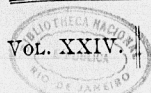
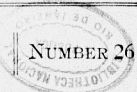


# THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY



RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 28TH, 1898.



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Price: 125000 per Dozen without bottles.

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and all Railway supplies, both European and American.

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(Established, 1831.)

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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.

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

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Price, in all pharmacies,

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ENGLISH SHOEMAKER,

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Authorized by Imperial Decree No. 8,067 of March 24th, 1887.

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G. C. Anderson, Agent.

2, Rua General Camara—1st floor.

This company has just issued in London an Insurance policy for the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company, United States of America, for the amount of \$17,800,000 (£3,000,000), having received the respective premium amounting to \$169,000 (£35,200).

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

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Fire and Marine.

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Walter Block & Co.

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THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Capital .. .. £1,000,000 sterling

Reserve fund .. £ 500,000 ..

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Accumulated Funds .. £8,250,000

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Reserve fund .. .. 676,355

Agents in Rio de Janeiro:

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No. 50, Rua 1º de Março.

BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LTD.

Capital .. .. £1,000,000 sterling

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

Agent: P. E. Swanwick,

87, Rua 1º de Março—2nd floor.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro:

Youle & Co.

No. 35, Rua 1º de Março.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO. LD.

Total funds on 31st Dec. 1897 .. £12,054,512

Authorized Capital .. .. 3,000,000

Subscribed Capital .. .. 2,750,000

Agents for Rio de Janeiro:

Pullen, Schmidt & Co.

7, Rua da Quitanda.

Travellers' Directory.

São Paulo:

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

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

Cachambu and Lambar:

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

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

Bello Horizonte:

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

Petropolis:

Barea leaves the Praiaha at 4 p. m. daily, except Sundays and holidays, to connect with railway at Mau. Passenger train leaves S. Paulista at 5:15 p. m. (Central Railway) at 7 a. m. and 5:15 p. m. on all land routes passengers should take the suburban trains at the Central Railway station at 6:25 a. m. and 4:20 p. m. to connect with Petropolis train.

Returning from Petropolis, the Barea train leaves at 7 a. m. except Sundays and holidays, and the all land trains leave at 6 a. m. and 3:30 p. m.

On Sundays and holidays the Barea leaves the Praiaha at 7 a. m. and returning the train leaves Petropolis at 4 p. m., giving excursionists about six hours in Petropolis.

Nova Friburgo:

Barea leaves the Praça das Marinhãs at 5:30 a. m. daily and at 3 p. m. on Saturdays, to connect with the Jundiaí Railway at São Anna de Marahy. Returning trains leave Nova Friburgo at 2:25 p. m. daily, and at 6 a. m. on Mondays. Excursion train leaves at 3:15 p. m. (Barea leaves Rio at 2:30 p. m.), and returning leaves Friburgo at 6:40 a. m.

Corcovado:

Regular trains, week days, leave St. Rua Cosme Velho, Laranjeiras, at 8 and 11 a. m. and 2 and 5:30 p. m., returning leave the summit at 7:30 and 9:30 a. m. and 1:30 and 7 p. m. On Sundays and holidays, the hours are: ascending 6:30, 8, 9:30 and 11 a. m., 12:30, 2, 3:30, 5:15 and 7 p. m., descending 8:35, 10:05, 11:35 a. m., 2:05, 2:35, 4:05, 5, 7 and 9 p. m. Each train gives the excursionist half an hour on the summit.

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

Official Directory

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

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

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

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Barbary (opposite Custom House), WILLIAM G. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.

Church Directory

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

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

IGREJA EVANGELICA LUMINENSE.—Rua Largo de S. Joaquim, No. 179.—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays. Prayer meeting at 10 a. m.; Worship at 11 a. m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 5 afternoon. Gospel preaching at 6:45 p. m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study and preaching at 7 p. m.

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Cartão. English services at 12 a. m. on Sundays. Portuguese meeting service Thursday, 7:30 p. m. Portuguese services at 10 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sundays, 7 p. m. Wednesdays, 7 p. m. TILLY, Pastor. Sunday school, 11 a. m. at Fabrice Carioes, Sundays, 11 a. m. and 4 p. m. Rev. FRANK WIEDREHEKER.

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. BAGBY, Pastor. Caixa 32.

IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIACHUELO.—No. 24, Rua d' Anna Nery, Estação do Church. Services, Sundays 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.; Wednesdays 7 p. m. FRANKLIN H. SAACIMMENTO, Pastor. Primary school in the church building.

Professional Directory

Dr. William Frey ick Eisenlohr, German Physician. Office: 75, 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 acconcher. Residence: No. 9, Rua 1º 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 10 to 6 p. m.—For terms, apply to Librarian.

RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION.—Rest and Reading Room, to Rua Camerino (formerly Imperatriz) 2nd floor; W. J. LEMAY, Missioner. Gifts of books, magazines, papers, etc., also of left-off clothing, will be gratefully received at the Mission, or at No. 27, Candelaria.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—No. 31, Rua da Quitanda, 8000th open from 9:30 to 10 o'clock p. m. Secretary's office hours: 10 a. m. to 1 o'clock p. m. Nicolau A. Rodrigues, President; Thomas L. da Costa, General Secretary; R. A. W. Sloan, Hon. Treasurer.

WEST COAST ITEMS.

The Chilians are putting into shape a rather good idea in the way of militarization. In the city of Valparaiso they have formed a patriotic club, which has for object the instruction of citizens in military matters and the formation of a guard of security, to defend the city in case of trouble. The matter has been warmly taken up and Mr. J. Walker Martinez has been appointed president of the club, with several other well known Chilean gentlemen on the committee. A number of young ladies have been delegated to foster the movement and bring in recruits. This will probably be the first time that the fair sex has taken an active part in matters military.—Times, Buenos Aires.

The Chilian Times condenses the President's statement of the financial situation in Chile as follows:—The year 1897 began with a balance in hand of 44,153,925 dol. 49 cents, and ended with a balance of 28,599,503 dol. 70 cents. The ordinary expenditure amounted to 79,107,207 dol. 47 cents, and that authorized by special acts to 5,117,076 dol. 65 cents, or a total of 84,224,284 dol. 12 cents. The ordinary revenue amounted to 79,281,556 dol. 80 cents, and the extraordinary to 6,157,481 dol. 33 cents, or a total of 85,439,037 dol. 13 cents. There was a falling off in the ordinary revenue as compared with the preceding year of 2,017,180 dol. 88 cents, owing to a decrease, amounting to 2,260,203 dol. 29 cents, in the export duties of nitrate. The estimated ordinary expenditure for the current year amounts to 79,931,452 dol. 12 cents, and the expenditure authorized by special acts to 8,415,590 dol. 98 cents, or a total of 88,347,043 dol. 10 cents. To meet this expenditure there is the surplus from the preceding year, and the ordinary revenue estimated to amount to 85,000,000 dol. The estimated expenditure for 1899, taking into account the duties for the national guard, amounts to 86,340,361 dol. 12 cents; and the estimated revenue amounts to 85,000,000 dol.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

The partisans of ex-President Herrera are accused of making preparations for another revolution in Uruguay.

A Buenos Aires telegram of the 25th says that a sailor was caught on the new cruiser San Martin just as he was putting a match to the powder magazine of that ship. He was arrested and confessed himself a Chilean.

The new law of civic register seems likely to produce a wholesome reaction in electoral practices. In several cases the stiff fine of \$50 has been applied to members of the inscribing tables for non-attendance, and in another proceedings have been instituted before the Judge for punishment of attempted fraud. This is as it should be.—Montevideo Times.

The Buenos Aires authorities have been showing so much zeal in arresting people for alleged failure to perform national guard duty, that many foreigners have been subjected to imprisonment and outrage. On the 24th the Brazilian consul was seized when on his way to his office and barely escaped the indignity of being marched to prison through the streets. As it was he was subjected to insult.

The police of Buenos Aires to the number of 1,200, are to be formed into two battalions of artillery of 600 men each. They are to receive military instruction, in detachments of 200, a day's military service exempting them from 48 hours police service. The rest of the policemen are to receive instruction in rifle shooting. What in the world, may we ask, has a policeman to do with artillery, or even with rifle shooting?

While our actual President and President-elect are both assuring the world that there is no fear of disturbance at home or abroad, now wars are being built in Europe. Either they are insincere or a crime is being committed against the people. It is an insult to the intelligence of the people to pretend to a love for economy while millions are being wasted on war material and parade. Money so spent is wasted when not worse than wasted.—Buenos Aires Herald.

The last report of the Jewish Colonization Society states that the situation of the Argentine colonies is in general satisfactory. The colonists are gradually acquiring the necessary knowledge of agriculture, the petitions to be sent home are becoming less numerous, and many of the colonists have expressed their wish to buy the lands which they occupy, and others are bringing out their relations from Russia. On December 31st, 1897, the total population of the colonies in Argentina was 7,015; viz., 1,339 men, 1,381 women and 4,235 children.

Our Rosario advices announce that at last the colonists of Carcarañá, who took part in the lynching of the brothers Monsalvo several years ago, have been set at liberty, the prosecution having been stopped in consideration of the payment of \$5,000 to the families of the Monsalvos. This is one of the most shameful extortions on record. The Monsalvos were notorious criminals and had committed a most barbarous murder. The colonists could not stand it any longer, so they caught the assassins by the throat. Since then the authorities have helped to persecute the colonists for the purpose of extorting money from them.

A funny tale comes from remote Gualeguaychú. The holder of the ticket winning \$50,000 in a recent Buenos Aires lottery, was a Spanish workman, but the day before the drawing he had torn up the ticket in an ecstasy of joy over the news of an imaginary great Spanish victory. He now regrets his patriotic enthusiasm.

The technical committee in Asuncion appointed by the Paraguayan government to report on the condition of the machinery of the famous Spanish torpedo boat Tencarano has delivered its report. According to the statements contained therein the machinery is in a very bad condition—in fact, so bad that it cannot be repaired there and the vessel will have to be sent to Europe for a proper repair. If this be true, the vessel ought to be disarmed and kept at Asuncion until the war is over, not because she cannot steam out to sea, but just to prove that the report of the committee is correct. One thing is curious, that the vessel could steam several hundred miles up the river and that only then was it found that the machinery was out of order and beyond repair.—Times, Buenos Aires, June 16.

The exports from Uruguay during the first quarter of the current year were valued at \$11,361,506, of which \$9,114,869 were from slaughter-house products. With regard to agricultural products the Montevideo Times says:—The total agricultural produce for the quarter was \$2,035,009 against \$2,171,678 in the same period of 1897. This great increase is entirely due to the splendid wheat harvest, the wheat exported being 59,453,980 kilos, worth \$1,783,619, against only 3,214,663 kilos, worth \$77,151, in 1897. In most of the other leading items there was a falling off: the exportation of maize was 71,736 kilos, worth \$2865 against 1,209,917 kilos, worth \$32,718 (there was a fine maize crop, but the quality of the grain was ruined by late rains); flour was 3,899,669 kilos, worth \$187,184, against 5,217,092 kilos, worth \$262,351; onions and garlic were \$212,957 valued \$14,140; fresh fruit \$1,809 against \$10,989; vegetables \$1895 against \$22,748; and linseed \$16,186 against \$20,106. It will thus be seen that the wheat crop saved the situation.

Much regret will be felt here and especially in Rosario at the death of Mr. Rodrick M. Ross, the well known trainway owner of Rosario. The deceased was well known in Rosario and achieved much notoriety in connection with his disputes with the local municipality as to the tramway service. During the last few months Mr. Ross had been unable to attend to business, owing to a severe illness which terminated here fatally on Monday. The deceased who was 60 years of age, was a North American and he first came to Rosario in 1869 as engineer on the tug boat Iron King, which was employed by the Central Argentine Railway Company for the purpose of towing sailing vessels up and down the river. He subsequently settled down in Rosario, and started a small fitting shop which afterwards became one of the principal engineering establishments in the country. He provided Rosario with several tramways, and if the truth were known, he was worried to death by the harassing tactics of the local "criollo" authorities.—Times, Buenos Aires, June 1.

Said a patriotic Spaniard with somewhat questionable taste to an American acquaintance the other day: "Amigo Don Quijote fixes you Yankees properly, paints you as hogs. It is well done—eh?"

"Yes," replied the American, with a quiet smile. "Yes, I suppose Don Quijote's actual atrocities give you Spaniards pleasure, and if you get any consolation out of these chancha caricatures you are welcome to it as far as we are concerned. Do you want to know why?"

"Como no! Why, man, why?"

"Well, you see, it's this way. While we caricature us here in Buenos Aires pigs, we Americans make pig-meat of you Spaniards elsewhere. So I guess that sausage account stands about square, don't you think so?"

And the Spaniard, who had never looked at it from that point of view before, began to sneak about the weather.—Southern Cross, Buenos Aires.

An ingenious French writer has been explaining to a curious world why the pawbroking establishments are called "My Aunt" (Ma tante). The Prince de Joinville, son of Louis Philippe, was kept very short of money in his youth. One day the father noticed that the Prince was not wearing a splendid gold watch that had been given to him by his mother. "Where is your watch?" asked the bongeous king. "At my aunt's," was the reply. Princess Adelaide was interrogated on the subject, but she knew nothing about it. Then the young scapegrace admitted he had pawned it. "My aunt," therefore became proverbial for the Mont de Pieté. But then, it may be asked, how it comes about that the pawbroker in England is facetiously spoken of as a "uncle". The French writer is quite equal to the occasion. The English say "uncle" because the French say "aunt". Here in England everything goes by contraries. The French coachman drives on the right, the English on the left; the French soldier has red trousers, the English soldier a red coat; the Frenchman eats an oyster out of the hollow half of the shell, the Englishman out of the flat half; the French epicure drinks champagne after dinner, the English epicure during dinner, and so forth. It is all a case of pure "cussedness."



**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, MONTVIDEO, BUENOS AIRES, ROSARIO DE SANTA FE, AND NEW YORK.

Also on:

Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., LONDON.  
Messrs. Mallet Freres & Co., PARIS.  
Messrs. Schroder & Co., J. H. Schroder & Co., HAMBURG.  
Messrs. J. Berenberg, Gossler & Co., HAMBURG.  
Messrs. Granet Broen & 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. (CALLE 108.)

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

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

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**BATTLE HYMN OF THE REPUBLIC.**

By JULIA WORD HOWE.

Air:—John Brown's Body.

Mine eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord:  
He is trampling out the vintage where the grapes of wrath are stored;  
He hath loosed the fateful lightning of His terrible swift sword:  
His truth is marching on.

I have seen Him in the watchfires of a hundred circling camps;  
They have built Him an altar in the evening  
And with quickenings of His great power  
I can read His righteous sentence by the dim and flaring lamps:  
His day is marching on.

I have read a fiery gospel writ in burnished  
As we deal with you my contemners, so with you my grace shall deal;  
Let the Hero, born of woman, crush the serpent with His heel:  
Since God is marching on.

He has sounded forth the trumpet that shall never call retreat;  
He is sifting out the hearts of men before His judgment seat;  
Oh, be swift, my soul, to answer Him! be jubilant, my feet!  
Our God is marching on.

In the beauty of the lilies Christ was born  
With a glory in His bosom that transfigures you and me;  
As He died to make men holy, let us die to make men free,  
While God is marching on.

(NOTE)—This impressive hymn was written in 1861 and was popular throughout the northern armies during the war in the United States. It has now become equally popular among the men who have volunteered for the war in Cuba.)

**THE SEAT OF WAR.**

Thanks to the kindness of Capt. E. W. Holmes of the British bark *Antigua*, who has thoughtfully placed his charts of the Cuban coast at our disposition for the benefit of our readers, we are able this week to give a description of the ports of Cuba that are being held and defended by the opposing forces. The interest of all those who are watching the war in Cuban waters is concentrated for the moment on Santiago de Cuba, where Admiral Cervera's fleet is cooped up with small possibility of getting out, as the *Merrimac* laden with coal is sunk at the mouth of the harbor, and the *Reina Mercedes* lies foundered in mid channel farther in, while a powerful fleet of blockade war ships is waiting outside. The harbor of Santiago is a difficult one for sailing ships to take even under the most favorable circumstances, owing to the crooked nature of the entrance to which we have previously referred. In time of war it would be one of the easiest harbours to defend, as it is being defended, by forts and mines and war-ships.

In time of war also, it is one of the most difficult harbors for a besieged fleet to leave, as the ships would have to come out one by one, exposed to the concentrated fire of all the blockading men-of-war, even though there were no impediments in the way as is actually the case at the present time. The Morro Castle is an old fort which has recently been re-fortified with masonry and guns, and situated to the eastward of the entrance, is in a position to command the passage against its outgoing vessels, especially as its fire would be directly supported by that of the Estrella battery which is only 500 yards further up the stream, on the same side. The distance across the bar from the Morro to Cañones Point is only 650 yards all told, but the navigable channel for heavy draught ships is only a cable-length—or 240 yards in width. A line of forts in the channel narrows to 80 yards, and at that point the *Merrimac*, of 2,550 tons and 247 feet in length was turned broadside on to the sea and deliberately sunk in six fathoms of water. The *Reina Mercedes*, which is officially rated as a second-class cruiser of 3,080 tons was sunk in a still narrower part of the channel at the head of the entrance bay in from 6 to 7 fathoms, and even though she did not go down lengthways across the stream, still forms a formidable obstruction to navigation for both besiegers and besieged. The channel continues to be of a navigable width of 80 yards until the island of Smith Cay is passed, which is about three quarters of a mile from where the *Reina Mercedes* is sunk. From Smith Cay the harbour opens out into a beautiful bay, 6 miles long and 2 miles wide with good anchorage for the combined squadrons of the world. At the northeast corner of the bay is the city of Santiago de Cuba. This is the second city in size on the island, is probably the oldest city of any size on this hemisphere, having been founded by Velasquez in 1514. The population in 1895 was 59,614. The mean temperature in summer is 88°; in winter 82°. It is very unhealthy, yellow fever being prevalent throughout the year and small pox epidemic at certain times. These conditions are due to the lack of sanitary and hygienic measures; all refuse matter, as well as dead dogs, cats, chickens, etc., being thrown into the streets to decay and fill the air with disease germs. A railroad, called the Subanilla and Marote, runs from the city to San Luis, 25 miles distant with a branch to Alto Songo, 12 miles in

length. It was largely owned and controlled by citizens of the United States. Santiago is the headquarters for three large mining plants owned by United States citizens, viz, the Jurugua, the Spanish American, and the Sigua, together representing an investment of about \$5,000,000; the last named not being in operation. Santiago is the capital of the province and of the whole oriental region. There are a number of tobacco factories, but the chief business is the exportation of raw materials and the importation of manufactured goods and provisions. Sugar, iron ore, manganese, mahogany, hides, wax, cedar, and tobacco, were exported to the United States previous to the war.

Nature has protected the Cubans in the strife against Spain—“rightly struggling to be free,” as Gladstone put it in a similar case. She has decimated the dominant party by yellow fever on land during the present insurrection, and diminished by one half those Spanish soldiers engaged in the suppression of the first ten years' revolt. Nature now interferes against the operations of both American and Spanish fleets. Within the port squalls are frequent between May and October, bringing much rain and wind, especially if the wind is from the north east. These squalls appear to arise from local causes, inasmuch as they are less frequent off the coast or even in the channel. In the rainy season, which lasts from May to October, and which will fully cover the siege of Santiago, the sea outside is—“the lumpy,” which accounts to a great extent for the ineffectual attempts of the American gunners to reduce the Morro and Estrella forts to ashes. Firing heavy guns from the shifting base of men-of-war in a lumpy sea is a matter of chance even to the most skillful gunner, and it speaks well for the American artilleryists that they have been able to silence the Morro fort, and the earthwork batteries on the Cañones side as often as they have done. Storms from the south-east frequently take place all along the coast from May to December, when the weather is so thick and dirty as to completely obscure the land, and the sea is so heavy as to make it exceedingly risky for any vessel to approach the entrance of Santiago harbor. Sailors are not so capricious, and correspondents are not tacticians, so we have to find these things out for ourselves, irrespective of telegrams, to form a just idea of how the siege is being carried on. At the present time a weak land breeze sets in every night about 9 o'clock which is very grateful to besiegers and besieged alike and continues to blow coolly and steadily until 7 in the morning, when a dead calm sets in until between 9 and 10 a. m. when the sea breeze sets in—the doctor, it is called in Jamaica—and remains for some hours, usually until 1 p. m. From that time forward until the land breeze blows at 9 o'clock or thereabouts, the temperature is not the temperature for a white man to maintain his health. To get wet is, for Spaniard and American alike, to get yellow fever. Both forces accept the stress of climate and its risks as an element of war, but it is necessary to point out these facts to those critics who, sitting at home at ease, wonder why the siege of Santiago is so long protracted.

Guantanamo—or Cumberland Harbor, as it is called by English-speaking seamen—is about 50 miles to the east of Santiago de Cuba. There the land offers more facilities for landing troops, and there, as the telegrams inform us, the Americans have effected a landing of their men. From there, too, we may hear of encounters, more or less decisive, before these lines get into print. The object of General Miles is evidently to force his soldiers along the comparatively flat country, 35 miles as the crow flies from Caymanera in Cumberland, or Guantanamo harbor, and lay siege to Santiago de Cuba from the land side. With a position already gained and maintained at Guantanamo, which is 6 miles inside the entrance of the harbor of Guantanamo, the American troops will have to force their way fighting up the side of the little creek which leads to Guantanamo town, and from there dispute every step over a wooded and hilly, but not impassable country until they reach Santiago de Cuba. It is, however, to be hoped that before, making this difficult dash even for mountain batteries, that the staff will see that there are enough disciplined men to overcome all obstacles of Nature, to free their base from skirmishing attacks and keep the lines of communication with the base at Caymanera open, as the Spanish troops have been broken in to guerrilla fighting. The future is big with important events, and we make no attempt to disguise our hope of success for American arms. The fall of Santiago de Cuba will, under present circumstances, be more disastrous to Spain than the annihilation of Havana. Apropos of nothing at all, we may add that Admiral Camara's fleet is still in Cadiz, and the *Tenerario* in Paraguay, Cadiz being 7,912 miles nearer than Asuncion to the seat of war.

It is said that Rear-Admiral Dewey is one of the strictest disciplinarians in the American navy. He has served sixteen years on the sea and twenty three and a half on land. Socially Admiral Dewey is very popular. He is a handsome man, and is nicknamed by his friends "Gentleman George." When on shore he is a great clubman, and his favorite amusement is hunting. He is a fearless rider, and has often distinguished himself in the hunting field. He is fond of athletics, and is himself a good allround athlete, or at any rate was in his younger days.

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

## The most comfortable Hotel

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

The restaurant and kitchen are first class.

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

The Hotel is especially 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 verandah overlooking the garden.

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## THE MANGANESE INDUSTRY.

In criticising the annual report of the British consul at this port, a local contemporary has advanced some opinions in regard to the manganese industry which are considered unfair and misleading. He assumes that the cost of mining manganese ore is extremely low and asserts that the freight rate on the Central railway is so low that it can not be sufficient to even pay expenses. Still further, he asserts that the railway gives the mining company storage room and a loading pier free of charge.

These reckless statements, as we are informed by the parties interested in this industry, are either false or misleading. The mines are situated at a distance of 310 miles from this port, and at an elevation of about 4,000 feet above the sea level. This enables the railway to transport the ore on a down grade at the minimum of expense. Our informants state that they have invested 1,200 contos in the industry, and that this was done with a clear understanding with the railway that the ore should be transported at a special rate. The present director has ignored this agreement, however, and has increased the rate. That the rate is not so exceptionally low as our contemporary would have us believe, which he calculated at less than 1/5 d per ton-mile, is shown by the fact that the rate from the lakes to the ironworks in western Pennsylvania is less than that rate, and that even so the Carnegie works at Pittsburgh find it advantageous to build a private line in order to reduce the cost of transportation. Here the rate is about 3/10 d, or, say, 12870 per ton for 310 miles, that is, 40 reis per mile at the exchange of 7 1/4 d. The railway concedes to the shippers an area at the Gamboa maritime station measuring only 15x20 metres, which can not be exceeded, and the principal firm of exporters has constructed a substantial pier at its own cost for shipping purposes, which the railway uses at pleasure, and also a side track for loaded wagons at the discharging place. Instead of free storage room and loading pier, the wharf and other charges have been increased.

To this it should be added that the principal shippers of manganese now have about 8,000 tons of mineral at Miguel Burnier, which are steadily increasing for want of transportation facilities. This is of course a prejudice to the miners, who are compelled to carry so heavy a stock of mineral on the road to market. Our contemporary suggests that they should offer to assist the railway—he seems to think that banks, and companies, and business houses were specially created to assist the government in its self-created difficulties—by placing their own wagons on the line. Our informants state that two propositions of this nature have already been made, and were refused. With the rise in exchange, one firm alone will lose about 200 contos of reis because of the inability of the railway to transport the mineral to this port for shipment, and yet the government both refuses to permit the use of private wagons or to employ better means to do the work itself. This is a «dog in the manger» policy which is most detrimental to the development of national industries, and it proves conclusively that the Central railway is not worked «with an eye to develop the country and its industries».

Another proof of this is to be found in the fact that of the five firms organized to explore manganese mines, only

two remain. Had it been found so profitable, why should the others have withdrawn? It may be that the depreciated currency has been an advantage, but this will not permit the exaction of heavier rates on the railway. The manganese mines in Minas Geraes may be ever so rich, but they can never be profitably worked until the costs of extraction and transportation are kept at figures where competition with foreign mines is rendered possible.

From the Financial News, June 2, 1898.

## THIRTEEN MILLIONS GONE.

WHAT INVESTORS HAVE LOST IN BRAZILIAN STOCKS DURING THE LAST TWENTY YEARS.

Now that negotiations appear to be in progress for the purpose of, in some way or other, putting up the Brazilian financial position, it will be interesting to review the experiences of the British investing public in Brazilian securities during the last twenty years. During that period, if we include internal loans and the Western of Minas loan, no less than seven large issues have been made by Brazil. The total par value of these loans is £60,063,557. Large numbers of the bonds have been redeemed at figures far below the issue price, and those which remain (excluding the internal loan, with regard to which exact figures could not be given) represent a dead loss of £13,181,165, which has fallen upon the investing public of this country as a result of the various issues of Brazilian loans.

We proceed to summarise briefly the leading points of the various issues, in order that the reader may have a concise history of Brazilian finance for the last twenty years before him.—  
*The 1859 Loan.*—This, to the amount of £5,837,062 was issued at Rio in July, 1859, being therefore an internal loan. The amount outstanding is £2,702,925. These bonds, although issued in Brazil, have been marketed in London, and although they were not offered en bloc to the investing public, they have been diligently «worked off» on the Stock Exchange.

*The 1882 Loan.*—This was an issue of £4,000,000 sterling in conformity with the laws Nos. 2,140 and 2,141, dated October 30, 1882, made by Messrs. N. M. Rothschild and Sons. The price was 89 per cent. The operation of a sinking fund commenced on June 1, 1884, and the amount of loan outstanding is £3,382,000.

*The 1888 Loan.*—In April, 1888, Messrs. N. M. Rothschild and Sons announced that they were «ready to receive at their office subscriptions for this loan.» The bonds were issued at 97 per cent. The operation of the sinking fund commenced in October, 1889, and the amount now outstanding is £5,393,100.

*The 1889 Loan (Rio issue).*—This loan, to the amount of £12,340,575, was issued at Rio in August, 1889, partly for conversion purposes. The bonds were to be redeemed from a sinking fund commencing October 1, 1890. The amount outstanding is not ascertainable; but inasmuch as of the completion loan of £19,837,000 issued in London two months later, not less than £18,533,300 is still unredeemed, the presumption is that it is considerable.

*The 1889 Loan (Conversion and redemption) (1889) of the five per cent. loans of 1865, 1871, 1875, and 1886.)*—Partly in connection with this operation in October, 1889 (a similar internal loan having been issued at Rio in August), Messrs. N. M. Rothschild and Sons had to announce that «they were ready to receive subscriptions at their office» for bonds at 99 per cent., to the amount of £19,837,000. The redemption of the loan was to be effected by a sinking fund commencing in 1890, and the amount outstanding is now £18,533,300.

*Western of Minas Railroad Bonds.*—In April, 1893, Messrs. N. M. Rothschild and Sons had to announce that they were prepared to receive at their office subscriptions for these bonds, amounting to £3,710,000, guaranteed both as to principal and interest by the government of Brazil. The issue price was 80 per cent. An amount of £2,650,000 was issued then; £360,000 was placed privately in October, 1894, and the balance subsequently. The bonds are quoted in the official list with other Brazilian government securities, and it has always been understood that the proceeds of this loan were designed for, or at all events, placed at the disposal of, the Brazilian government. The whole of the loan is still outstanding.

*The 1895 Loan.*—In July, 1895, in conformity with law No. 265, of December 24, 1894, article 3, paragraph 2, Messrs. N. M. Rothschild and Sons will receive subscriptions at their office—thus ran the announcement of the 1895 loan, issued at 85 per cent., to the amount of £7,742,000. The accumulative sinking fund was to come in operation in August, 1897, and the Brazilian government reserved the right to redeem the whole or any part of the loan at any time on six months notice. The amount outstanding is £7,388,000.

The net result, then (excluding the loans issued at Rio, and taking only the amount outstanding, and not the original amount of the loan, as the basis of the calculation), is this—

Loan.	Amount outstanding.	Issue price.	Present price.	Loss.
1859.....	£5,837,062	100	89	£1,134,660
1882.....	4,000,000	100	97	2,111,171
1888.....	15,833,300	100	99	7,416,584
Minas.....	3,710,000	100	80	1,200,400
1895.....	7,742,000	100	85	1,220,580
Total.....	£35,406,400			£13,181,165

We have said «taking only the amount outstanding, and not the original amount of the

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## Missing Friends.

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

FRANCISCO, Antonio.—Who left Rio for Victoria Australia in 1866 at 1872. 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 this Widow who said to be now residing in Niterowy.

RIDGWAY, Frederick.—Acrobat and general circus performer—supposed to have come to Rio in July 1868. Is reported to be partly paralysed and mentally deranged.

Rio de Janeiro, April 1898.



loan, as the basis of the calculation. This is a very important reservation. The sinking funds of the Brazilian loans are to be applied in purchase when the price is under par, and in drawings when the price is at or above par. Now, none of these bonds have ever touched par since 1889, and for the greater part of that time, as their holders know only too well, they have not only been under par, but far below their issue price. Whatever reductions have been made in the bonds outstanding since 1889 have been made, therefore, in the majority of cases at a loss to the holder of the difference between the amount originally paid for the bond and the price at which it has been reacquired by the Brazilian government—that loss to the lender, he it remembered, representing a clear profit to the borrower. It is impossible to calculate the loss suffered by investors in this way, but it must be enormous.

TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

United States.

JUNE 21.—Admiral Sampson is said to have reported that the «Merrimac» no longer exists in the channel at Santiago de Cuba, having been broken up by the swift current. (The same telegram says that the «Merrimac» was sunk by the fire from the Morro fort, instead of having been intentionally sunk by Lieut. Hobson and his seven daring companions. Although the despatch is supposed to emanate from Washington, it bears every sign of having been manufactured at some pro-Spanish source. Our view is supported by the fact that in the same day's telegrams a letter addressed to Commander Perce of the Spanish gunboat «Sandoval» was found on an officer made prisoner at Caymanera, in which he said that it was possible for a war-ship to pass the sunken «Merrimac» by the bows.)

A *Herald* telegram from Manila says that Lieut. Colwell, secretary to Admiral Dewey, offered his services to his chief to blow up two Spanish torpedo boats in the Pasig creek where they had found shelter, and were a standing menace to the American vessels at night. The offer was accepted, and the «Cilla» was told off to tow the steam pinnace to the entrance of the creek, but owing to the heavy sea at the time, Lieut. Colwell and his boat's crew left under cover of a pitch dark night and a blinding rain on his perilous enterprise. It was unsuccessful in its object, but it gave the Spaniards such a fright that they hastened to sink their transport «Cebu» at the entrance which shut them in and the American out. (Lieut. John C. Colwell was well known in London last year as naval attaché to the U. S. legation.)

JUNE 22.—News from Santiago says that the Cubans have established lines of communication between Santiago and Guantanamo, and that the Spanish troops are completely cut off from all base of supplies by sea and land. A further despatch says that General Shafter has arrived at Guantanamo with twenty ships of war and ten transports laden with men and stores. He was received with the greatest enthusiasm. Calixto Garcia has assured the American leaders that he has 4,000 well equipped men near Santiago and 3,000 in Holguin ready for immediate action.

The U. S. government has issued instructions to all its senior officers to refuse exchanges of prisoners until Lieut. Hobson and his seven companions in the «Merrimac» have been liberated.

It is reported in Washington that Admiral Sampson has taken possession of the French cable between Cuba and Haiti with the consent of the owning company.

The Argentine minister has denied responsibility for the hostile articles published in the *Nacion* of Buenos Aires, and the U. S. government has accepted his statement.

JUNE 23.—The official report of General Shafter confirms the statement that he has taken possession of the cable communication between Caimanera and Haiti.

The prisoners of the «Merrimac» were in the Morro fortress during the bombardment of the 16th inst. They are now said to be in prison in Havana.

Admiral Sampson has bombarded Cardenas without any further known result than the death of one sailor on board the «Texas».

An American surgeon, resident in Caimanera, has stated his opinion that the horrible condition of the bodies of Americans killed there is due to the effects of the Mauser bullets and not to mutilation. (This does not bear the stamp of an authentic telegram, but we are glad to see a denial in any form of the charge of mutilation.)

A New York telegram says there are doubts as to the loyalty of Maximo Gomez to the Cuban cause. (An old man who has braved terrible hardships incessantly for four years and has been the life and soul and mainstay of the insurrection should, like Cesar's wife, be above suspicion. But of such are the telegram-mongers.)

The New York *Tribune* says that the immediate invasion by land and naval forces of Puerto Rico has been decided on.

The *Herald* says that Admiral Camara's fleet will go to the Canaries to satisfy public opinion, but it is feared that Commodore Schley's fleet will appear off the Spanish coast, if he leaves. (It is since certain that Camara's fleet has reached Suez on its way to the Philippines and oblivion.)

The disembarkation of the Shafter expedition finished at midnight on the 22nd inst. The resistance offered was of the slightest, but some recently placed submarine mines were destroyed.

JUNE 24.—The German ambassador in Washington has assured the U. S. government that Germany will remain entirely neutral.

The New York *Herald* describing the attack on La Scaipa in Santiago says that fort was razed to the ground and all the field batteries supporting it were dislodged. A shell from the forts pierced the hull of the «Texas» from side to side above the water line.

In Cienfuegos, an American war ship has reduced the fort of Guanajao.

An intercepted telegram from Admiral Cervera to his government says that the situation in Santiago is exceedingly critical.

JUNE 25.—The correspondents of the *Herald* telegram that General Shafter has landed 6,000 men at Batiquira in Guantanamo harbor, and is hurrying on the landing of 10,000 more. 5,000 Cubans are holding the roads to Santiago. Before evacuating Batiquira, the Spaniards exploded the magazines and set fire to their stores. Shafter's column put out the fire and sacked the furnishing women and children who were obliged to return and throw themselves on the mercy of the Americans.

The Cuban delegate, Dr. Estrada Palma has received a telegram from General Laborie informing him that an action has taken place between the allied Cubans and Americans and the Spaniards at Guantanamo in which 2 Spanish officers and 58 men were killed and 17 prisoners taken. The Cuban loss was 2 killed and 3 wounded.

The investment of Santiago is being drawn closer. In the skirmishes between the outposts of the two armies yesterday, the Spaniards left 25 dead and 48 wounded in the hands of the Americans.

The regiment of rough-riders organized by Theodore Roosevelt has reached the heights of Los Altos overlooking Santiago.

JUNE 26.—Roosevelt's rough riders have within five miles of Santiago and have had a stiff skirmish of an hour's duration with a Spanish ambulance. The Americans managed to dislodge the Spaniards from the wood which they occupied. The American losses were three officers and 10 men killed, and six officers and 45 men wounded. Most of the wounded are in a serious condition. On the same day, General Janny attacked a larger force of Spaniards and compelled them to retire and leave a picket fort in his power.

It is said that the condition of the population of Cardenas is so bad that the starving people are eating the dead dogs in the streets. Cardenas and Matanzas are both expected to be in the power of the Americans before the end of the month.

Spain.

JUNE 21.—Sr. Anon, the minister of marine, in an interview with the correspondent of the London *Morning Post*, is reported to have said that he has the fullest confidence in the fortunes of Spain, as independently of the enthusiasm of the nation, it disposes of unlimited credit for the munitions of war. He complained however of the insufficiency of the troops recently sent to the Philippines and feared the mistake would cost Spain dear. Events in Manila had taught Spain a lesson, and it was now necessary to increase the naval power at all hazards.

In the early morning of the 20th, the Americans again bombarded the fortress of La Soeapa, opposite the Morro fort in Santiago, but were successfully repulsed.

General Pando, at the head of a strong column, is reported to be marching towards Santiago to prevent the landing of American troops.

The workmen of several factories in Barcelona have gone out on strike, and serious measures have had to be taken to prevent disorders.

JUNE 22.—On the 27th inst, the Tagalos took the port of Meypajo after a weak resistance. The garrison and 200 families took refuge in the Jesuit college, where the Tagalos allowed them sanctuary owing to the large number of women and sick amongst the refugees.

Don Carlos, the pretender to the throne of Spain has evidently nobbled a section of the press correspondents. We do not reproduce the intentions formulated, as Don Carlos has not yet come within the range of practical politics.

The Spanish ship «Victoria», which formed part of Admiral Camara's squadron has had to be left behind in Cartagena owing to damages received at sea while coming from Cadiz.

Several Spanish transports are reported as having reached Havana safely with provisions in abundance for the garrison.

Marshal Blanco is said to have caused many new earthworks to be thrown up in the vicinity of Havana, and to have fortified them with heavy guns of an improved pattern. He is also stated to have turned the tables on the Cuban chief Linares Galvez, and his army of 3600 men, having trapped them by his superior strategy.

The blockading squadron fired 150 shots against the town of Casilda but were beaten off by the *Independiente* and *Fernando el Catolico*.

A despatch from Manila informed the Spanish government that a strong force being sent against the Tagalos, the half-breeds in the force deserted to the enemy, with the result that 500 Spaniards were taken prisoners.

The captain of the port of Corunna took prisoner an American who arrived at that place on board the British steamer, «Hornet», suspecting him of being a spy.

A public notice offering a reward to anyone who would give the names of the promoters of the revolution in Puerto Rico.

Both the U. S. and Spain have now agreed to conduct the war on the lines laid down by the Geneva convention.

JUNE 23.—Madrid papers say that yellow fever has broken out badly in General Shafter's expedition.

It was stated in the Spanish parliament that the Americans were repulsed from Guantanamo with a loss of 700 men. (We cannot trace this fight.)

An official denial has been given to the statement that Marshal Blanco has refused to respect flags of truce.

The *Herald* of Madrid insists on the expulsion of the New York *Herald* correspondents from Spanish territory.

The Spanish press is unanimous in denying all rumors of an intended abdication by the Queen-regent, in whose courage and loyalty to Spain the greatest confidence is expressed.

JUNE 24.—There is great opposition to the project of compulsory military service.

It is officially stated that Admiral Camara has been ordered to the Philippines to relieve Manila.

Marshal Martinez Campos has publicly announced his readiness to form a cabinet after Admiral Cervera has announced a decisive victory of his fleet. (He may consequently be expected to assume office in the Greek Islands.)

Sr. Romero Robledo has impeached the conduct of Admiral Cervera, but the government says he has only acted under orders which it refuses to reveal.

The correspondent of the New York *Herald* in San Fernando has been made prisoner.

JUNE 25.—The news of various defeats of Cubans in the vicinity of Havana has caused general joy in Spain.

General Gomez has ordered the *cabecilla* Rodriguez to be shot for holding private communications with the Spaniards.

There was a stormy session in the Cortes today, the blame for all the disasters sustained by the Spanish arms being laid to the doors of the government and the monarchy. For the first time an address from the throne was not received with cheers for the King and the Queen-regent.

American war vessels have been reported as sighted off Puerto Rico.

An attempt to land troops in the neighborhood of Santiago and surprise the encampment of General Rubin was repulsed.

JUNE 26.—It is reported from Havana that soup kitchens have been opened to relieve the starving population.

The *Epoca* of Madrid considers the destruction of Admiral Cervera's fleet as inevitable.

Marshal Blanco reports a number of victories by the Spaniards in the island of Cuba. Details are wanting.

Great Britain.

JUNE 21.—The *Daily Mail* publishes a telegram announcing the arrival of Admiral Camara's fleet in the port of Cartagena on the coast of Murcia. It is supposed that this is a ruse to mislead the enemy. (We suppose it is a plan to patch up his boilers *à la Teneriano*.)

It is reported in London that the Queen-regent is ready to resign, the escort to accompany her out of the country being in readiness. (Manufactured.)

Havana telegrams published in London say that volunteers are parading the streets of the city cheering for Weyler and hooting Blanco. A soldier named Mariano Valva, to revenge the death of a brother who had been shot for high treason, fired a shot at Marshal Blanco as he left the palace attended by his aides-de-camp.

The ball pierced the leg of one of the officers, who ran to the assassin through the body with his sword. As a precautionary measure several arrests were made in Valva's company.

The *Daily Mail* says that the Tagalos are unable to take Manila owing to a want of siege guns, which Admiral Dewey has refused to supply.

To-day when the new war-ship «Albion» was being launched from the stocks at Blackwall by the Duchess of York the vessel struck against a jetty on which some 500 people were standing, many were thrown into the water, and over 40 were drowned.

JUNE 22.—Amongst the passengers who arrived by the «Lafayette» at Kingston from Cuba was a friend of General Weyler, named Sr. Jover, who brought with him his fortune of half a million of dollars made while Weyler was in power.

The *Vienna Telegraph* publishes a telegram from Vienna saying that the Queen-regent of Spain has renounced all her jewels and valuables and has announced her intention of sticking to her post in Madrid until the last moment.

The disaster at Blackwall on the occasion of the launch of the *Albion* is now attributed to the heavy displacement of the vessel which caused the water to swamp an old platform. The victims were mostly women and children.

JUNE 23.—It is generally reported that the Princess Victoria of Wales is to be married to young Lord Revelstoke of the Baring family, and that the official publication only awaits the consent of the Queen. (The last report was that this princess was to be married to Mr. William Waldorff Astor, and one is as likely as the other and both most ridiculously improbable.)

Mr. Chamberlain is reported to have said in a public speech that he would prefer to retire from the cabinet rather than support the present foreign policy of the government.

The victims of the Blackwall disaster were buried to-day. In the list of subscribers to the

public fund the Duke of York figures for £ 36, and the shipbuilders for £ 1,000.

An Anglo-Italian syndicate has obtained a concession to search for coal in the Chinese province of Hunan.

JUNE 24.—The *Daily Chronicle* says that Admiral Camara's fleet will only be allowed to coal in Egypt on condition of returning to Cadiz.

The Manila railway company in London has received a telegram saying that the whole of the Philippines is in the power of the Tagalos with the exception of Old Manila.

CRICKET AT SANTOS.

S. PAULO RAILWAY CRICKET CLUB VS. SANTOS ATHLETIC CLUB.

This match was played in Santos on Sunday June 19th and resulted, as will be seen from the score below, in a victory for the Railway on the 1st innings by 36 runs, due to the splendid efforts made by Messrs. Crompton and Aldred at the most critical period of the game.

The Railway won the toss and sent Santos in to bat on what appeared to be a perfect pitch, but unfortunately it did not prove so, the wind was soft, and during the second innings of the S. A. C. the wicket cut up very badly indeed and neither batsmen nor bowlers could do themselves justice.

During the innings of Santos none of the men showed to advantage with the bat, and when Burgos was run out with the score at 5 a complete «rot» set in and Stock was the only man who could keep up his end. Stock carried out his bat for 14 but he did not punish sufficiently the many loose balls on the leg side.

Mawson and Florde opened the batting for the Railway, Barber and Tross bowling, with 5 runs showing on the board. Florde was bowled by Barber and the wickets fell rapidly, S. being down for 24, the game looked a «sure thing» for Santos, but with the arrival of Aldred, and the change in bowling the Santos score was soon passed.

Aldred made 25 when he was bowled by Marks and Crompton carried his bat for a well played 21.

In their second attempt the Santos men did better and at the call of time had knocked up 107 for the loss of eight wickets. Routh's 30 being top score.

The fielding of the Santos men was certainly not up to the mark, although Burgos behind the wickets was an exception; he was at times brilliant, his throwing out of Webster being exceedingly smart.

We were sorry to see there were men fielding for Santos who did not at all times try their best and let many balls pass that with a little effort might have been stopped; perhaps though it was the heat, although we would imagine the heat would effect the São Paulo men more than the «Santistas».

We congratulate the São Paulo Railway Cricket Club on the victory.

The scores were:

SANTOS ATHLETIC CLUB.

1st innings.

A. M. Burgos, run out.....	0
H. Tross, b. Mawson.....	5
A. Kealman, b. Webster.....	5
J. de S. Routh, b. Mawson.....	0
C. L. Stock, not out.....	14
C. Marks, b. Mawson.....	0
R. C. Lloyd, b. Webster.....	6
H. Barber, b. Mawson.....	5
B. Aldred, b. do.....	0
B. Stenden, b. Webster.....	3
M. Harding, b. do.....	1
Total.....	39

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Mawson, 55 balls, 3 overs, 16 runs, 5 wickets.
Webster, 52 " 2 " 23 " 4 "

2nd innings.

A. W. Burgos, 1 b.w., b. Wyatt.....	10
H. Tross, ct. Wyatt, b. Knight.....	6
A. Kealman, b. Webster.....	11
J. de S. Routh, ct. MacIntyre, b. Wyatt.....	30
C. L. Stock, b. Florde.....	12
C. Marks, not out.....	15
R. C. Lloyd, b. Webster.....	3
H. Barber, b. Wyatt.....	5
J. A. Hunter, ct. and b. Wyatt.....	4
B. Stenden, not out.....	1
M. Harding, did not bat.....	0
Extras.....	4
Total.....	101

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Mawson, 60 balls, 3 overs, 17 runs, 0 wickets.
Webster, 30 " 1 " 19 " 2 "
Wyatt, 50 " 1 " 24 " 5 "
Stewart, 35 " 1 " 18 " 0 "
Florde, 20 " 2 " 5 " 1 "

SÃO PAULO RAILWAY CRICKET CLUB.

1st innings.

W. Mawson, b. Barber.....	12
F. Florde, b. do.....	0
C. Webster, run out.....	0
H. Wyatt, b. Tross.....	6
J. Stewart, b. do.....	0
F. Crompton, not out.....	21
T. Howe, b. Tross.....	0
F. Knight, b. Kealman.....	0
H. MacIntyre, run out.....	0
E. Aldred, b. Marks.....	25
T. Duffield, b. do.....	1
Extras.....	10
Total.....	75

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Barber, 70 balls, 6 overs, 25 runs, 2 wickets.
Tross, 61 " 4 " 12 " 3 "
Kealman, 20 " 1 " 12 " 1 "
Stock, 15 " 2 " 12 " 1 "
Marks, 15 " 2 " 2 " 2 "
Routh, 5 " " 2 " " "

# THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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

(Cash invariably in advance)

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 28th, 1898.

It is a curious circumstance that in official circles the principle of cutting down expenditures is restricted almost exclusively to those who receive interest from the treasury in some one form or another. Thus far the home and foreign bonds and the shares in guaranteed railways have been called upon to make a sacrifice to save the government from discredit, and it may be said that they have acceded to the call promptly and cheerfully. In the case of the foreign bondholder, he has met the government more than half way. Now, what may we expect from those other classes who are equally interested in the welfare of the country, and far more responsible for its misfortunes? Are the sacrifices to come from the bondholders and guaranteed railway shareholders alone, or will all classes unite to make the burden common? We have heard much of the dedication and patriotism of the army; perhaps a few sacrifices for the salvation of the national treasury can be made there! If we are rightly informed, there are not more than fifteen or sixteen thousand men actually in service at the present time, though the nominal strength of the army is 28,000 men. This nominal force, we are further informed, is maintained by skeleton battalions, each having its full complement of officers. If this is true, then a very serious wrong is done the country, and the military should display its patriotism and dedication at once by insisting on a reduction of the army to its present effective strength, and the licensing of all surplus officers. This would be one of the most effective measures of retrenchment that could be devised, and it would involve no sacrifice whatever except to the officers who are retired from service, and to the contractors who are growing rich on services rendered to battalions which exist only on paper. Then there is the military school item. Why should this country have maintained a half dozen schools of that class for so many years, when other richer and larger countries, with much larger armies, manage to get along with only one each? Up to the close of the past year, or early part of the current year, Brazil had three military schools, a superior military college, a sergeant's school, and some sort of instruction at Realengo and one of the military establishments in Rio Grande do Sul. Something over twelve hundred students and cadets figured on the rolls of these schools, and that too in a country where the effective military force was so heavily over-officered. Here, too, there is an excellent opportunity for retrenchment. There is an impression—and we will not say that it is correct—that these schools have been maintained and enlarged for the gratuitous education and subsequent life employment of the sons of men who have been entrusted with the government of the country. The

abuse, be it said, originated in the time of the monarchy, as also did that other abuse—the periodical grant of pecuniary aid to the plating class. But the treasury must now cut down its expenses, and it would be a wise and practical economy to restrict military education to one school of not more than 200 students, and we feel sure that the fathers of these state-educated boys will be ready and willing to make the sacrifice. Then there is the navy—an expensive plaything for which Brazil has no use whatever. New ships, new guns, new boilers, repairs, all these cost rivers of money. Suppose we sacrifice our pride and let them go for a time. Argentina and Chili are both anxious to ruin themselves by the purchase of ships, and guns, and ammunition. Suppose we give them a helping hand by selling them a new ironclad and a torpedo cruiser each. We could not injure them more than by thus helping to increase their financial difficulties and to break their heads in a profitless war, while at the same time decreasing our own expenditures. It will be a very remunerative sacrifice in the long run. Then there are the numberless commissions in Europe, the grant of aid to planters and to industries, the grant of subsidies, the public maintenance of professional schools, the retention of unprofitable railways, the practice of extending legislative sessions for three months over time with full pay, all these could and should bear their full share of the sacrifices which foreign bankers were called upon to make for the salvation of the country. Charity begins at home, says the old adage—and so should salvation.

The exceptional number of fires on Friday last (St. John's day) and the unusual display of fireworks on that day is an object lesson which the municipal government ought not to ignore. There is not the slightest doubt that these fires were in great part caused by the use of dangerous fireworks, such as rockets and paper balloons. We have been told of instances where burning balloons have been seen to fall on the roofs of houses, where they continued to burn for some time. In many cases it is known that fires have been caused by them, and in others the suspicion has been strong enough for condemning the reckless use of these dangerous playthings. Years ago when Rio was still under the influence of old-fashioned Portuguese ideas, the use of fireworks was much less dangerous because of the solid walls and stronger roofs then used in house construction. Now the house builder's idea is to cover the ground closely with his buildings, and to build with thinner walls and lighter roofs. There is also more pine and other quick-burning wood used in construction, and especially in the construction of partition walls, door and window casings, doors, and furniture. All this tends to increase the fire risk, and to increase also the danger from falling fireworks. The authorities must be aware, then, that restrictions have become urgently necessary in the use of rockets and balloons, and all other forms of fireworks which carry blazing substances through the air and drop them wherever it may happen.

It has been stated by a morning paper, which has opportunities for knowing, that the period for exchanging the 100\$ notes of the 5th and 6th estampa would be extended to the end of July. Although the notes were called in a long time ago, very little effort seems to have been made to redeem them until the last moment, and then it was found that the government itself had made no preparations at distant points for redeeming them. The whole business seems to be in a muddle. It is certain that no one will take the trouble to send in these notes until the last moment, and then the refusals of banks and others to accept them causes confusion and an entirely unnecessary rush of people to the redemption offices. In the first place it seems far from just that the government should seek to discount its own

notes; and in the second place it is no more than fair that the government should provide adequate facilities for the redemption and should put the public to as little trouble as possible. When it has been determined to call in a certain issue, orders should be sent to every public office to accept these notes and forward them at once to the redemption bureau. Instead of this we find public departments paying them out up to the last moment. Some people, however, will not hear of the call or will not have an opportunity to exchange the notes, and it is unjust to impose on them the progressive discount of 2 per cent a month. One discount of 2 per cent is enough. Some years ago a statement was published to the effect that the government had something over three thousand contos to the credit of these issues, this amount covering discounts and unredeemed notes. In our opinion this fund might be used for the improvement and redemption of the currency, exchanging new for dirty and torn notes, and paying the banks a small commission for receiving, separating and exchanging called-in notes. It would greatly simplify the transaction, and would help to give us a cleaner currency.

The most statesmanlike note it has ever been our fortune to come across with regard to the Argentine republic is the following from the *Southern Cross*:

"We fear that we are going to have those Italian legions after all. What can government be thinking of? We must look out for spare copies of Mrs. Shelley's immortal book *Frankenstein*, and send one to the minister of war and another to the 'president.'"

General Roca is able to take a veiled hint as quickly as the quickest, and in this hint lies the future history of the Argentine republic, ably foreseen and admirably expressed.

This question has been asked whether the government is still paying newspaper subsidies. We do not know positively, but we believe it is. There are reasons for believing that one or two London journals are receiving payments of this character, but we do not know whether similar favors are enjoyed here in Rio de Janeiro. During the many years of our residence here we have known a great many cases where subsidies have been paid to newspapers, but it has always resulted disastrously. An established daily newspaper might accept the official advertising and reporting without risk, for the contempt felt for its subservience and venality will not very materially affect its circulation. But for a foreign journal to accept a subsidy has thus far been a fatal error. We have known at least a score of such cases, and in no single instance has the paper ever won the confidence of the public, nor secured a financial success. In every case it has collapsed when the subsidy has been discontinued. The public may not always like a journalist's opinions, but it certainly likes to see him show independence.

QUI S'EXCUSE S'ACCUSE.—The "Rio News" is quite right in expecting no answer to its enquiry. It will get none on the subject of its readers' addresses, of which it seems to imagine it possesses a copy right, nor on any other matter of purely personal character, in which the readers of the *Review* can have no interest whatever. Time and space are too valuable to be taken up with such ridiculous bickering; at least our time is; so we leave the field in future to our facetious contemporary, and hope he will enjoy it; but, must add, that he expects too much if in addition to paying *handsomely* for the privilege of printing the *Review* in the offices of the "Rio News" we are to throw gratitude into the bargain. We were under the impression it was a business transaction.—*Brazilian Review*, June 21.

We are inclined to think that the *Review* has done the wisest thing possible, under the circumstances. And it would have been still wiser, perhaps, had even the foregoing not been written. It reminds us of the Irishman, who never opened his mouth without putting his foot in it.

## COFFEE NOTES

The New York coffee importers have been considerably annoyed by the action of the government in prohibiting the use of code messages to "Brazil, Venezuela and West Indies." They admit the necessity of preventing the dispatch of news prejudicial to military movements, but they fail to see why code messages to Brazil should be interdicted, while those to Argentina and Uruguay, where Spanish sympathies are strong, should go free. It certainly does look absurd.

We are in a position to state that the contract for the sale of two important groups of well known coffee fazendas, situated on the Sorocabana line, to a powerful London syndicate, has been signed, and the transaction is now a *fait accompli*. We are pleased to note the fact, and hail it as one more of the many recent signs of the increasing confidence justly

entertained by capitalists abroad in the resources and approaching prosperity of this rich and fertile country.

—According to the report of the Paulista railway there were transported last year on that line from various stations to Jundiaí a total of 4,739,500 bags of coffee, on which the freight charges were 10,147,784\$700, or an average of 25.11 per bag, or 535 reis per arroba. Taking the cost of transport over the S. Paulo line from Jundiaí to Santos as 425 reis per arroba, the average cost from all points on the Paulista line to the port of shipment is 960 reis per arroba, or 35\$40 per bag of 132 lbs.

## PROVINCIAL NOTES

Cases of small-pox are appearing in the police barracks at São Paulo.

—It is asserted that Dr. Campos Sales is expected to resign in August the presidency of the state of S. Paulo.

—The Chô viaduct in S. Paulo is undergoing repairs and the transit of vehicles thereon has been temporarily suspended.

—A number of small-pox cases have lately been reported from Santos. It is said, however, that no new cases have appeared within the last few days.

—On the 17th inst., the body of a man named José Pinoco was found in the Rio Tietê, at S. Paulo, and an examination demonstrated the fact that he had been stabbed.

—There are said to be in Rio Grande do Sul negotiations for the union of all the parties which in that state support the government of President Prudente de Moraes.

—A Fortaleza telegram of the 24th says that emigration from Ceará to Amazonas is increasing, the government of the state taking no notice of it. But what can the state government do?

—Two members of the civic guard in São Paulo have been expelled from that force because of their being thieves. If this punishment were made general throughout the public service—what a change there would be!

—A telegram of the 22nd inst. says that at Porto Alegre there had been heavy rains for several days and that the water had entered many houses, some of which had collapsed. Bridges had been damaged and traffic interrupted on railroads and tramways.

—The United States minister to Brazil, Mr. Charles Page Bryan, and his secretary of legation, Mr. T. Dawson, are now visiting the city and state of São Paulo. The weather is admirably suited for the excursion, and Minister Bryan is sure to have an agreeable impression of São Paulo.

—The police at S. Carlos do Pinhal, São Paulo, have succeeded in capturing the parties who burned the plantation buildings of Maj. José Ignacio two years ago, causing him a loss of about 40,000\$. They wrote him first demanding the deposit in a certain place of 30,000\$, under the penalty of having his property burned. He refused to pay up, and had his property burned. Let us hope that the authorities will make short work with such knaves.

—A telegram from Uberaba on the 26th says that "the trial of the poet Arthur Lobo terminated to-day at 9 a. m., he being unanimously acquitted". Smalwyt says that although he escaped punishment this time it is very satisfactory to note that an effort is being made to suppress the crime of committing poetry. It is an old offence, and enjoys the honors of ancient immunities and centuries of long-suffering. We can not expect the poet to be suppressed all at once, but it is something that a beginning has been made.

—The Methodist society in Petropolis inaugurated a new place of worship, at No. 9 Avenida Marechal Deodoro, on Sunday last. The morning services were in Portuguese, the sermon being preached by Rev. J. M. Kyle, the afternoon services in English, Rev. E. A. Tilly officiating, and in the evening a sermon in Portuguese was preached by Rev. J. W. Wolling. There will be services during the current week. We regret to say that the notice sent us of the inauguration only reached us the day after our last issue was printed.

—The April report of the São Paulo sanitary commission gives for the capital 784 births, 488 deaths and 122 marriages. Of the deaths 312 were Brazilians and the balance various foreign nationalities, of which 108 were Italians. In the whole state there were 325 deaths from yellow-fever, of which 230 in S. Carlos do Pinhal, 77 in Santos, 4 in S. Paulo (city), 1 in Campinas, 1 in Sorocaba, 2 in Taubaté, 2 in Limeira, 1 in Bragança, 1 in Indaiatuba, 2 in Jahu and 2 in Rio Claro. Besides these there were 22 deaths from small-pox in the city of São Paulo.

## CRICKET IN S. PAULO.

BANKS PAST AND PRESENT vs. WORLD. This match played in S. Paulo on the 24th inst. between teams representing above and was won by the Banks by 64 runs.

The score was as follows:

BANKS PAST AND PRESENT.	
P. W. Crewe, b. Miller	15
W. F. Ryle, b. King	8
E. G. Knight, b. Webster	12
C. A. F. Turnley, b. Miller	8
J. J. Wilson, b. Webster	0
E. W. Theobald, b. Miller	5
L. Greenland, run out	24
E. Wyatt, ct. Kirkman, b. King	2
M. Bent, ct. Miller, b. "	8
A. Forbes, not out	4
C. Mitchell, ct. Miller, b. Miller	7
Extras	14
Total	107



WORLD.

Table with names and numbers: J. A. Mawson, I. b. w. Wyatt, H. Oehlafen, b. Wyatt, C. W. Miller, b. Rule, F. Florio, b. Rule, G. W. Webster, A. Wilson, b. Rule, M. King, b. Wyatt, J. Jeffrey, b. Wyatt, F. Sparkes, b. Wyatt, W. Holland, not out, C. Holland, b. Wyatt, L. M. Howe, b. Wyatt, Extras, Total.

RAILROAD NOTES

The period fixed by the state government of Minas Geraes for the exchange of debentures of the Companhia E. F. Bahia e Minas for bonds terminates on the 15th prox.
The approximate total cost of the Porto Alegre and Triguemanga line from Terapi (Porto Alegre) to Cacuyty, was 25,128,621\$47, and of the branch from Cacuyty to S. Gabriel it was 5,080,569\$53. The gross receipts last year were 1,977,560\$661, and the working expenses 1,614,743\$878, showing a surplus of 362,816\$583. The surplus in 1896 was 147,352\$572. It will be interesting to note the results under private management.
At a general ordinary meeting of the Mogiana company on the 17th inst., a proposal was read and accepted by which a syndicate offers to construct the line to Santos furnishing the capital needed for that purpose. The directors were authorized to carry the proposal into effect, with a preference for an internal currency loan. The directors were also authorized to call up the unpaid balance on the shares of 1895 before December next.
On the 20th inst. there was a serious accident on the S. Paulo railway. A cargo train was ascending the steep gradient leading to the third level on the Santos serra, when a wagon coupling broke, and the three last freight wagons escaped down the incline and ran into the tail of a cargo train going down. Six wagons were demolished, their cargoes destroyed, and the line was blocked. The passengers by the evening train had to go two kilometres on foot to reach a point where they could continue their journey. Those travelling by the morning and evening trains on the 21st were transhipped, and clear line was again established at 3 a. m. on the 22nd.
The receipts of the Paulista railway last year amounted to 22,225,833\$853 and the expenses to 14,752,109\$713, the net revenue being, consequently, 7,473,634\$140, or the sum of 6,000,000\$000 paid in dividends to the shareholders, that of 1,000,000\$000 forward as suspended profit to this year's account, and that of 471,643\$10 carried to the reserve fund. As the capital, which is now all paid up, amounts to 60,000,000\$000, the dividends paid were at the rate of 10% per annum. The receipts of the Rio Claro branch amounted to 3,941,861\$523, against 2,145,525\$361 in 1897. The service of the foreign debt of the company 1,857,123\$800, last year cost the company 27,500\$000 on account of the redemption of the debt of 1892. The whole foreign debt amounted to £2,817,200 and its redemption will be completed in 1933. In August of the present year the company will pay the last instalment, amounting to £98,994, 12s. 11d., on account of the redemption of the debt of 1878. The length of the road in operation was 791 kilometres. Twenty-five years ago, that is in 1872, it was only 38, the number of passengers then carried being 33,531, the quantity of freight 26,150 tons, the gross receipts 311,148\$940 and the net revenue 124,886\$716. Last year the trains of the company carried 690,644 tons of freight and 1,422,100 passengers, of whom 43,882 were immigrants and were carried free of charge. The whole number of immigrants carried gratuitously since the beginning of 1872 up to the end of last year was 900,464, whose aggregate fares, had they been paid, would have amounted to 1,613,715\$565. During last year alone the uncollected fares of immigrants thus carried gratuitously amounted to 234,330\$500. The length of waterway on the rivers navigated by the company's boats was 200 kilometres. At the beginning of last year there was still to be paid on 42,651 shares the sum of 5,971,140\$, that is at the rate of 70% or 140% per share. This sum was paid in June, thus completing the above-stated capital of the company.

SHIPPING NOTES

The steamer Pampa has been sold to Srs. Correa & Cia., of Parã, for river service and will leave for the Amazon on the 30th. Her name will be changed to Franklin.
The P. S. N. Co's steamer Oravia only arrived here on Saturday last, sailing for Europe the same day. The delay was due to wet weather which prevented her loading flour.
The quarantine against Rio and Santos still continues at the River Plate, though any sane man knows that an epidemic of yellow fever there during cold weather is wholly out of the question.
The passengers who arrived by Pacific Steam Navigation line Oravia on the 23rd inst. were: Mr. Angel C. Viciana, Mr. Angel Viciana, Dr. Francisco Cavalcante, Mrs. Elisa, Mr. Carlos Segura, Mr. Lucie, Dr. C. de Oliveira, Mrs. Anna Ferraz, Mr. Adrian Riddick, Mr. Alfonso Carvalho, Mr. Andor, Miss Meridar, and Miss Dolia.

The passengers who left Rio by the Pacific liner Liguria on the 23rd inst. were: Messrs: J. Young and Luis de Sampaio for Valparaiso; Dr. A. Flores and R. Rigoni for Buenos Aires and Guido Bonacina and José Lassali for Montevideo.

The following first-class passengers leave Rio to-morrow by the Royal Mail steamer Thames for Bahia: Baron de Matta Barcellar and family, Dr. Almeida Malcher de Barcellar, and Mr. S. Ernest Laine. For Lisbon, Mr. Carlos Gaspar da Silva. For Southampton Mr. Arthur S. Davison.

The passengers who landed at Rio from the Liguria were: From Liverpool, Mr. & Mrs. E. A. Benn, Mrs. and Miss Hampshire, Mr. E. Murray, and Mr. C. Turnbull. From Pernambuco, Mr. J. Ertel, Mr. J. Rigoni, and Mr. V. Cavalcanti. From Bahia: Mr. J. P. Pereira, Mr. M. A. Pinto, Mr. G. H. McCausland, Mr. A. S. Lira, Mr. W. Lindt, Mr. J. F. L. Castro, Mr. C. H. Hawthorne.

On the morning of the 23rd inst. the British str. Danollar, from Newcastle with coal, entered port with fire aboard. In response to her signal assistance was at once sent, and work was begun on extinguishing the fire, which had been in progress seven days. The Danollar is consigned to Messrs. Hern. Stoltz & Co., and brought 5,000 tons of coal. She is anchored near Ilha do Vianna, and her cargo is being discharged as rapidly as possible.

Capt Smith of the Danollar called at this office and asked us to thank the port authorities in these columns for the exceedingly prompt and efficient assistance which they sent. He is loud in his praise of the way they turned out, which was a credit both to the discipline of the men and to the sympathetic good-will of the authorities. In his name he asked us specially to return his warmest thanks to the Admiral of the fleet, and to the Captain of the Port.

Shipping trade with Brazil has not improved since our last issue; small parcels of maize and flour to Rio and Santos respectively continue to go forward from up river and below bar ports at 15 and 14, but the business is limited to regular traders, the supply of cargo being insufficient to induce tramps to berth for Brazilian ports. Live-stock shipments to Rio have virtually come to a stop owing to the low rate of exchange in Rio which enables local stock-breeders to compete successfully with the imported cattle. A regular supply of sheep is, however, shipped from Montevideo to Rio. Times, Buenos Aires.

The passengers who left Rio by the Oravia on the 25th inst. were Miss E. Sills, Mr. & Mrs. T. Treloar and family, Dr. Alvaro Cova, Colonel G. T. de Azevedo, Dr. Martins Junior, Mr. W. C. Brustell, Miss Ada Robinson, Mrs. G. S. Ridings and family, James Harvey and family, E. F. Taylor and son, Mr. M. E. da Motta, Mr. and Mrs. F. Machado, Mr. Avila Franco, Colonel Pedro Nabuco, Mr. Marçilio Dantas, Mr. A. R. dos Sanches, Mr. Jayme A. Vianna, Mr. M. da Hora, Mr. A. A. Vieira.

Amongst the passengers passing through was our old friend Mr. Edward T. Obre, the well known cereal broker of Rosario de Santa Fe, who looked us up and reported things as going on in the River Plate, but like the sanguine Irishman he is, he expects a revival of trade between Argentina and this country before his return from the old country in October. Feliz viagem, Don Eduardo! Wherever you go you make things brighter by your genial presence.

The Argentine steamer Nueva Colastini that has her masts sticking up in the stream near the mail boat anchorage was sunk two years ago by the British steamer Jayamba. The captain of the sunken vessel sued the captain of the Jayamba for the amount of the loss he had sustained, and a verdict has lately been given in the local courts in his favor, the damages being assessed at 122 contos to bear interest at 6 per cent from the date of the collision. The Jayamba belongs to the Anglo Steamship Co. of which Messrs. Elder & Dempster of Liverpool are the managing owners, and as another of that company's ships, the Yoruba was in the port at the time the verdict was given, that ship has been held as security for the amount under judge's order, and cannot leave until the awarded damages are paid or deposited. Our contemporary O Paiz in dealing with this matter has sadly mixed up the facts. When our colleague wants concrete facts in dealing with shipping matters we shall be only too pleased to supply them from this office.

DEMURRAGE.

To the Editor of THE RIO NEWS.

Dear Sir—I have a complaint to make, and the only way I can do it now is through your columns. The matter is not one that touches me alone but all ship-masters who come to this port, and if I have been caught my experience will prove a lesson for shipowners sending cargoes to Rio and ship-masters who have to deal with the same people.

I arrived here on the 13th May with a cargo of pitch pine lumber consigned to Messrs. Ferraz, Sobrinho & Co., and my charter-party gave the consignees 24 days to receive the cargo, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays. Those 24 days were up on the 13th June, but the ship was not discharged until the 17th, and the lighters were not unloaded until the 22nd. The freight was paid on the 23rd, but when it came to the question of demurrage I had a perfect right to claim for nine days or say \$558, but wishing to be perfectly fair and even liberal I only claimed for the four days from the 13th to the 17th, or \$248. To my surprise I found the consignees acknowledged that the vessel had been kept over her time in

discharging, but refused to pay demurrage on the ground that they had sold the cargo for dollars and cents. They also said that if they had sold it for paper currency they might have been obliged to pay me something.

I cannot keep my ship here and take the necessary legal proceedings to recover. I must sail and lose, but my experience of these consignees will possibly point out to others how to steer clear of rocks and shoals.

Yours truly,

E. W. HOLMES.

Master, Br. bkt. Antigua.

Rio, 25th June, 1898.

The question of demurrage is one fruitful of many complaints, and something should be done for the prompt settlement of these disputes. We do not know what Messrs. Ferraz Sobrinho & Co.'s contention may be, further than that alleged in this complaint, which is of course unreasonable. The ship has nothing whatever to do with the sale of the cargo. Formerly the Associação Commercial, we believe, used to settle the settlement of these disputes; why can it not do so again?—[Eds. NEWS].

LOCAL NOTES

It is said that the government will soon nominate the commission which is to go to Paris to settle the Guiana boundary question.

It is announced that Minister Bryan will give the diplomatic corps and minister of foreign affairs a breakfast on July 2nd in honor of the American independence day.

The Journal de Commercio says that at the English dinner at the Globo on Thursday evening last, Dr. Macedo Soares improved the occasion for amply condemning Jacobinism, as anti-masonic and savage.

It is stated that the Rio-Grandenses are going to erect a monument to Admiral Saldanha da Gama. The people of Rio de Janeiro should show their appreciation of this by erecting one to Gen. Gomersinho Sarney.

We note that Mr. Arthur S. Davison, acting manager of the British Bank of South America, is leaving for England to-morrow on the Royal Mail packet Thames. Our good wishes for a pleasant voyage and enjoyable vacation.

Dr. Angel Custodio Vieira, the new Chilean minister, arrived here last Saturday. We are glad to learn that, in conversation with several gentlemen since his arrival, he has expressed a hopeful opinion of a friendly solution of the question between Chili and Argentina.

A Rio correspondent of the Commercio de S. Paulo predicts that the persons accused of the murder of Col. Gentil de Castro will be acquitted. Of the 48 persons from whom the jury is to be empanelled, he says, are employees of the municipal government and sympathize with the accused.

We regret that until the last hour before going to press the score of the cricket match between the local team and the Morro Velho visitors was not supplied to us. A good game was played, but in this instance victory rested with the home team. We hope to be able to furnish the score next week.

We have reasons for supposing that the Pelotas correspondent of the Gazeta de Noticias was misinformed when he stated that Councillor Silveira Martins intends retiring from political life. We do not believe that the friends of this eminent statesman will consent to being deprived of his able guidance.

On the 23rd Col. Campello, inspector of the shores and fisheries in this bay, succeeded in capturing a large number of fishermen near Paqueta who were employing dynamite and other prohibited methods of capturing fish. Their boats and appliances were seized, and 12 of the men were let off with a fine of 200\$ each. Five others refused to pay the fine and were taken to quod.

The controversy between the two local agricultural societies has been carried into the law courts, the society presided over by Dr. Moura Brasil claiming the archives and property of the « Sociedade Nacional da Agricultura », which Dr. Ennes de Souza, of the rival society, refuses to give up. It would seem that Dr. Ennes de Souza was formally « deposited » but refuses to go out of power.

The representative of the Rua do Lavradio police, says the Journal de Brazil of last Thursday, called yesterday at the President's palace for the purpose of planning with H. E. the measures which it is necessary to adopt on the day of the commemoration in honor of the memory of Marshal Floriano Peixoto in order to prevent disturbances and maintain public order. A wise precaution.

It is a noteworthy and significant circumstance that, while the people of this city were thronging the temples on Saturday in order to show how deeply they reverence the memory of Admiral Saldanha da Gama, a military court was at the same time sitting for the purpose of taking evidence in regard to some of the most notorious forianista officers of the army accused of the heinous crime of murder.

There was a fatal accident yesterday morning in Rua do Regente, the walls of a new building, No. 57, falling upon the roof of the adjoining building and crushing it in, killing a young woman and injuring various other members of the family more or less severely. In the ruins of the new building was found the body of an unknown person, and it is thought that the foreman on the works is also buried under the debris. The fault lies in the flimsy walls which builders are now permitted to erect.

The members of the the Eureka Lodge No. 3 of Freemasons held their annual convention meeting on the evening of the 23rd inst. when the officers for the coming masonic year were invested. The proceedings were followed by a banquet at the Hotel Globo which was greatly enjoyed by some twenty Bros. The Grand Master of the Grand Orient of Brazil, Dr. Macedo Soares, and the representative of Italian Freemasonry were the principal guests.

There has been a dreadful misunderstanding between Sr. Oscar Guanabara and the Gazeta de Noticias. The latter published something which Oscar construed unfavorably to himself, so on Sunday he took a friend and went around to the Gazeta office to adjust accounts. He found Dr. Ramiz Galvão in, who promptly assured him that no offence whatever was intended. This of course left no cause for bloodshed, and the difficulty was happily settled.

Before a military court on Saturday Decoleto Martyr declared that his signature attached to the depositions which he had signed before the 9th of April had been extorted from him by the minister of justice and police authorities who threatened him with death in case of refusal. On the same occasion he spontaneously acknowledged having attempted to poison the enemies of Marshal Floriano Peixoto during the naval revolution. And this is one of the men whom that marshal made honorary captains in the army. And he is also one of the men whom Gen. Arthur Oscar selected as recipients of complaining telegrams.

Poor Ennes, it is said, has been duped by a cruel practical joker. Ennes, you know, has a mania for medals, amateur printing, comicos agricoles and for instructing his fellow-citizens in the mysteries of agriculture. It has recently been the fashion here to discover new food products and you can easily imagine the gratification felt by Ennes when not long ago he received a letter recommending to him « Prunus glutinosa » as a very wholesome and nutritious plant. Ennes at once expressed a desire to obtain a sample for the purpose of analysing it, but he doubtless felt like swearing when a few days afterwards he received a bundle of « capim melado », or which « Prunus glutinosa » is the scientific name. We have not been informed whether a medal has been struck to commemorate the event. If so, the material used should be leather.

The temples of this city on Thursday and Saturday were thronged with admirers of the heroic Admiral Saldanha da Gama, who eagerly availed themselves of the opportunity offered by the masses said for his soul to show how reverently his memory is cherished. The S. Francisco de Paula church, at which the fallen hero's family, the naval school and three beneficent societies caused masses to be said, was literally full to overflowing. Many persons being obliged to await the departure of others in order to find room. In Niterov, Rio Grande do Sul and other places throughout the country the attendance, we learn, was large and the ceremonies imposing. In Rio Grande there were distributed medals with the significant motto « Basta de miseria » which may be freely translated by the following:—« The present wretched state of the country has been endured long enough.»

On Friday several buildings in this city were destroyed by fire. Among them was that of the Hotel Petropolis, on Rua do Ouvidor, which has thus, within a very short period, been twice reduced to ashes. The loss is estimated by one of the proprietors at 400,000\$, of which 320,000\$ is covered by insurance. Some of the adjoining buildings and their contents were damaged by the fire and by water used in extinguishing the flames. Another situated at buildings built on Friday was that situated at 165 Rua Visconde de Sepulchral. The ground floor of this building was occupied by a saw-mill and in the upper part resided with his family a dealer in jewelry, whose merchandise was stored in the front room. This gentleman estimates his loss at 220,000\$. Money, jewelry and other valuables, to the total amount of 100,292\$440, have been found in the rubbish. The damage occasioned by the other fires on Friday is less important, but the total loss is, we think, sufficient to justify us in demanding the enforcement of the municipal ordinances in regard to fire works, to whose non-observance some of these fires are attributed.

The congressional committee has reported the count of the votes cast at the presidential election on March 1. According to this count the vote was follows:

Table with names and vote counts: Campos Salles (420,286), Lauro Sodré (38,629), Julio de Castilhos (621), Dionisio Cerqueira (421), Quintino Bocayuva (421), Laiz Vianna (382), Severino Vieira (363), Afonso Penna (169), Total (451,625). For Vice-President: Rosa e Silva (412,074), Fernando Lobo (40,629), Luiz Vianna (1,859), Quintino Bocayuva (1,843), Joaquim Murinho (875).

Total (457,280). There were also votes cast for Ruy Barbosa, Silveira Martins, Custodio de Mello and others, so that the total vote recorded, a part of which, however, it must be remembered, is purely fictitious, is about 465,000. The whole number of registered voters in Brazil is said

to be about 1,200,000. Deducing the fictitious vote, it is safe to say that certainly less than a third and perhaps even less than a fourth of the registered voters actually went to the polls. Lauro Sodré carried only the two states of Rio Grande do Norte and Paraná.

DEATHS.

□ BILTON.—At Pernambuco, on the 15th June, EMILY, wife of W. H. Bilton, aged 37 years.

BIRTH.

At 29 Rua Vera Cruz, Icarahy, on the 25th inst., the wife of William Reid, of a son (Arthur Cecil).

MARRIED.

WOODHEAD—ROBINSON.—On the 6th June 1898, at the house of the bride's father, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, by Brazilian civil authority and afterwards by the Rev. L. L. Kinsolving, JOSEPH CRANSTON WOODHEAD, of Porto Alegre, eldest son of Cranston Woodhead of Manchester, England, to ELVIRA (Dollie) ROBINSON, eldest daughter of Sinclair Robinson of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil.

BRITISH CHURCH.

BUILDING FUND.

Donations received: Rs. 38,993\$640. Already published... A. S. Ratkes, Esq., Rs. 100\$ W. G. Wagstaff, Esq., " 100\$ C. B. Rhind, Esq., " 100\$ Antonio L. dos Santos, Esq., " 200\$ George Finney, Esq., " 50\$

Donations promised: Rs. 39,543\$640. Already published... £26,5/- and 11,200\$000

Further donations are earnestly solicited. Rio, 27th June, 1898. F. S. PRYOR, Treasurer.

ATHLETIC SPORTS.

At a meeting of the Committee of the Rio Cricket and Athletic Association held on the 22nd instant, it was unanimously resolved to hold Athletic Sports on the 15th August next under the auspices of the Club on the new ground at Nictheroy, the rules to be observed at the meeting being those of the Amateur Athletic Association.

A committee of management was elected as follows:

- R. A. Brooking, N. W. Jackson, P. C. Morrissey, H. J. Reeves, G. H. Unwin, H. L. Wheatley.

Entries are to close on 20th July, and all competitors and subscribers are requested to give in their names (with running colours) to the committee before that date. The following is a list of the events:—

- Open to members only: Throwing the Cricket Ball, 100 yards Flat Race, 1/2 mile Flat Race, High Jump, Long Jump, Putting the Weight (16 lbs.) 120 yards Hurdle Race, Sack Race, Married Men's Race (Handicap), Bicycle Race (1 mile), Consolation Race, Open to children of members: Boy's Race under 14, (100 yards), Girl's Race under 14, (100 yards), Open to all: 220 yards Handicap, 1/2 mile Scratch Race, 3 miles Bicycle Race.

GUV H. UNWIN, Hon. Secs. H. L. WHEATLEY

THE LARANGEIRAS "SMOKER."

On Saturday evening last a very enjoyable smoking concert was given at the Larangeiras Club, the occasion being in honor of the visitors from Morro Velho. The concert room of the club is admirably adapted by its size and acoustic properties for concerts and lectures, the speaking voice having the advantage. The audience was large and appreciative. Mr. J. Mackenzie presided over the function and made a genial and effective chairman, his mellow voice being distinctly heard in all parts of the hall. Mr. H. L. Wheatley displayed his protean powers as organiser, as aide-de-camp to the president, as singer and as general "jolly good fellow." Owing to a slight mistake in the invitation, our representative turned up at the concert, tempo incogito, at 9.30 p.m. when Mr. Livings was carrying his audience away with a comic song "I can't change it," the chorus of which evidently caught on with the audience, but in which our representative, for motives of his own, declined to join. For the same reason he also informs us he declined to sing "God Save the Queen," although his loyalty is beyond question. He speaks in high praise of the magnificent voice of Mr. Stacey, which was heard to best advantage when qualified by the sturdy baritone of Mr. Wheatley in the duet "Excelsior," the accompaniment being played by Mr. Saville in splendid time. We have heard that Mr. Fonseca gave a pianoforte solo, that Mr. Butterworth sang that good old song "Thy Sentinel am I," and that other contributors to the evening's enjoyment were Messrs. Hargreaves, Noronha, and White. The smoking concert, which closed with the

national anthem, was followed by an exhibition of the vitascopes by Mr. W. H. Marlock. The vitascopes is Edison's original kineoscope projected on a screen, which has been made familiar to the public by the French adaptation as the cinematograph. The pictures shown were well portrayed upon the screen considering that the invention is still in its infancy. Yet in spite of an electric force of 110 volts laid on by Mr. Robison of the Jardim Botânico Company, the pictures were not all that could be desired from the standard of distinctness. The cause was, however, attributable solely to a missing spring. The scenes thrown upon the screen were a butterfly dance, a boxing match (that was theatrical and unreal), a trapeze act, a pillow fight between exuberant boarding school misses, Parisian dancers, a street scene in Cairo with the focus too high, hurdle jumping, a kissing scene that was disgusting because our representative wasn't engaged, an umbrella dance of three colors, a match dance, and a private performance by Sandow for the delectation of the audience. As a magic lantern show of 600 pictures in one it was good. As a vitascopic exhibition it was fair. As a jeu de siècle vitascopic-cum-magic lantern business, it swayed practice and plenty of it.

BUSINESS NOTES

—It is a curious fact that the direct cable rates from New York to Brazil are higher than those via London. The direct rate to Rio is \$1.35 a word, to Pernambuco \$1.11; and to Argentina, Uruguay and Paraguay \$1.00. A message can be sent to London for 25 cents a word, and from there to Brazil at rates which make the cost much less than the direct cables.

—The Cia. Agricola e Commercial do Brazil has gone into liquidation. The first meeting of shareholders since 1893 was held on the 30th ult., when the president of the company admitted that there were over five hundred transactions effected which had not been inscribed in the balance-sheet. This led to a prompt proposal for the liquidation of the company, which was adopted by a majority of the shares present.

—The cable says that the United States Senate has granted a charter to the International American Bank, which has been in existence since the Pan-American congress, and also that the house of representatives will surely pass the bill. We do not see that the bank is really needed in this part of the world, but there are parties who want to create it and give it a trial. The field is open and it will have a fair chance.

—The S. Paulo Diario Popular of the 23rd is informed that some banks in that city were exacting a discount of two per cent on the 1000 notes of the 5th and 6th estampa paid in over their counters. The Diario very properly denounces this as a scandal. The money is legal tender to the end of the month and no one has a right to impose a discount upon it, and we very much doubt that any one can refuse to receive it.

—The municipal chamber of S. Paulo has authorized the intendente of police and hygiene to contract with Carneiro & Co. for supplying the population with two-thirds of the fresh meat required, the trade in the other third being free. The contractors have a very appropriate name and ought to be able at least to keep the city supplied with mutton. Smalley says that it may turn out by and by that the city has altogether too much mutton.

—For the half year ending 31st December last the revenue of the Brazilian Submarine Telegraph amounted to £100,300, and the working expenses to £26,166. After providing for other expenses the available balance was £69,580, to which was added the balance of £7,221, brought forward. In commemoration of the Queen's Jubilee, and of the 25th anniversary of the company, a bonus of £4,139 was granted to the staff. Two interim dividends had been paid, amounting to £39,000, and £25,000 had been transferred to the reserve fund.

The New York Commercial of May 18th publishes a statement which is of great interest to northern Brazil. It is stated that a chemist in the employ of a glucose refining company has accidentally discovered a process by which rubber can be made from corn oil. It is similar to rubber, and in some respects is said to be superior, as it is not liable to crack or degenerate in time when manufactured into mackintoshes, and is capable of standing more pressure than the original article. In view of the inexhaustible quantity of corn oil which can be produced, it may be foreseen that, if successful, this new substance will greatly revolutionize the rubber trade.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—When the Jornal do Commercio asserts that the foreign loans of the Brazilian government in the time of the monarchy were for the sole purpose of paying interest on the public debt, it makes a statement that is far too comprehensive. Much money was undoubtedly wasted during the monarchy, but not near so much proportionally, as has since been squandered. A part of the product of the loans obtained at that time is now represented by the Central railway and other internal improvements. And the credit of the country was better then than it is now for the simple reason that the government was more economical and inspired more confidence.

—It is announced that the government has decided to include the Banque Francaise and the British Bank of South America in the list of foreign banks in which currency is to be deposited on account of the new loan.

—The time for exchanging the 1000 notes of the 5th and 6th estampa has been extended to 31st July, on account of reclamations against the lack of funds and facilities at various points for effecting the exchange. During the last few days the redemption office here has been crowded with people seeking to exchange these notes, at half day's loss of time in the transaction being general. It would seem that the chief of that department makes no effort whatever to facilitate the exchange of these notes.

—Sympathize with the government as we may, there is no escaping the conclusion that the government is using its power arbitrarily and harshly in the conversion of its internal debt. In 1890 it was thought that 5 per cent currency was too much to pay, so the interest was cut down to 4 per cent gold. Now it is discovered that 4 per cent gold is too much, so the interest on the same debt is cut down to 5 per cent currency. If these modifications go much further, no one will care to invest in such securities.

—The Jornal do Commercio in yesterday's issue asserts that the new 5% bonds with which the Brazilian government is going to pay interest on its foreign debt for three years are to be issued at par. This, as far as it goes, is eminently satisfactory. And now what every one who has the interests of the country really at heart should do is to exert himself to induce the government to adopt a thorough retrenchment policy so as to derive some permanent benefit from the temporary relief granted by its creditors.

—The acceptance by the Brazilian government of the proposal to fund the coupons on the foreign debt for a period of three years has resulted in a still further advance in the price of Brazilian bonds. The four per cent, of 1886 have now risen to 5 1/2, as compared with the lowest price touched in April of '97. Whether or not the plan will be efficacious in enabling Brazil to restore her finances to order can only be answered by time. Hitherto the Brazilian government has been unable to reduce its outlays. Will greater energy be displayed in the future? If there is not the further increase in the debt by funding the coupons will mean that Brazil will be less able to meet its obligations in three years than it is at present.—The Mailer, June 4.

—We have to register another change in banking circles which was made public during the week. After a long residence here Mr. John Mackenzie, manager of the London and Brazilian Bank, has been transferred to the Buenos Aires branch, and Mr. E. A. Benn, lately of the Montevideo branch, has been transferred to this city. Mr. Benn, who was manager here a few years ago, has already arrived and will soon assume charge. Mr. Mackenzie will probably not be sorry for the transfer for the incessant change and confusion in this market make it the most difficult and trying post in the service. During their residence here Mr. and Mrs. Mackenzie have made many warm personal friends who will regret their departure. They will take with them the good wishes of a host of friends.

—According to telegrams received on the 23rd the accord recently celebrated in London between representatives of the bondholders and the Brazilian government, is to take effect on the 1st proximo, and will terminate 30th June, 1901. All railway guarantees and interest on the loans of 1879, 1883, 1888, 1889, and 1895, and on the Oeste de Minas railway loan, will be paid with bonds of the new loan. The redemptions are suspended for thirteen years. The new loan is guaranteed by the receipts of the Rio de Janeiro custom-house, and should these be insufficient, by those of the other custom-houses of the country. Beginning with 1st January, 1899, the government will deposit in the London and River Plate Bank, the London and Brazilian Bank and the Brasilianische Bank for Deutschland the equivalent of the bonds issued in paper money, at an exchange of 18 d., which currency is to be retired from circulation. The bonds are to be of £20, £100, £500 and £1,000 which will be redeemed after 1st July 1901 at 1/2 per cent per quarter. The new loan will be exempt from all new taxes.

COMMERCIAL.

Rio de Janeiro, June 28th, 1898

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Par value of the Brazilian milreis (18000) gold, do of the Brazilian milreis (1800) in U. S. coin at \$1.86 3/4, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Bank rate of exchange, official, on London to-day, Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (gold), etc.

EXCHANGE.

June 28.—The official opening rate was 6 3/4 d on London. The only exception to the Banque Francaise which opened with a 6 1/2 d rate but quickly changed it to the general one, 6 3/4 d was generally maintained as the market rate. The only departure from it being on the part of the London & River Plate Bank which put out 6 1/2 d in the course of the afternoon. The first transactions of the day were realised in bank bills at 6 3/4 d, and in private paper at 6 1/2 d, but the banks appearing more disposed to draw than to buy, the market stiffened at once. The National Bank drew at 7 1/2 d conditions, and the foreign banks furnished bills at 6 3/2 d, but not freely, and refused to buy under 7 1/2 d, at which rate business was done in private paper. The market remained firm all the afternoon, and closed with bank paper at 6 3/2 d and 6 3/4 d, and private paper at 7 1/2 d and 7 1/4 d. The official value of the milreis was from 250 to 257 reis gold.

June 21.—The exchange market was again in a very undecided condition. Most of the foreign banks put out a rate of 7 d at opening time, but the Brasilianische and Francaise banks posted a rate of 6 1/2 d on London, which they altered to 7 1/4 d later on and maintained to the close. The London & Brazilian Bank rose their rates in the course of the day, but closed with a rate of 7 1/2 d. The London & River Plate Bank's closing rate was 7 1/2 d. Bills were offered freely at 3/4 d for the morning but the market banks fought shy, and business was done outside at that price. The market, however, continued to rise, and an average business was done at 7 1/2 d in 2 p.m. with bills quoted from 7 1/2 to 7 1/4 d, and private paper from 7 1/2 to 7 1/4 d. The business falling off towards evening, the banks furnished bills at 7 1/2 d with freedom, but the demand slackened and the market closed with bills at 7 1/2 d and 7 1/4 d and private paper at 7 1/2 d and 7 1/4 d. The official value of the milreis was from 257 to 259 reis gold.

As compared with the rates of the corresponding day of last year, the rates of exchange stand as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Location and Rate. Includes London per milreis, Paris per franc, Hamburg per mark, etc.

June 22.—The official rate generally adopted by the banks in the morning was 7 1/4 d on London, and this rate was kept throughout the day by the London & Brazilian Bank. Later on the other banks adopted a rate of 7 1/2 d, with the exception of the Brasilianische which put out and maintained a 7 d rate. There was a good deal of business done in the morning, the banks in general accepting money at 7 1/2 d and buying in at 7 1/4 d, but on rates rising there was business done at 7 1/2 d in 2 p.m. Bills and private paper changed hands at 7 1/2 d freely while transactions were reported at 7 1/4 and 7 1/2 d. In the afternoon, however, the banks' importance and a demand setting in produced the usual effect, the banks refusing to draw freely at 7 1/2 d, and private paper being no buyers of private paper under 7 1/2 d. At the last hour the London & River Plate Bank drew freely at 7 1/2 d and the market closed with bills at 7 1/2 d and 7 1/4 d with the market firm. The official value of the paper milreis was 250 to 253 reis gold.

June 23.—The whole business of the day was unimportant. The market was in an uncertain condition. The Banque Francaise opened with an official rate of 7 1/2 d on London, which was maintained by all the rest of the foreign banks were agreed. The London & Brazilian Bank put out a rate of 7 1/4 d early in the day and changed it later on to 7 1/2 d. Towards the close of the day the Brasilianische and London & Brazilian banks posted 7 1/4 as their official rate and the market was done at 7 1/2 d. River Plate banks put out 7 1/2 d, the market opened with an upward tendency, bills being quoted at 7 1/2 d, and private paper between 7 1/2 and 7 1/4 d. Rates went up until one of the foreign banks drew at 7 1/2 d. This being a profitable price a demand set in on one of the banks, and private paper was disposed of at 7 1/2 d. By closing time bank bills were quoted at 7 1/2 d and private paper from 7 1/2 d and 7 1/4 d.

June 24.—Church holiday. June 25.—There was very little animation about the market to-day, possible due to the fact that it was Saturday and the day after a feast day. The official rate of exchange was 7 1/4 d on London in all the banks at opening time, and this rate was maintained intact throughout the day until the Brasilianische Bank put out a 7 1/2 d rate late in the afternoon. The market was by no means decided, during the morning, the banks at first drawing at 7 1/2 d with little freedom, and afterwards refusing altogether to furnish bills at that quotation. Private paper changed hands at 7 1/2 d. Times stiffened up as the hours went by, and quotations ran at 7 1/2 d for bank bills and 7 1/4 d for private paper. Towards the close of the day, a rising tendency in the money market set in and the day closed with bank bills at 7 1/2 d and private paper at 7 1/2 d with the market firm. The value of the milreis ranged from 257 to 273 reis gold.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 27th June, 1898

Exports.

Coffee.—The sales of the previous week were declared at 20,000 bags against 44,555 bags received and 42,320 bags shipped. There was increased animation in the market when it opened on Monday morning and business was done freely between factors and packers on the base of 1880 per arroba for No 7 type, but exporters did not care to follow the rise and only some 5,000 bags were bought in by them, and the prices paid were not disclosed, but according to our information they ranged from 11800 to 11500 per arroba for No 7. The prices in the foreign market were practically unchanged. In Havre, the stock of Brazilian coffee is given as 82,000 bags as against 47,000 bags in the corresponding week of last year. The factors were again firm on Tuesday, and business was done between themselves and the packers on the same basis as on Monday. The shippers appeared anxious to buy, but as the packers held out for a rise and the money market showed no tendency to fall, but little business was done and only some 2,000 bags were bought. The stock in hand in New York is reported as being 6,000 bags less than in the previous week, and a diminution of 36,000 bags in the visible supply. The prices in the European markets showed an upward tendency without any significant change in rates. Wednesday's market saw little business done by exporters, the lots being held limited to washed coffee of superior quality. Factors and packers did business on a base of 11500 per arroba for No 7 New York type, but the shippers refused to bid as their ideas were that prices were too high. There were no entries in the Santos market, the stock in hand being 307,800 bags. The market there was dull, the price being 7500 per 100 kilos for No 7, against 7500 in 1897. The foreign markets all showed an upward tendency. On Thursday both packers and factors were firm, but little business was done in the local market as shippers held aloof. Prices were nominal.



In the foreign markets there was a small rise all round, and confidence is felt in the rise of the paper...

The shipments since our last report have been: 11,286 bags for the United States...

The vessels sailed with coffee are: United States...

Table with columns for date, ship name, destination, and quantity. Includes entries for New York, Rio de Janeiro, and Europe.

The receipts for the past week were 24,126 bags, against 45,877 bags for the previous week...

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

Table showing market prices for No. 6, No. 7, and No. 8 coffee beans.

The stock in all hands was estimated this morning at 245,845 bags, against 250,661 bags a week ago...

Daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro

Table showing daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro from June 19 to June 27.

Imports. Flour.—The arrivals during the week were: ex Orania from Chili...

Imports. Coffee.—The arrivals during the week were: ex Orania from Chili...

Imports. Rice.—The arrivals during the week were: ex Orania from Chili...

Imports. Sugar.—The arrivals during the week were: ex Orania from Chili...

Imports. Oil.—The arrivals during the week were: ex Orania from Chili...

Imports. Beans.—The arrivals during the week were: ex Orania from Chili...

Imports. Wheat.—The arrivals during the week were: ex Orania from Chili...

Imports. Corn.—The arrivals during the week were: ex Orania from Chili...

Imports. Flour.—The arrivals during the week were: ex Orania from Chili...

Imports. Coffee.—The arrivals during the week were: ex Orania from Chili...

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Imports. Oil.—The arrivals during the week were: ex Orania from Chili...

Imports. Beans.—The arrivals during the week were: ex Orania from Chili...

Imports. Wheat.—The arrivals during the week were: ex Orania from Chili...

Imports. Corn.—The arrivals during the week were: ex Orania from Chili...

Pork.—No new arrivals have come to hand this week. The foreign pork is now quoted at 1550 to 1600 having suffered slight fall in price per pound...

Rice.—The Bahriah brought 47,764 bags from Bahia during the past week. This article has had the rise in exchange in this market, and prices now rule considerably lower than last week...

Pitch Pine.—The Birman Wood brought a large cargo from Pensacola which amounted to about 1,000,000 running feet. The market remains firm at the prices of last week, and now rule from \$5,000 to \$6,000.

White Pine.—Again this week there have been no arrivals, but prices have been maintained in spite of the rise in exchange, and 300 reis is still the price per ton.

Straw Pine.—There is a complete deadlock in this item as there has been for some weeks past. The receipts have been nil, and the movement nil.

Swedish Pine.—Arrivals nil, and nothing to record.

Kerosene.—Our late reports say that no fresh consignments have been received up to this morning. Prices have gone down as exchange has gone up.

Tar.—No additions to stock have come to hand. Prices are firm at from \$600 to \$700 per kilo.

Rosin.—Receipts nil. The prices of last week still rule, \$2,000 to \$2,500 being the value of dark grades, and from \$1,500 to \$2,000 is still being asked for light grades.

Cement.—200 barrels came to hand by the Leonor from Hamburg. Belgian cement is still quoted at 18,000 to 17,500 the barrel, while English cement ranges from 20,000 to 20,500 the barrel.

Indian Corn.—6,474 bags were received last week from the River Plate. The Progreso brought 5,500 bags, the Chile 400, and the Nord America 2,500. Following the drop in flour, maize has fallen with all the other cereals.

Wheat.—As might have been expected from foregoing remarks on kindred subjects, prices of bran have gone down. The latest quotations we have been able to obtain from the most reliable authorities were \$500 for River Plate and 425 for local mill.

Hay.—No further consignments have been received during the week. Prices have fallen still more and 115 reis per kilo is now the ruling rate.

Coal.—The arrivals last week were the following: From Grimley ex Fall of Per... 2,880 tons...

Rubber.—The supply on hand has been well maintained by the arrivals from coasting ports, and prices show a slight decline as the following table clearly shows: Pernambuco and Macaé... —210,500...

Shipping News. Arrivals of Foreign Vessels. June 29. GRIMSEY—Br sp Falls of Dee, 845 tons; H. Patterson; coal to order.

June 22. PENNSACOLA—Br bk Birman Wood; 1067 tons; Schmitt; lumber to order.

June 21. KANGOO—Br sp Mackintosh; 1642 tons; J. Caia; rice to Norton Megaw & Co. Ltd.

June 21. LEITH—Nor bk Flood; 1105 tons; J. Paulsen; coal to Wilson Sons & Co. Ltd.

June 21. TACOMA—Br sp Wray Castle; 1661 tons; E. Clancarty; wheat to Wilson Sons & Co. Ltd.

June 20. DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS. June 20. PENNSACOLA—Nor sp Samaride; 918 tons; O. G. Billing; sea; stone ballast.

June 23. BARBADOS—Br lng Antigua; 753 tons; Holmes; stone ballast.

BARBADOS—Rus lng Normod; 590 tons; B. Andersen; stone ballast.

BARBADOS—Nor bk Sagitta; 512 tons; C. Andersen; stone ballast.

BARBADOS—Nor sp Prince Albert; 1437 tons; D. Capelin; ballast.

June 26. PORT HOWARD—Dutch bk Voorwaerts; 275 tons; Hazzevinkel; stone ballast.

RYNE—Dutch bk Cornelia; 664 tons; Stramout; stone ballast.

FRIGHTS. LIVERPOOL—35 shillings and 5% primage per ton weight or measure.

BREMEN.—35 shillings and 5% per 1,000 kilos. ANTWERP.—35 shillings.

SOUTHAMPTON.—35 shillings and 10% primage per 1,000 kilos. GENOA.—30 francs and 10% primage per 1,000 kilos.

Arrivals of foreign steamers. DATE NAME FROM CONSIGNED TO

Table of steamship arrivals from June 20 to June 26, listing ship names, origins, and consignees.

Departures of foreign steamers. DATE NAME FOR CARGO

Table of steamship departures from June 20 to June 26, listing ship names, destinations, and cargo.

Calling at intermediate ports. Foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, June 27th, 1898.

Table of foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, listing ship names, origins, and consignees.

Shipping News. Arrivals of Foreign Vessels. June 29. GRIMSEY—Br sp Falls of Dee, 845 tons; H. Patterson; coal to order.

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MONTEVIDEO. BUENOS AIRES.—\$500 per bag of coffee. HAMBURG.—40 shillings and 5% primage per 1,000 kilos.

NEW YORK.—40 cents and 5% primage per bag of coffee.

Table of stock and share prices for various companies and commodities, including Apolices, gold, and municipal bonds.

STOCKS AND SHARES

Sales of Stocks and Shares. JUNE 29. Apolices, 58... 850,000

Table of stock and share sales for June 29, listing various financial instruments and their values.

JUNE 21. Apolices, 48 (gold)... 1,030,500

Table of stock and share sales for June 21, including Apolices and municipal bonds.

Commercial, 210,500. Lavoura e Commercio, 90. Nacional, 200. Republica, 157.

June 22. Apolices, 58... 840,000

Table of stock and share sales for June 22, including Apolices and municipal bonds.

June 23. Apolices, 58... 855,000

Table of stock and share sales for June 23, including Apolices and municipal bonds.

June 24. Apolices, 58... 820,000

Table of stock and share sales for June 24, including Apolices and municipal bonds.

June 25. Apolices, 58... 855,000

Table of stock and share sales for June 25, including Apolices and municipal bonds.

SATURDAY'S QUOTATIONS—S. PAULO. Banco Comercio e Industria... 300,000

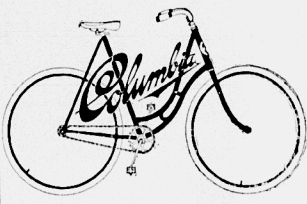
Table of Saturday's quotations in São Paulo, listing various banks and their shares.

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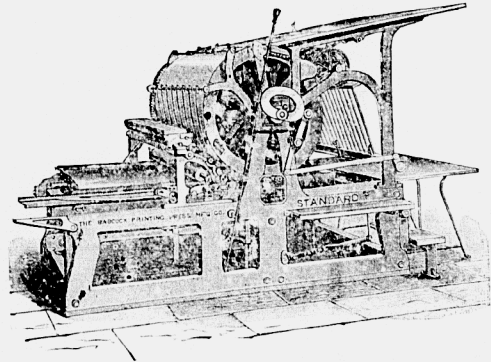
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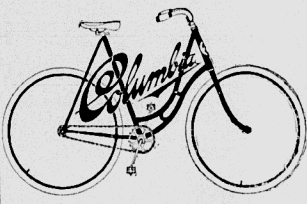


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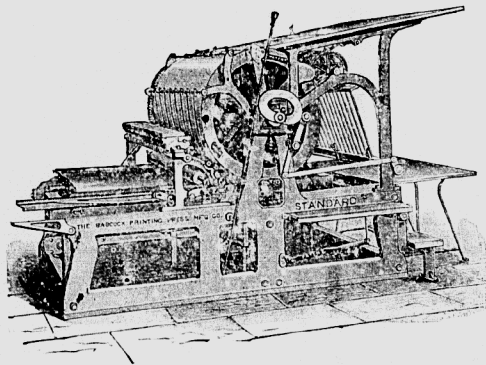
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1898		
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