holding Julio de Castilhos in office against the will of the people of Rio Grande do Sul. They also confirm what has been said in regard to Castilhos' opposing pacification because he wished to use the troops of the general government in completely exterminating his adversaries.

On Friday Col. Thomé Cordeiro, commander of the 10th battalion of infantry, testified that on the day of the murder of Marshal Bittencourt he was met on Rua Sete de Setembro by an unknown person whom he describes as being well dressed and who, handing him a paper, said:—«Keep this; they are the same as those of the military school.» On examining the paper afterwards he found that it contained a list of names, among which were those of Manoel Victorino, Quintino Bocayuva, Glycerio and Barbosa Lima. This paper he gave to the minister of justice.

At the casa de detença there have been disturbances caused, it is said, by the order of the chief of police for giving only half rations to prisoners recently lodged in that establishment.

The country merchant really ought not to be so green. He should be declared criminal. On the 4th a merchant from Philadelphia, Minas Geraes, complained to the police that he had only arrived here on the evening of the 2nd instant, and that on the next evening he visited a low place in Rua Senhor dos Passos, which in spite of its name is one of the lowest streets in the city. When he came away he discovered that 2,400\$ had been taken from one of his pockets. We can't feel much sympathy for such a man. In fact the money in question, should it be recovered, should be forfeited to some charity.

According to returns published yesterday the congressional election held on Sunday in the 3rd district of this city resulted in the triumph of Dr. Sá Freire, the opposition candidate, by a majority of 420. This result was due to the celebrated Triangle, which is thus shown to be still under the control of the p. r. f. Sá Freire's majority in the Triangle was 1,041, while that of Lins de Vasconcellos, the government candidate, in the rest of the district was 621. If the constituency of the 3rd district had the proper public spirit, it would not permit its elections to continue to be vitiated by votes that are notoriously fraudulent. Several disturbances at the voting places are reported.

Referring to the departure of Mr. Lewis, United States vice-consul at this port, the Journal do Brazil in its issue of last Saturday says:

«Mr. John T. Lewis, vice-consul general of the United States of America at this capital, leaves to-day for New-York on board the steamer Galileo. At the Hotel Brito Mr. Seeger, consul general of the same nation, will this morning give this distinguished gentleman a breakfast to which all the officers of the legation and consulate are invited. At this farewell entertainment in which will be shown to Mr. Lewis the esteem and friendly feelings with which he is justly regarded, Col. Bryan, minister plenipotentiary of the United States, will preside. During the period in which Mr. Lewis has represented his country in Brazil he has won general popularity and regard and all his friends unite in wishing his speedy return.» On the following day that journal and others in giving an account of the breakfast spoke of Mr. Lewis in very complimentary terms.

BIRTHS.

On the 31st ult., R. Rua Dr. Moura Brazil, the wife of Howard Pelling Smith, of a son.

On the 25th May, at Mariano Procopio, (Minas Geraes), the wife of Mr. C. E. Hogg, of a daughter.

BRITISH CHURCH.

A meeting of subscribers to the British Church Fund will be held at the London and River Plate Bank on Friday, 10th instant, at 3 p. m., to decide upon what application shall be made of the subscriptions received for the repair of the church edifice. A full attendance is earnestly requested.

S. DOMINGOS CRICKET.

The inauguration of the new athletic grounds in S. Domingos is fixed for Sunday next (12th), on which occasion there will be cricket and lawn tennis and tea, in addition to the inaugural ceremonies. It is expected, of course, that the ladies will be in attendance to take charge of the lawn tennis and the tea cups.

We are informed that the bicycle track, measuring 450 metres, is just finished. The ground is not yet in prime condition, but the club wishes to open the season without delay and expects that every allowance will be made. And, surely, the enterprise and public spirit shown will enable the club to generous praisé, instead of a suspicion of criticism.

CRICKET MATCH.

We have been asked to announce the forthcoming match, on the 9th inst., of the London & River Plate Bank; the London & Brazilian Bank and the British Bank to come off at the old Pavandú ground. The combined team of the latter banks will be composed of J. Mawson, A. G. Blake, O. Rolls, J. Cooper, R. Brooking (captain), H. Evers, Robinson, E. Roberts, H. Smythe, C. Stuart Smith, and C. B. Mawson, with W. J. Millions as reserve. The London and River Plate Bank team will be chosen from the following:—A. De Lisle, F. S. Youle, E. A. Carré, T. N. Jackson, C. A. Conolly, J. S. Cole, E. A. Ridgway, C. Lynch, O. Cox, H. Hargreaves, A. E. Stevens, C. H. Pritchard. Players are requested to be on the ground at 10.30 a.m. Play will commence at 11 a.m. sharp.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

O Cambio, ou o Brazil e o Sr. Paul Leyoy-Bentley, by Sr. José Duarte Rodrigues. The author is a well known Brazilian banker of São Paulo, and his discussion of the question of exchange will therefore be read with interest. Exchange as it now stands in Brazil is a very complicated study, and it may be assumed that this monograph of 260 pages still leaves many points unsettled. We shall read the discussion with pleasure, and shall hope to find opportunity for replying some of its arguments in these columns.

BUSINESS NOTES

It is stated that a line of steamers is to be established between Para and the River Plate.

The municipal chamber of Ribeirão Preto, S. Paulo, has contracted for lighting the town with electricity.

At last something has been heard of the new telephone concession. The grantees, Messrs. Albert Freund & Co., have petitioned the municipality on behalf of their principals, Messrs. Siemens & Halske, of Berlin, for a transfer of the concession to correspond with some modification in the firm.

It is stated that the speculator who lost 1,600,000 on the rise in exchange settled the account by paying 700,000. Other speculators, it is asserted, did not do so well, while still others are reported to have walked up and paid their losses like little men. We have also been informed that the first mentioned party, who has figured prominently in many speculations, paid up everything.

The directors of the Western and Brazilian Telegraph have decided, after placing £5,000 to the reserve fund, to recommend the payment of 68.9d. per share, making, with the interim dividend paid in November last, a total distribution of 34 per cent. for the year 1897. This will give 68.9d. ordinary, 68. to the preferred ordinary, and 9d. to the deferred ordinary shareholders.

Naturally the rise in exchange is not yet exercising any favorable influence on business, and for the simple reason that the fluctuations have been excessive and no one can feel certain of a rate for more than an hour. The rise has been very disastrous thus far. We hear of one broker who has lost everything and is proposing to leave the country. Another is said to have lost 400,000 in the month of May, and the worst of it is that these losses were on account of clients who failed to meet their engagements, leaving the broker to stand the losses. Such clients should be well advised.

Two important changes are taking place in our foreign banks at the present moment. Mr. Haviland A. De Lisle, manager of the London and River Plate Bank, and Mr. Arthur S. Davison, acting manager of the British Bank of South America, are both returning home on a visit, and will be succeeded by Mr. W. J. Crummett in the first, and Mr. E. P. de Saone, of the Santos branch, in the second. Mr. De Lisle has made an excellent record in his management of the L. & R. P. B. and will be accorded a hearty welcome by his directors. Mr. Davison has had a much more difficult task and has not had the opportunity to make a record, but we may feel sure he has done the best that could be done under the circumstances. Mr. Crummett is an experienced hand in Brazilian banking, as also is Mr. Saone, and we may feel certain that the interests of the two banks under their charge will be carefully protected.

The report of the directors of the Southern Brazilian Rio Grande do Sul railway for the year ended December 31 last states that the gross receipts of the railway have been 1,461,656\$40, as compared with 1,260,928\$10 in the previous year, and with 977,478\$18 in 1895. The expenses in Brazil have been 1,107,767\$39, as compared with 1,267,651\$20 in the previous year and 1,106,759\$60 in 1895. The London expenses have been £ 3,372, as compared with £ 3,369 in the previous year and £ 3,399 in 1895. The net result of the year's working in Brazil and London has been a loss of £ 1,611, as compared with £ 3,433 in the previous year and £ 8,465 in 1892. The Brazilian government notified the company on January 9, 1897, of its desire to terminate the arrangement under which the company maintains and works the 37 kilometers of line from Bagé to S. Sebastião belonging to the government. Although the company under the terms of the agreement was entitled to six months notice, it placed the section at the immediate disposal of the government, stipulating, however, that the line should continue to be worked. The government has not, up to the date of this report, exercised its right to take possession of the section. The working of these 37 kilometers has resulted in a small loss, which, in the opinion of the board, is more than covered by the increased traffic over the whole of the system. The line has suffered no interruption from floods or other causes during the year, and has been maintained in good working order and condition. The guaranteed interest has been paid by the government with the usual regularity. After payment of an interim dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, together with interest on the debenture stock and debenture scrip due October 1, 1897, there remained a balance of £ 75,707, including the amount of £ 1,146 brought forward from the previous year. The sum of £ 30,115, being the amount of the debenture interest which became due on April 1, 1898, as well as the sum of £ 834 debenture scrip interest, having been paid on that day, there now remains an available balance of £ 44,757, out of which the directors recommend a further dividend for the second half of the year 1897, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, or 12s. per share, free of income tax, which, together with the interim dividend previously paid, makes a total distribution for the year of 5 1/2 per cent. leaving a balance of £ 26,757 to be carried forward.

The annual meeting of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Co. was held in London on the 27th ult. The chairman stated that owing to the adverse state of affairs in Brazil and Argentina, as also in the West Indies, the company had not done as well as it should. The government of Brazil had suspended subsidies to immigrants, and this was the principal cause of a decrease in passenger receipts of £ 30,000. There had also been a decrease in freights, and exchange had been unfavorable. There had been a bad harvest in Argentina, and in the West Indies business had been unfavorable. The income, however, exceeded expenditure by £ 103,000, although 47,000 miles of steaming had been added to the company's service. It is stated that the new freight service on the Brazilian coast has given good results. The directors proposed to transfer £ 65,000 to repair and renewal account, £ 47,700 to insurance account, and £ 68,668 to depreciation of ships, premises and plant. Tenders had been asked for three new mail steamships, and provisions had been made to meet the cost by the issue of £ 100,000 in debentures at 3 1/2 per cent. The usual 5 per cent dividend was declared.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Of the bonds recently issued by the municipal government of Petropolis 1,000 were taken by the London and Brazilian Bank and 850 by the Banco Commercial.

In the month of May the deposits at the government savings bank (caixa economica) in Rio de Janeiro amounted to 2,154,948\$ and the withdrawals to 2,155,281\$42.

By law No. 222, of April 16, the revenue of the State of Amazonas for the six months ending on the 31st of next December is estimated at \$9,791,000 and the expenditure at \$9,244,340\$90. Among the appropriations made are the following:— police, 991,987\$580; public instruction, 668,620\$; subsidies, 851,612\$500; internal improvements, 3,314,400\$.

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

Table with columns for month (1898, 1897) and various locations (Rio de Janeiro, Parahyba, Santos, Para, Bahia, Ceará, Matcêlo, Foz de Iguaçu, Uruguayana) with corresponding values.

COMMERCIAL

Table showing Par value of the Brazilian milreis (1800), gold, and U.S. coin values for various locations like Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Bahia, Ceará, Matcêlo, Foz de Iguaçu, Uruguayana.

EXCHANGE

Table showing Bank rate of exchange official, on London to-day, 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 £ 1 str., Value of \$100 (\$180 per £ 1 str. in Brazilian currency (paper), Value of £ 1 sterling.

May 20.—There was great uncertainty about the market at opening time. The banks put out different rates in the morning and made many changes in the course of the day, the rates varying from 6 1/2 d. to 6 3/4 d. For private paper there were heavy bids at 6 1/2 d. at opening time and there was a gradual tendency to fall until sales were effected at 6 1/2 d. The difference showing how slight was the desire on the part of the banks to buy. But sellers appearing on the scene, the quotations rose, and with the rise the official rate to 6 3/4 d. private paper was disposed of at 6 3/4 d. A fresh fall was experienced in this quotation when the bank rate fell to 6 1/2 d. private paper being quoted at 6 1/2 d. with some banks drawing at 6 3/4 d. at the close. The official value of the paper milreis was from 241 to 255 reis gold.

May 31.—The general rate of exchange on London was 6 3/4 d. in all the banks when the market opened, and the only departure therefrom throughout the day was on the part of the London and River Plate Bank which put out a 6 1/2 d. rate at one time and altered it later on to 6 1/2 d. In the morning there were heavy bids at 6 1/2 d. and buyers at 6 1/4 d. but holders refused to sell at a better rate than the former, at which the banks accordingly bought. Afterwards the demand increased, and generally speaking the banks refused to draw at 6 3/4 d. with the exception of the Brazilian Bank which drew with conditions. The market, however, closed firm with bank bills at 6 3/4 d. and perhaps higher, and private paper from 6 1/2 d. to 6 3/4 d. The official rate of the paper milreis was from 241 to 255 reis gold.

The comparison of the rates of exchange this year with those of the corresponding day in 1897 was as follows:

	1898	1897
London, per milreis.....	6 1/2 d. - 6 1/2 d.	7 1/2 d.
Paris, per franc.....	15 1/2 - 15 1/2	15 - 15
Hamburg, per mark.....	12 1/2 - 12 1/2	12 - 12
Italy, per lira.....	18 1/2 - 18 1/2	18 - 18
New York, per dollar.....	25 1/2 - 25 1/2	25 - 25

June 1.—The Brazilian Bank issued an official rate of 6 1/2 d. on London, which it soon altered to 7 d. which brought it on a level with the other banks. In the course of the day the Banque Française put out a rate of 7 1/2 d. which it reduced later to 7 1/2 d. but the other banks maintained the 7 d. rate. During the morning there was no business for private paper, and the banks drew at increasing

rates until business was done in bank paper generally at 7 1/2 d. and some transactions were reported at 7 1/2 d. and private paper was offered at 7 3/4 d. in the afternoon. Later on there were offers in private paper at 7 1/2 d. and the banks weakened. Business being done at 7 1/2 d. in bills and at 7 1/2 d. in private paper. About closing time bank bills were re-adjusted, bank paper being from 7 1/2 d. to 7 1/2 d. and 7 1/2 d. nominal for private paper. The value of the milreis fluctuated between 258 and 265 reis gold.

June 2.—The banks opened with official rates of 7 1/2 d. and 7 1/2 d. on London, the first being maintained by the Brazilian Bank throughout the day. The London and Brazilian Bank decided not to put out any rate. There was great firmness in the market during the morning, the banks drawing at 7 1/2 d. and 7 1/2 d. with no demand for private paper under 7 1/2 d. Quotations quickly rose until bank paper fetched 7 1/2 d. and even 7 1/2 d. while private paper bank at 7 1/2 d. for prompt and 7 1/2 d. for time. The demand becoming greater in the afternoon, the banks weakened, finding buyers at 7 1/2 d. and buying at 7 1/2 d. outside negotiations being reported at 7 1/2 d. The market became firm at closing time with bank bills at 7 1/2 d. and 7 1/2 d. and private paper at 7 1/2 d. The business of the day indicated an improvement in the market. The value of the milreis was from 264 to 269 reis gold.

June 3.—7 1/2 d. was the general bank rate at opening time. The market in the morning, but varied from the previous days became manifest in the course of the day. The Banque Française put out four different rates prevailing. The day closed with bank bills at 7 1/2 d. and private paper at 7 1/2 d. The other banks put out two from 7 1/2 d. with the exception of the British Bank which preserved the 7 1/2 d. rate throughout. Bank bills were negotiated at 7 1/2 d. in the morning and private paper changed hands at 7 1/2 d. but before noon rates fell off and 7 1/2 d. fell until business was done in bank paper at 7 1/2 d. and private paper at 7 1/2 d. The fall, however, attracted no buyers and general uncertainty prevailed. The day closed with bank bills at 7 1/2 d. and private paper at 7 1/2 d. The paper milreis was worth from 259 to 269 reis gold.

June 4.—The banks put out rates of 7 d. and 7 1/2 d. as their official rates in the morning, but through the market showed signs of hesitancy throughout, the inclination was less pronounced than on previous days. Bank bills during the first hours were bought at 7 1/2 d. and there were purchasers of private paper at 7 1/2 d. which rate business was freely done. The market became very firm about noon owing to offers of bills from Santos, the English banks posting a rate of 7 1/2 d. The operations of the afternoon were quiet. Bank bills of exchange resisted the bullish tendency, and towards the close of the day a wavering again took place, the market closing with bank paper at 7 1/2 d. and private paper at 7 1/2 d. and 7 1/2 d. while buyers appeared at 7 1/2 d. The value of the paper milreis varied from 259 to 264 reis gold.

Table for BANQUE FRANÇAISE DU BRÉSIL, BALANCE SHEET, 31ST MAY, 1898. Assets: Branches and agencies, Cash in current funds, Bills discounted, Bills receivable, Branches, Loans, Guaranteed accounts current, Sundry accounts.

Table for Liabilities: Capital, realized, Accounts current, do at fixed maturity, Guaranteed accounts current, Branches, Bills payable, Securities pledged, Sundry accounts.

R. & O. E. Rio de Janeiro, 4th June, 1898. For the Banque Française du Brésil, H. Joly, Director, V. Marol, Accountant.

Table for BRASILIENSCHEN BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND, BALANCE SHEET, 31ST MAY, 1898. Assets: Guaranteed accounts, Head office, branches and agencies, Bills receivable, do discounted, do pledged, Securities pledged, Cash, in current funds.

Table for Liabilities: Capital subscribed (1 mark = 18000), Deposits in account current, With interest, Head office and branches, Deposits with fixed maturity, Securities pledged and on deposit, Sundry accounts.

S. E. & O. E. Peterson—Thiel, Directors. LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

Table for Capital, Reserve Fund, Assets: Capital, uncalled, Bills discounted, Bills receivable, Head office and branches, Loans, Securities for accounts current etc., Sundry accounts, Cash.

Table for Liabilities: Capital subscribed, Deposits in account current, without interest, do in account current, with interest, do fixed maturity, Head office and branches, Securities for accounts current, etc., Sundry accounts, Bills payable.

R. & O. E. Rio de Janeiro, 4th June, 1898. For the London and Brazilian Bank, Limited, J. Mackenzie, Manager, F. S. Pryor, Accountant.

THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.

Table for Capital 50,000 shares at £ 20, £ 1,000,000, Reserve Fund, BALANCE SHEET, 31ST MAY, 1898.

Table for Assets: Capital, uncalled, Bills discounted, Bills receivable, Securities for loans, accounts current, Head office and branches, Sundry accounts, Cash.

Table for Liabilities: Capital, Deposits in account current, without interest, do in account current, with interest, do fixed maturity and by bills, Head office and branches, Securities for advances, and on deposit, Bills payable, do deposited, Sundry accounts.

R. & O. E. Rio de Janeiro, 31st May, 1898. For the British Bank of South America, Limited, Arthur S. Davison, actg. Manager, T. K. Gibaud, Accountant.

MARKET REPORT. Rio de Janeiro, 6th June, 1898.

Coffee.—The stagnation that reigned in the market week before last may be best shown by stating the fact that less than 10,000 bags were sold, while the entries were 22,500 bags. On Wednesday business was done on Monday, and business arranged between themselves and the packers was on the basis of 12,000 per arroba for No. 7 type. There was a demand on the part of exporters, but the leaps and bounds of the money market prevented business being done freely as the sellers stuck by their rates. 2,000 bags, however, were sold. Tuesday's market seemed more hopeful with the decline in the rate of exchange when a demand set in, but exchange rising in the course of the day upset calculations. However some 8,000 bags were disposed of at an average of £ 120 for No. 7, while transactions between factors and packers were regulated on the basis of 12,800 for the same type. The Havre and New York markets were weak, but Hamburg showed a rise. On Wednesday business was exceedingly dull, less than 1,000 bags passing into the hands of exporters. In the small transactions between factors and packers, prices for No. 7 type ranged from 12,800 to 12,600, but the first mentioned rate was the one on which most business was done. The foreign markets were as on the previous day. The stock of American ports was 6,000 bags, the receipts for the week 9,000 bags and the estimated visible supply 95,000 bags. In Hamburg, the stock on hand of Brazilian coffee is 42,000 bags against 31,000 on the 1st May, and 20,000 on June 1st last. On Thursday the local market was fairly active, but little was done between factors and packers were arranged from 12,800 to 12,600, and exporters bought some small parcels at 12,600, to 12,500 for No. 7. Things however looked a little brighter in the foreign markets where prices have gone up. Friday showed a fearful slump in price at opening time, factors and packers fixing matters between 12,800 and 12,500 per arroba for No. 7. The drop in the exchange, however, brought the shippers into the market, and about 7,000 bags were bought from 11,800 to 12,000 for No. 7, which softened the market towards the close of the day. The reports from abroad were favorable. Business on Saturday was fairly brisk for a while, as shippers thought to do business at an exchange rate of 7 1/2 d. but the subsequent rise upset calculations and things became slack. The operations of the day were carried out on a base of 12,800 an average.

The shipments since our last report have been: 17,075 bags for the United States, 8,753 do Europe, 2,655 do Cape of Good Hope, 3,070 do River Plate, etc. Coastwise 32,159 bags.

The vessels sailed with coffee are: United States: June 3 New York Ger Str Delicadida 5,000 bags

Table for Europe: June 1 London Br Str Nile 241, 1 Antwerp Ger Str 1,678, 4 Hamburg Ger Str Dettmer 1,602

Elsewhere: May 31 River Plate Br Str Magdalena 1,859 Coastwise various vessels 557

The receipts for the past week were 31,122 bags, against 49,307 bags for the previous week and 31,320 bags for the week before last.

Brokers' quotations, according to New-York types were the following:

Table for No. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

Summarising the daily shipments of coffee during the month of May, the shipments for the month were as follows:

Table for United States: New York, New Orleans, Baltimore.

Table for Europe: Hamburg, Genoa, Marseilles, Antwerp, London, Porto.

Table for Other countries: River Plate, Cape of Good Hope, Valparaiso.

Table for Coastwise: Northern ports, Southern ports, Total.



The exporters were the following:

Table listing exporters and their respective values. Includes names like Arplack Brothers, W. F. McLaughlin, etc.

White Pine.—Ex Eagle Wing, 19,532 feet were received from New York last week. The price per foot has gone down owing to the rise in the milreis, 4 or 5 reis per foot being the ruling rate.

Spruce Pine.—There is still no stir in this wood. No additions to stock have been received, and prices are still quoted as nominal.

Swedish Pine.—We have been careful in our enquiries, but cannot trace any movement whatsoever in this line.

Resin.—The Eagle Wing brought 25,000 cases into the market last week from New York. The rise in exchange is probably the cause of the fall in prices which now range from 14500 to 14800.

Tar-pentine.—The receipts have been nil in the past week, but prices remain unchanged, viz. from 13500 to 14000 the kilo.

Cement.—The receipts were 500 bbls. per Eagle Wing from New York. There has been no appreciable change in rates, which still run from 25000 to 26000 for dark grades, and from 24000 to 25000 for light.

Indian Corn.—No receipts. As may have been anticipated from our report on flour given above, the price of maize has also fallen in the same ratio. The latest quotations were from 14500 to 14500 per bag according to quality and quantity bought.

Beans.—The fall in food stuffs has naturally affected the price of this product which is now sold at 65000 per bag, both for imported brand and what comes from the local mills.

Hay.—From the River Plate 1,300 bales have been received ex Mount Lebanon. In quality it was good alfalfa, but prices continue to fall, 175 to 180 reis being the latest quotation per kilo.

Coal.—The receipts this week were as follows: ex Kings County from Norfolk 250 tons; ex Junba " " Grimsby " " 274 " " ex Gambia " " Cardiff " " 274 " " ex Alvar " " Dundee " " 834 " "

Rum.—The arrivals by coasting vessels have been small during the week, but prices have sustained a notable increase as will be seen from the following:

Table showing rum prices for various origins: Pernambuco and Maceio, Bahia and Aracaju, Campos, Angola and Paraty, Parahyba, Alcohol of 36 to 38 deg, ditto.

Daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro

Table with columns for Receipts, Shipments, and Stock at various dates from May 29 to June 4, 1898.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

JUNE 2. BALTIMORE.—Amet lug White Wings; 394 tons; H. E. Reagen; sundries to John L. Hervey.

LONDON.—Ras lug Nimrod; 390 tons; M. Anderson; cement to Hime & Co.

LOUIS.—Ger sp Altair; 290 tons; D. F. Spilli; coal to The Companhia do Gaz.

HAMBURG.—Dut lug Voorwaarts; 275 tons; W. Haze; ink sundries to order.

JUNE 1. NEW YORK.—Amer lug Eagle Wing; 1075 tons; D. Taylor; sundries to order.

NORFOLK.—Br sp King's County; 207 tons; Salter; coal to Companhia do Gaz.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

MAY 30. PORTSMOUTH.—Ger sp Roland; 1720 tons; F. Kammerer; ballast.

JUNE 1. SANTOS.—Nor bk Glint; 286 tons; M. Larsen; stone ballast.

NEW YORK.—Br sch Branhild; 607 tons; C. McDonald; ballast.

BARBADOS.—Br lug Mystery; 162 tons; Richards; ballast.

GLASGOW.—Nor bk Concordia; 620 tons; M. Salvatico; ballast.

NEWCASTLE.—Ger sp Philadelphia; 1210 tons; I. Wacher; ballast.

JUNE 1. BELIZE.—Br bk Meteor; 394 tons; J. Griffiths; ballast.

FREIGHTS.

NEW YORK.—40 c. and 5 % prime per bag of coffee. GENOA.—40 c. and 5 % prime per bag of coffee.

ANTWERP.—30 shillings and 5 % prime per metric ton of 1,000 kilos.

HAMBURG.—30 shillings and 5 % prime per metric ton of 1,000 kilos.

VALPARAISO.—45 shillings and 5 % prime per metric ton.

COQUIMBO.—50 shillings and 5 % prime per metric ton.

HAVRE.—1 1/2 francs and 10 % prime for 500 MONTEVIDEO.—1 1/2 francs per bag of coffee.

BUENOS AIRES.—1 1/2 francs per bag of rice of 60 kilos.

Vessels Afloat & Chartered for Rio

Table listing vessels, their origins, and destinations. Includes names like Argentina, Alair, America, etc.

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

Arrivals of foreign steamers.

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

Departures of foreign steamers.

Table listing foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, June 8th, 1898.

Foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, June 8th, 1898.

Table listing British vessels with columns for Name, Tonnage, Arrival, From, Consigner.

British

Table listing Dutch vessels with columns for Name, Tonnage, Arrival, From, Consigner.

Dutch

Table listing Danish vessels with columns for Name, Tonnage, Arrival, From, Consigner.

Danish

Table listing German vessels with columns for Name, Tonnage, Arrival, From, Consigner.

German

Table listing Italian vessels with columns for Name, Tonnage, Arrival, From, Consigner.

Italian

Table listing Norwegian vessels with columns for Name, Tonnage, Arrival, From, Consigner.

Norwegian

Table listing Portuguese vessels with columns for Name, Tonnage, Arrival, From, Consigner.

Portuguese

Table listing Russian vessels with columns for Name, Tonnage, Arrival, From, Consigner.

Russian

STOCKS AND SHARES.

Sales of Stocks and Shares.

MAY 30. 47 Apolices, ss. at rate of 840,000

Table showing sales of stocks and shares for May 30, including Apolices, Credito Moral, Depositos e Descontos, etc.

Banks.

Table showing bank sales: Constructor, Credito Moral, Depositos e Descontos, etc.

Miscellaneous.

Table showing miscellaneous sales: Melhoramentos no Brazil, Apolices, etc.

MAY 31.

Table showing sales for May 31, including Apolices, Credito Moral, etc.

Banks.

Table showing bank sales for May 31: Commercio, Depositos e Descontos, etc.

Miscellaneous.

Table showing miscellaneous sales for May 31: Melhoramentos no Brazil, Apolices, etc.

JUNE 1.

Table showing sales for June 1, including Apolices, Credito Moral, etc.

Banks.

Table showing bank sales for June 1: Constructor, Depositos e Descontos, etc.

Miscellaneous.

Table showing miscellaneous sales for June 1: Melhoramentos no Brazil, Apolices, etc.

JUNE 2.

Table showing sales for June 2, including Apolices, Credito Moral, etc.

Banks.

Table showing bank sales for June 2: Constructor, Depositos e Descontos, etc.

Miscellaneous.

Table showing miscellaneous sales for June 2: Melhoramentos no Brazil, Apolices, etc.

JUNE 3.

Table showing sales for June 3, including Apolices, Credito Moral, etc.

Banks.

Table showing bank sales for June 3: Depositos e Descontos, Lavoura e Commercio, etc.

Miscellaneous.

Table showing miscellaneous sales for June 3: Melhoramentos no Brazil, Apolices, etc.

SATURDAY'S QUOTATIONS—S. PAULO.

Table showing Saturday's quotations in S. Paulo, including Banco Comercio e Industria, Credito Real da Carteira, etc.

Last Quotations of Stocks and Bonds --- June 6th

Circulation	Public Funds	Per	Last dir.
262,133,900\$	Stock 5 1/2% currency (aplicar).....	---	845,000—845,000
102,635,000	Bonds of 1895 .....	---	865,000—865,000
124,958,000	Stock 4 1/2% (gold), converted .....	---	1,030,000
11,584,500	Gold Loan, 1888, 6% .....	---	---
24,579,000	Do do 1879, 4 1/2% .....	---	---
18,350,000	Do do 1884, 4 1/2% .....	---	---
17,520,000	State of Espirito Santo .....	---	1,400,000—
10,930,000	.. of Minas Geraes, 5% .....	---	720,000—720,000
65,000,000	.. of Rio de Janeiro, 5% .....	---	---
4,000,000	Empréstimo Municipal .....	---	980,000—
24,327,000	---	---	149,000—

Capital	Banks	Per	Last dir.
20,000,000\$	Commercial .....	200\$	5,000—Jan. 98
20,000,000	do 2nd series .....	200	8,000—Jan. 98
24,000,000	Constructor .....	50	3,200—Jan. 98
16,000,000	Credito Movel .....	200	2,000—Jan. 98
20,000,000	Lavoura e Commercio .....	200	5,000—Jan. 98
3,500,000	do 2nd series .....	200	3,000—Jan. 98
117,017,000	Nacional Brasileiro .....	200	9,000—Jan. 97
20,000,000	Republica do Brazil .....	200	6,000—Jan. 98
20,000,000	Rural e Hypothecario .....	200	9,000—Jan. 98
---	do 2nd series .....	100	4,500—Jan. 98

Capital	Railways	Per	Last dir.
3,500,000\$	Caravelas a Aymores .....	180\$	---
110,000,000	Leopoldina .....	200	---
16,000,000	Muzambinho .....	100	67,50—7,500
62,000,000	Oeste de Minas .....	200	---
---	do 2nd series .....	75	---
24,000,000	S. Paulo-Rio Grande .....	200	---
70,000,000	União Sorocabana-Itana .....	200	---
---	do 2nd series .....	40	---
42,000,000	Viação Ferrea Sapucahy .....	200	---

Capital	Tramways	Per	Last dir.
14,000,000\$	Jardim Botânico .....	200\$	---
12,000,000	S. Christovão .....	200	---

Capital	Mills	Per	Last dir.
10,000,000\$	Alliança .....	200\$	---
6,000,000	Brazil Industrial .....	200	---
3,000,000	Caribacã .....	100	---
6,000,000	Confiança Industrial .....	200	---
500,000	D. Izabel .....	200	---
1,200,000	Industrial Mineira .....	200	---
1,500,000	Manufactura Fluminense .....	200	---
1,000,000	Petropolisana .....	200	---
7,000,000	S. Pedro de Alcantara .....	200	---
350,000	Santa Luz .....	200	---

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The Greatest Invention of Human Genius.  
This marvellous machine, which talks, sings, laughs, plays band music, operas, and a thousand other things, is now to be seen in operation at  
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It is specially adapted for amusement at home, or at receptions, etc.  
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Intending Bicycle purchasers and "Old Stagers" take notice! —  
We have the best equipped repair shop in Rio.—The only place where enamelling is done by baking and tire punctures and cuts are repaired by vulcanizing AT VERY LOW PRICES.  
We also carry a full line of Sundries.  
Several good cheap bicycles in stock and a large consignment of STANDARD HIGH GRADE WHEELS SHORTLY.

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ALBERT C. KING & Co.

190, Rua da Alfandega.

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CAPITAL . . . . £2,000,000

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STRANGERS' HOSPITAL.

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Situated in one of the healthiest and most attractive localities in the city, at a considerable elevation above the sea, and well within the green and shrubby grounds, the grounds are tastefully laid out with walks and shrubbery, making it a most desirable place for convalescence.

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The Hospital is specially recommended for surgical cases, because of its coolness and cleanliness, and especially because of its staff of trained nurses. Great success has thus far attended every operation in this Hospital.

The Hospital was built and is supported by subscription, but is open to non-subscribing patients of all nationalities. The terms for non-subscribers are:

General ward . . . 15\$000 a day  
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which includes medical and nurse's attendance, food and ordinary medicines.

Surgical operations, special remedies, wines, and outside medical attendance extra.

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Patients are admitted at any time, but should be provided with an "order for admission" signed by some subscriber.

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No traveller should forget to take with him a box of pills of a certain kind. This medicine is very handy in cases of sudden diseases or any other disarrangement of the stomach, or for indigestion, so frequent during travels. This marvellous remedy is accompanied by a prospectus in three languages, viz. Portuguese, English and French, to facilitate its use among natives and foreigners. For sale at all Druggists and Chemists and the manufacturer's depot, No. 74, Rua S. Pedro, 1st floor, Rio de Janeiro.

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"A CARBONICA."

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MINERAL WATERS,  
Soda Water,  
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The quality of the water is guaranteed equal to those imported from Europe.  
Every description of mineral waters can be supplied.  
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(Brama Brewery)

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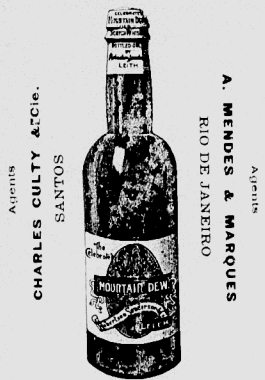
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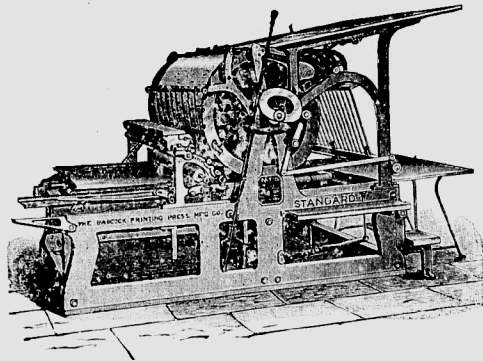
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A Monarch rider's mind is easy and undisturbed. He has no apologies to make for his wheel. He rides a thoroughbred, the King of Bicycles. He has the satisfaction pleasure and pride in knowing that his mount is standard and universally recognized as the climax of perfection in cycle manufacture. He feels safe backed up by the Monarch guarantee.

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For sea sickness, nausea in pregnancy, impoverishment of blood, weakness of the legs, and convalescence after long and serious illness, the pills should be ground and dissolved in a small glass of Port wine in order that they may be taken as a liquid to insure a prompt action; it is also to facilitate for adults and children who cannot take dry pills, and in this case they can be dissolved in pure water if no wine is to be had.

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Under contracts with the British and Brazilian Governments for carrying the mails.

TABLE OF DEPARTURES.  
1895

Date	Steamer	Destination
1895		
June 13	Thames	Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.
" 15	Magdalena	Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, Cherbourg and Southampton.

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PASSENGER SERVICE FOR NEW YORK

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The steamer

**"COLERIDGE"**

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Taking 1st and 3rd class passengers at moderate rates.

Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

The voyage is much quicker than by way of England and without the inconvenience of transfer.

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58, Rua 1.<sup>a</sup> de Março

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Capital. . . 40,000,000 Marks.

Regular Lines of Steam Packets between  
Bremen—United States  
" Brazil  
" River Plate  
" China, Japan  
" Australia

Departures from Rio de Janeiro on the 1st and 15th of each month to

Bahia, Antwerp and Bremen.

Passengers and cargo for all ports of the different lines accepted.

Passage Rates: 1st-cl. 2nd-cl.  
Rio—Antwerp, Bremen..... 500 Marks. 150/000  
" —Lisbon..... 425 " 120/000

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DEPARTURES for LIVERPOOL.

Oravia..... June 21st  
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