

THE RIO NEWS.

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VOL. XXIV.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 5TH, 1898.

NUMBER 27

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This company has just issued in London an Insurance policy for the Atchison Topsis and Santa Fe Railway Company, United States of America, for the amount of \$17,385,156.00 (\$3,620,865), having received (the respective premium amounting to \$169,109.00 £35,430).

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

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BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LTD.

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87, Rua 1º de Março—2nd floor.

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Authorized Capital £5,000,000

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RUA OUIDOR, 45

Travellers' Directory.

São Paulo:

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

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

Cachambu and Lambari: 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 11:20 a. m.—the latter a mixed train.

Petropolis: Baraca leaves the Prainha at 4 p. m. daily, except Sundays and holidays, to connect with railway at Mand. Passengers train leaves S. Francisco Xavier station (Central Railway) at 7 a. m. and 5:15 p. m. on all land route (passengers should take the suburban trains at the Central Railway station at 6:30 a. m., and 4:20 p. m. to connect with Petropolis train).

Returning from Petropolis, the baraca train leaves at 7:20 a. m., except Sundays and holidays, and the "all land" trains leave at 6 a. m. and 4:30 p. m.

On Sundays and holidays the baraca leaves the Prainha at 7 a. m., and returning the train leaves Petropolis at 4 p. m., giving excursions about six hours in Petropolis.

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

Corcovado: Regular trains, week days, leave 51, Rua Cosme Velho, Larajettes, at 5 and 11 a. m. and 2 and 5:30 p. m. returning leave the summit at 7:30 and 6:30 a. m., and 1, 4:30 and 7 p. m. On Sundays and holidays, the train leaves at 5:30, 9:30 and 11 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 5:15 and 8 p. m., descending 8:35, 10:05, 11:35 a. m., 1:25, 2:35, 4:05, 6:7 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 announcements have been made by the Railway authorities.

Official Directory

U. S. LEGATION.—Petropolis, Charles Page Bryan Minister. BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraí (opposite Custom House), Petropolis. EDWARD C. H. PHIPPS, Minister. AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 59, Rua 1º de Março, EUGENE SEEBER, Consul General. BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraí (opposite Custom House). WILLIAM G. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.

Church Directory

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Until further notice the Church will be closed for repairs. The services will be held every Sunday (except on the 1st Sunday of the month) at twelve o'clock, in the Methodist Episcopal Church (kindly lent) Largo do Catete. Baptisms and Marriages at times to be arranged with the Chaplain. IRVINE CRAWSHAW, M.A., British Chaplain, 65 Rua do Aqueeducto. IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Largo de S. Joaquin, No. 174.—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays, Prayer meeting at 10 a. m., Worship at 11 a. m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 4 afternoon. (Gospel) preaching at 5 1/2 p. m. on Wednesdays. Biblical class and preaching at 7 p. m.

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor. METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Catete. English service at 12 a. m. Sundays. Prayer meeting service Thursday, 7:30 p. m. Portuguese services at 10 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sundays: 7 p. m. Wednesdays.—R. A. H. PASCOE, Sunday School 11 a. m. at Fabrica Carioca, Sundays, 11 a. m. and 4 p. m. Rev. FRANK WIEDERHEKER. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15, Travessa da Igreja, services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., and at 7 p. m. Thursdays.

ALVARO E. DOS REIS, Pastor. Residence: Rua Petropolis, 32. BAPTIST CHURCH.—No. 28, Rua de Sant' Anna, services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m., and 7 p. m., and every Wednesday at 7 p. m. W. B. BAGBY, Pastor. Caixa 352. IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIACHELHO.—No. 24, Rua D. Anna Frey, Estação do Riachuelo. Services, Sundays 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.; Wednesdays 7 p. m. FRANKLIN H. NASSIMENTO, Pastor. Primary school in the church building.

Professional Directory

Dr. William Freixack Eisenlohr, German Physician. Office: 78, Rua General Camara. Consulting hours from 12 to 3 p. m. Englishmen and Americans wishing to learn Portuguese should apply to PROF. L. MARCHANT, Rua do Ouvidor, No. 95. Dr. Haveburg, Physician and acconcheur. Residence: 89, 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.—J. J. H. HOLY Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages. JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent. BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING ROOM. 31, Rua Gonçalves Dias. Open from noon to 6 p. m.—For terms, apply to Librarian. RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION.—Rest and Reading Room, Rua Camargo (corner Imperatriz), 3rd floor; W. J. LUMBY, Missioner. Gifts of books, magazines, papers, etc., also of left-off clothing, will be gratefully received at the Mission, or at No. 27, Candelária. YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—No. 31, Rua da Quitanda, 2nd floor. Rooms open from 10 to 10 o'clock p. m. Secretary's office hours: from noon to 1 o'clock p. m. Nicolas A. Rodrigues, President; Thomas L. da Costa, General Secretary; R. A. W. Sloan, Hon. Treasurer.

WEST COAST ITEMS.

It is not only Brazil that is troubled with inconvenient personalities claiming a divine legation. Peru is having its turn in the appearance of Francisca Clumbi, a soi disant daughter of God, who has made a number of proselytes amongst the Indians of the Sierra, and has greatly irritated the Archbishop of Lima by performing ecclesiastical functions, going so far as to celebrate the sacrifice of the mass on the high altar of a church at Casapa. This lady will be careful, as the clerical element in Peru is furious. Some four years ago a woman was burned for sorcery in Peru. The law still stands, though all that is intellectual in the republic protests against it and it would not be difficult on the part of the Archbishop of Lima to bring this daughter of God within the danger of this offence.—South American Journal.

The financial difficulty into which Chili is fast getting is purely fear from the fact that the treasury bills now being looked round the city are very difficult to place. Had Chili been in a sound condition, the accredited Chilean government agents in London and Messrs. Rothschild would have quickly placed what ought to be gilt-edged paper. It is quite conclusive that neither of these sources would touch such third-class security. The dates of this paper are for twelve, eighteen, and twenty-four months, required by the buyer, such paper bearing 5 per cent. interest. These bills can be bought at 93 1/2, so that the return is exactly 6 per cent. Should Chili not be able to float a loan later, the ability to repay these bills by the Chilean government is very doubtful, and the security is looked upon in financial circles as being very doubtful. Nothing trustworthy can be obtained as to what success is meeting the negotiations for a loan in Berlin. If these negotiations fail the Chilean government will almost be in extremis.—St. James's Gazette, June 9.

The half-million sterling of Chilean government Treasury bills which have been hawked about the city for some days have been placed, we understand, at a rate of discount and a commission which together come to nearly 6 per cent. The bills run for 12, 18, and 24 months. The fact that they were taken with so much difficulty, and at so high a rate, is not encouraging for those who are interested in Chilean credit. To some extent, no doubt, the unwillingness to take the bills was due to the fact that the Chilean government had applied in a new quarter for the accommodation which is a thing itself calculated to excite inquiry. But the real causes of the hesitation are to be found in the war expenditure arising out of the dispute with Argentina, in the still continuing results of the civil war, and in the comparative failure of the reform of the currency. We mentioned last week that the war expenditure has cost Chili and Argentina during the past six years an average of a million sterling per annum each. Chili, unlike Argentina, is unable to cover the cost at home, and has had to come to this market for relief. But the breakdown of the currency reform is perhaps the most instructive lesson of the whole affair at the present time to us in this country.—The Statist, June 11.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

We hear that Mr. W. Samson has become the owner of the unique Lady Childfen. If our knowledge of this splendid mare is reliable, we have to congratulate Mr. Samson on his purchase.

According to the statement published by the national department of engineers, the amount of auriferous quartz crushed in the republic during the year 1897, was 6,000,797 kilos, which yielded 87,336 grammes of gold, sold for \$38,505.71. The average yield per ton was 13.645 grammes, worth \$6.02. We doubt if this can be very profitable.—Montevideo Times.

The Local Commission has received notice to-day that an immense swarm has invaded the department of San Martin, and has settled in Belgrano, Lopez and Santa Clara Colonies on the Córdoba and Rosario Railway. At Rafaela and Morteros, where the linseed and wheat crops sown in April are about eight and six inches high respectively, the locusts have settled in great quantities.—Review, Buenos Aires.

The British cemetery society at Montevideo held a meeting on the 21st ult. and resolved to loan the trustees of the Victoria Hall Fund the sum of \$30,000 at 12 per cent and one per cent mortification, for the purpose of purchasing a site and erecting a suitable building on it. The cemetery society has a large surplus on hand and can well afford to assist the erection of the proposed public hall. The fund already amounts to \$2,500, and the trustees have a good site under consideration.

H. M. S. Flora leaves this port this morning for Maldonado, where she will remain some three weeks, returning in time to meet Com. Norcock, who is now on a visit up the river to remain here for the present. The Beagle their stay at Maldonado, the officers of the Flora intend to be very busy among the partridges, and they anticipate port. There are some excellent shots among them, and though very heavy bags have been made in the past by flagships on this station, the officers of the Flora hope to beat the record.—Montevideo Times, June 21.

It is stated that about eighteen thousand men have joined the Italian Legion in Argentina, notwithstanding the warning of the Italian government that they forfeit all rights to Italian protection in so doing. The Argentine government is unquestionably making a grave mistake in promoting this movement.

The war scare which is being sedulously fostered, to the glory of the Italians amongst us, and the undoing of the national finance, seems to be approaching a crisis. No one can give any good reason for maintaining that we are on the verge of war, except a general feeling to that effect, on both sides of the Andes; nor has any one explained how the two countries propose to get out of their obligation to arbitrate on the question. But there is the feeling, and gold rises in sympathy. It is now back to where we had it at the beginning of the year, just at a time when many thought we were tolerably certain to see it touch 250. Of course the situation changes so suddenly, and it is so entirely dependent on rumour, that there is little use speculating on the future movements of gold; but the feeling is general that we shall have it higher.—Review, Buenos Aires.

According to telegrams received here yesterday, a revolution has broken out in Montevideo, and there was fighting in the streets. A regiment of light artillery revolted at sunrise and besieged a battalion of infantry to force it to join the revolution, said to be commanded by General Esteban. Various bodies of troops and armed citizens joined the movement, which took possession of the Parque Nacional and other squares. The police, firemen, some battalions of troops and national guard remained on the side of the government. The movement is a "colorado" revolution, designed to overthrow Cuestas and seize the government. After reading two columns of telegrams about the affair, all of which show that the revolutionists had the advantage, we find at the end the following dispatch.—The insurgent battalions have submitted. The revolted corps have returned to the barracks. The chiefs of the movement will be dismissed. The generals who led it will have their lives guaranteed. The troops continue in readiness. This may be official, or it may indicate a fiasco.

Business in Rosario in most branches is in a most depressed state at present, in fact in some quarters it may be said to be absolutely paralysed. The sudden and unexpected collapse in wheat has for the moment a good deal to do with this, but that is not by any means the only cause of the general and complete stagnation. It is now recognised that it will take three or four good harvests, and not merely one as was too sanguinely expected, to set the province of Santa Fe on its legs once more. The fact of the maize coming in so slowly, and as long as this sultry weather lasts it is not likely to come in more quickly, also helps the depression. The prosperity of Rosario depends on agriculture, and by the sea, and exists solely for and by the sea. Agriculture, with its ramifications, is the life business, at any rate for the present, seems to have deserted it. And now on the top of all comes the fear of war, which casts a shadow over everything. As long as this danger is hanging over the country no real improvement can be looked for anywhere. The strain is fast becoming too great to be borne much longer, and the feeling soon will be, that anything is preferable to this protracted state of uncertainty, which checks all progress, upsets all calculations, and saps the vitality of the country.—Review, Buenos Aires.

There is a good deal of cheap calumny receiving publication just now in Buenos Aires and all over the Argentine republic regarding the people of the United States. This defamatory literature pervades the Argentine press, and as it is increasing every day there must be an active demand for it. All the papers published in Spanish in the cities of the interior, and even to the diminutive sheets which see the light now and then—cuando Dios quiere—in the camp towns, are strongly anti-American. A paper is, of course, entitled to its opinions, and can do what it pleases with them—even to the extent of selling them. But opinion is one thing and historical fact is another; and when a press deliberately shuts its eyes to facts, or intentionally falsifies them, it is time to cry halt. At the present moment the Argentine press is either ignoring or falsifying fact, and is educating the public in false and damnable theories regarding everything North American.—The Southern Cross.

Our paper is two days late this week, writes a Nebraska editor, owing to an accident to our press. When we started to run the editor on Wednesday night as usual, one of the guy-rope gave way, allowing the forward gilder-fluke to fall and break as it struck the flunker-flopper. This, of course as anyone who knows anything about a press will readily understand, left the gang-plank with only the flip-flap supporting it, which also dropped and broke off the wappercatcher. This loosened the flanking between the ramrod and the fibbersnatcher, which also caused trouble. The report that the trouble was caused by over-indulgence in intoxicating stimulants by our self is a tissue of falsehoods, caused by our going into the hutchway of the press in our anxiety to start it, and pulling the coupling-pin after the dingus was broken, which caused the dingus to rise up and welt us in the optic. We expect a brand-new gilderfluke on this afternoon's train.

Banks.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

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

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO
10, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies: LISBON, OPORTO, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SAO PAULO, CAMPINAS, RIO GRANDE DO SUL, PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AYRES, 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., nachf. HAMBURG. Messrs. Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co., HAMBURG. Messrs. Granet Broten & 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. (CASA 108.)

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos (CASA 120.) (CASA 185.)

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

Petersen-Theil, Directors.

THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.

LONDON: Princes Street, E. C. PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro: No. 21, Rua da Alfandega.

Authorized by Decree No. 591, of 15th October, 1891.

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

BRANCHES:

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THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.

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

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

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

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Branches at:

S. PAULO, SANTOS, BAHIA, PARA, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AIRES AND ROSARIO. Agencies at Pernambuco, Ceará, Maranhão and Rio Grande do Sul.

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These wonderful pills, so useful and beneficial in all affections of the stomach and intestines, are obtainable in all places where a post-office exists; the manufacturer will forward by registered mail and to any given address, if accompanied by money: 1 box for 25000, 4 dozen boxes for 125000 and One dozen boxes for 205000. Address: JOAQUIM BUENO DE MIRANDA, No. 74, Rua de S. Pedro, 1st floor Rio de Janeiro.

SPAIN'S NATIONAL AIR.

Among the national and patriotic airs of Spain the two most popular are 'La Marcha Real' (The Royal March) and 'El Himno de Riego' (Riego's Hymn). The Royal March is an ancient composition which has long been familiar to the ears of all Spaniards. It is struck up in many of the public places and is frequently played at patriotic assemblages of various kinds. Riego's Hymn, known as the national air, is sung by the people on similar occasions. It was composed by the Spanish poet Huerta and a translation of the Spanish words is as follows:

Serenely, yet with fervour, Raise now your manly voices; Our own brave land rejoices To hear the battle song. With patriotic ardour, Devoted to our nation, We'll die for her salvation, A band of warriors strong.

Chorus:—

Soldiers brave! Our country Calls us to the strife; Faithfully to serve her, To conquer—or to die! The sword let us brandish Before the slaves affrighted, In cowardice benighted They dare not face the brave! In the smoke of battle Their forces shall be scattered, And by our valour shattered They'll find a bloody grave!

Chorus:—Soldiers brave! etc.

The sound of the trumpet Echoes from the borders, The country's anxious warders Thrill at the cannon's roar, Mars, the God of Battles, Calls to warfare glorious: Our hosts shall be victorious, Spain, for evermore!

Chorus:—Soldiers brave! etc.

CRICKET AT PAYSANDU.

The two days return match between the São João do Rei Gold Mining Company team and the Club Brasileiro de Cricket was duly played out in accordance with the programme published in our issue of 21st ultimo. The Morro Velho team arrived on Thursday morning and were received in Rio with the same heartfelt cordiality which characterised their reception of the Rio men at Easter in Morro Velho. That nothing could be too good for their guests was the prevailing spirit amongst the cricketers and other clubs in Rio, who did their utmost to support the Club Brasileiro de Cricket in giving a good time to the visitors.

Thursday was spent in visiting the city and its many points of interest, the strangers being distributed at night amongst the houses of the Rio men, or lodged in hotels.

On Friday, play was commenced at 11 a.m. at the Paysandú grounds. Rio won the toss and elected to bat. We give the scores of the two days match below, from which it will be seen that the Brazileiros were again the victors. This was only what could be expected this year, as they have a strong club and put most of their best men in the field, while the Morro Velho men are comparatively weak in membership and do not enjoy the same advantages for practice. In the first innings, the home team scored 115 runs and the visitors 38. When stumps were drawn on the first day, the Brazileiros had four wickets down for 17 runs. On Saturday their second innings finished for 75 and Morro Velho made 33, thus leaving 119 to the credit of their hosts. A curious circumstance in the play was that the last wicket fell at 4 p.m., precisely, and that the same peculiarity occurred in the match at Morro Velho. A pleasing feature of the match was the numerous attendance of fair ladies who watched the game with interest.

Amongst the festivities that were organised in honor of the visitors was a musical evening at the Western and Brazilian Telegraph Co's chavara at Copacabana on Friday night, at which all the players were present and a most enjoyable evening was spent. The Larangeiras Club received the players with open arms at their second smoking concert of the season on Saturday, a report of which has already appeared. On Sunday some of the Morro Velho men were taken up the Corcovado and others to the Jardim Botânico. At 6 p.m. the friendly opponents sat down to a well served dinner at the Hotel Globo, Mr. H. J. Reeves, presiding. In the toasts that followed Mr. Reeves expressed the wish that the matches played this year should become an annual fixture, to which Mr. F. H. Manning replied felicitously in the same spirit. Mr. P. E. Swanwick made a speech in happy terms, that was well received, in which he encouraged the visitors to practice a little more in the coming year, when he would be prepared to back them as winners in the next match. The name of Mr. Chalmers was frequently mentioned with enthusiasm for the manner in which he facilitated the match. More speeches would have been made, but time pressed as the train for Morro Velho left at 8 p.m. A special bond was chartered for the occasion to convey guests and hosts alike to the Central station, where a reserved coach

was placed at the disposal of the guests. The farewell scene on the platform was a most enthusiastic one, and we join with the Club Brasileiro de Cricket in the hope that Morro Velho men enjoyed themselves as well in Rio, as the Rio men did in Morro Velho.

The following description of the match has been kindly furnished to us:

The home captain winning the toss, J. B. Mawson and V. Tatum were sent in to oppose the bowling of Messrs. T. Stevens and Gill. Only four runs had been made when Tatum was dismissed by Stevens. Brooking then joined Mawson, and the score was taken up to 17 when the former was caught by J. Stephens; the seventh wicket saw Mawson bowled by T. Stevens for a well played 37. Smythe and Roberts then joined one another, and the two severely punished the ball, the former's 26, not out, being obtained by free hitting, the innings eventually closing for 115 runs.

The visitors then had their turn at the wicket, compiling 38 runs to which T. Stevens contributed 12 with steady play.

Play was now very brilliant on the Rio side, second innings, the only important feature being Tatum's 26 not out.

With 152 runs to win Morro Velho set in their second innings but ill-luck fared them again and only 33 were obtained, the home team thus winning by 119 runs.

In the bowling Roberts took 4 wickets for 7 runs, first innings, and Smythe 5 wickets for 4 runs, second innings. For Morro Velho, Gill took 3 for 7 second innings. The scores are as follows:—

CLUB BRASILEIRO DE CRICKET.

1st innings.

Table with 2 columns: Player Name and Score. Includes J. B. Mawson, V. Tatum, R. A. Brooking, H. L. Wheatley, O. Wucherer, G. H. Unwin, E. J. King, A. Smythe, E. A. Roberts, A. C. Skey, M. Fletcher, Extras, Total (115).

2nd innings.

Table with 2 columns: Player Name and Score. Includes R. A. Brooking, H. L. Wheatley, E. A. Roberts, A. Smythe, J. B. Mawson, O. Wucherer, V. Tatum, G. H. Unwin, A. C. Skey, E. J. King, M. Fletcher, Extras, Total (75).

MORRO VELHO A. C.

1st innings.

Table with 2 columns: Player Name and Score. Includes T. Stevens, W. Gilbert, F. Harvey, T. Gill, S. Turner, T. Tarling, J. Stephens, H. Gent, H. Gent, E. Jones, J. Drew, Extras, Total (38).

2nd innings.

Table with 2 columns: Player Name and Score. Includes W. Gilbert, H. Gent, T. Stevens, E. Jones, T. Tarling, J. Stephens, F. Harvey, J. Drew, A. Grenfell, S. Turner, T. Gill, Extras, Total (112).

R. C. & A. A. vs. LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK.

This match was played at Icaraly on the 29th June and resulted in a win for the Bank by 66 runs.

The Club batted first and put together 88, of which Wheatley made a useful but rather lucky 32. J. Mawson and Tatum also batted well for their runs. Jackson and Conolly bowled unchanged throughout the innings and shared the wickets equally. The former secured 5 for 28, and the latter 5 for 40.

The Bank started their innings badly, and lost 3 wickets for 13 runs; but on Youle joining Jackson, runs came very fast, both men hitting well. The partnership yielded 60 runs, of which Youle's share was 22. Jackson continued to score freely and had hard lines in not completing his century, but, with his score at 99 he was run out to a slow ball from Tatum, missed it and was easily stumped. He hit 4 fours and made his runs by stylish and dashing cricket. R. Robinson had the best bowling analysis, taking 5 wickets for 35 runs.

The full score was as follows:

Table with columns for player names and scores. Includes names like W. Morrissy, E. Morrissy, V. Tatam, J. Dawson, H. L. Wheatley, R. Robinson, C. Dawson, C. L. Robinson, G. W. Nicolls, A. Brechi, A. C. Blake.

Total..... 84

LONDON & RIVER PLATE BANK.

Table with columns for player names and scores. Includes names like G. H. Lomas, C. H. Conolly, N. Jackson, E. C. Carré, F. S. Youle, A. R. Stevens, C. E. Lloyd, A. E. Ridgway, H. Hargreaves, C. H. Pritchard, S. Francis.

Total..... 150

RIO vs. NICTHEROV.

Owing to the strong elements that these sides possessed, the fixture between the two was looked upon with considerable interest by cricketers, as productive of fine cricket on Sunday last.

A sudden change however in the weather followed by a certain amount of rain which preceded this match made matters very pleasant for the bowlers, who did just as they well liked with the leather and this accounts for the very low scoring made on either side.

Rio won the toss and took the innings, compiling 47 runs, C. L. Robinson despite the good bowling playing a very steady game for his 14.

The "Nicttherovenses" were only able to make 32, to which Roberts contributed 10 by very plucky play, the former thus winning by 15 runs.

The bowling honors on the two side, were divided amongst Brooking who took 7 wickets for 17 runs, Jackson 5 for 15 and Smythe 3 for 1 run.

The scores are as follows:

Table with columns for player names and scores. Includes names like H. J. Reeves, V. Tatam, N. W. Jackson, G. H. Lomas, O. Wucherer, C. L. Robinson, G. H. Unwin, A. Smythe, W. T. Ginnis, R. H. Robinson.

Total..... 47

NICTHEROV.

Table with columns for player names and scores. Includes names like E. S. Evill, E. Morrissy, C. A. Conolly, R. Brooking, E. A. Roberts, H. P. Smith, M. Morrissy, E. A. Carré, S. A. Morgan, J. Whyte.

Total..... 32

CRICKET AT SANTOS.

SANTOS FIRST ELEVEN vs. NEXT FIFTEEN.

This match was played at Santos on June 26th, and caused great excitement. The day was very hot. The eleven was without the services of their captain, Stock, and Burgess also was prevented from coming by business; nevertheless they made a very good show and defeated the fifteen easily. For the eleven Tross showed something of his old form with the bat and Routh and Barber both added to their reputation. For the fifteen Broad and Tweedie were the only men who could do anything with the bowling of Barber and Marks and while Tweedie was at the wickets one was reminded of the early days of the S. A. C., eight years ago, when Tweedie was good for his 40 or so every Sunday. Marks the Santos "left-hander" bowled with excellent judgment and success.

The scores were:

SANTOS FIRST ELEVEN.

Table with columns for player names and scores. Includes names like J. Routh, R. Lloyd, A. Kealman, C. Marks, H. Tross, J. Hunter, H. Barber, A. Wilson, B. Stander, M. Harding.

Total..... 147

NEXT FIFTEEN.

Table with columns for player names and scores. Includes names like E. O. Broad, D. McDonnell, A. Tweedie, J. Thomson, C. Vieira, A. Lewis, P. Lewis, Frank Gepp, J. A. Cross, H. Stenhouse, Watson, H. Barton, W. Wucherer, M. Rothenburg.

Total..... 65

CLUB BRAZILEIRO DE CRICKET.

The fixtures which have been made for the remainder of the 1898 season by the above club are as follows:

- July 10.—Cricket, E. Hime's XI. vs. C. L. Robinson's XI.; Paysandú.
July 10.—Tennis, C. B. C. vs. W. & B. Tel. Co.; Copacabana.
July 14.—Cricket, C. B. C. vs. L. & R. P. Bank; Paysandú.
July 17.—Cricket, A. Amaral's XI. vs. H. Hargreaves's XI.; Paysandú.
July 24.—Cricket, J. B. Mawson's XI. vs. R. H. Robinson's XI.; Paysandú.
July 24.—Tennis, C. B. C. vs. L. & R. P. Bank; Paysandú.
July 31.—Cricket, C. B. C. vs. United Banks; Paysandú.
August 7.—Cricket, C. B. C. vs. W. & B. Tel. Co.; Paysandú.
August 14.—Cricket, E. C. Manners' XI. vs. J. H. Whitborne's XI.; Paysandú.
August 15.—Athletic Sports; Nicttherov.
August 21.—Cricket, 1st XI. vs. 2nd XVI.; Paysandú.
August 28.—Cricket, C. B. C. vs. R. C. A. A.; Paysandú.
September 4.—Cricket, C. B. C. vs. W. & B. Tel. Co.; Paysandú.
September 7.—Cricket, E. Hime's XI. vs. C. L. Robinson's XI.; Paysandú.
September 11.—Cricket, A. Amaral's XI. vs. H. Hargreaves's XI.; Paysandú.
September 18.—Cricket, A. Skey's XI. vs. H. L. Wheatley's XI.; Paysandú.
September 25.—Cricket, C. B. C. vs. L. & R. P. Bank; Paysandú.
October 2.—Cricket, H. J. Reeves's XI. vs. N. Jackson's XI.; Paysandú.
October 9.—Cricket, C. B. C. vs. United Banks; Paysandú.

From the Financial News, June 10.

ANOTHER MILLION GONE.

FURTHER ADDITION TO THE ENORMOUS LOSSES OF THE PUBLIC IN BRAZILIAN BONDS.

The article published in The Financial News of last week, showing that the total losses of the British public in Brazilian bonds during the last twenty years have been over £13,000,000, has aroused a considerable amount of attention. The fact of the loss was well known to the group which is engaged in the preliminary operations for the rearrangement of the Brazilian debt and the pocketing of a large commission; but the announcement in all its nakedness fell like a bombshell among them.

Several correspondents have since pointed out to us that our total of £13,000,000 is necessarily incomplete, because it does not include the losses on bonds redeemed by the Brazilian government below their issue price. This is true, and we called attention to the fact when originally publishing the figures. It is impossible, without access to the books at Newcourt, to state exactly what this additional loss amounts to; but in the tables below an attempt has been made to work it out. We have taken the amount of stock redeemed during the year, and considered it as having been redeemed at the average quotation of that year, such average quotation, for the purpose of the calculation, being taken as the price half-way between the highest and lowest quotations recorded in the twelve months. The result is as follows:—

Table with columns: Year, Amount redeemed, Average price, Dead loss. Data for 1893 LOAN ISSUED AT 89.

£162,975

1888 LOAN ISSUED AT 97.

Table with columns: Year, Amount redeemed, Average price, Dead loss. Data for 1888 LOAN ISSUED AT 97.

£249,170

1889 LOAN ISSUED AT 90.

Table with columns: Year, Amount redeemed, Average price, Dead loss. Data for 1889 LOAN ISSUED AT 90.

SUMMING-UP AND VERDICT.

Table with columns: Loss on 1883 Loan, Loss on 1888 Loan, Loss on 1889 Loan, Estimated loss on internal and other loans, which have been marketed in London—a low figure.

£584,567

This total of £584,567, added to the loss already calculated in our previous article, brings up the total drain from the pockets of the British investing public as regards Brazilian securities to the enormous figure of £14,165,732. It would take a good many bubble-companies and a good many mining "deals" to involve such a loss as that. But if the investing public have thereby gained an experience which will prevent them in future from playing into the hands of the manipulators of Brazilian finance, it would, perhaps, be almost too much to say that the experience has been dearly bought at the price.

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Hotels.

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

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

Grande Hotel Metropole

181, RUA DAS LARANJEIRAS, 181

This popular Hotel has been completely and thoroughly restored and has been provided with sanitary improvements of every description, including a hygienic system of sewerage, flushing tanks, and ventilating pipes. The apartments have been repainted and repapered throughout and are luxuriously furnished. The dining-room has also been redecored, and no expense has been spared to make this

The most comfortable Hotel

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

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RUA DO AQUEDUCTO, 65

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

The restaurant and kitchen are first class.

THE PROPRIETOR, VIUVA SUZANA MENTGES.

FREITAS HOTEL

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Mr. J. F. FREITAS, proprietor of the old and well known Freitas Hotel, desires to advise his friends and former customers that he has reopened that hotel at No. 120, RUA DO RIACHUELO in a large and most attractive edifice acquired for this special purpose. The new establishment is situated in one of the most attractive and healthy localities in the city, on a broad and quiet street, with tram cars 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-mounted bathrooms provided with hot and cold water.

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

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TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

United States.

JUNE 30.—General Shafter telegraphs to the government that there are 50 sick in his force.

From Key West it is reported that a shell from the despatch boat *Dolphin* fell on a train near Guantanamo, killing 70 men and 17 women. Another shell destroyed a house and killed 7 soldiers.

Shafter's expedition is reported as being encamped within two miles of Santiago. A column tried to force the coast road by Aguadores but were repelled by the Spaniards. Admiral Sampson is bombarding Aguadores.

Admiral Dewey's report of 23rd inst. says that the Tagalos are actively besieging Manila. In front of the city are five German war ships, three British, one French and one Japanese.

The *Herald* correspondent in Manila reports the situation there as becoming more complicated, and accuses Admiral Diederichs of the German squadron of trying to undermine the relations between the Americans and Tagalos, and of inciting Aguinaldo to declare the independence of the Philippines.

JULY 1.—A detachment of Americans and Cubans have taken positions on the north-east side of Cumberland Harbor, within dominating range of Santiago de Cuba.

The two belligerent armies are now within a mile of one another outside Santiago.

A telegram from Admiral Cervera has been intercepted in which he informs his government that his position in Santiago is extremely critical.

It is stated that the attack on Santiago will be made simultaneously by sea and land on the 4th inst.

JULY 2.—General Lawton has captured the fort of Laguna five miles from Santiago. The struggle lasted five hours, at the end of which time the Spaniards evacuated the trenches.

Many American and Cuban wounded soldiers have arrived at Siboney.

The Americans under General Kent made a brilliant attack on Aguadores, on their way to Santiago. The land forces were ably seconded by the ships under Admiral Sampson, which demolished the earthworks thrown up. The Americans remained masters of the position.

The position of the American troops in Cuba to-day are as follows: General Lawton and Wheeler are in front of El Caney; General Kent is in Aguadores; General Garcia is marching on El Caney, and another division is making forced marches on Santiago.

In a skirmish between Sevilla and Aguadores, four men of the 21st regiment were killed and sixteen were wounded.

A spy from the neighbourhood of Santiago reported that in the reconnaissance of Wednesday last the Spaniards lost 170 killed and the Americans 48. He also said that the three principal buildings in Santiago, which are being used as barracks are flying the Red Cross. (That spy ought to be strung up as a warning to other liars in time of war. The Spaniards are no great things as a nation, but their soldiers are brave as any, and would be the last to exhibit the cowardice of hoisting a red cross over a barracks.)

JULY 4.—The *New York Herald* says that on the 2nd inst. General Lawton captured Gurun between El Caney and Santiago. The town situated on a hill was defended by a company of Spanish soldiers. Sheltered by a dense woodland and using smokeless powder, the Spaniards made a gallant stand but were outnumbered and overwhelmed. The Spanish captain and 300 soldiers surrendered.

The Spanish lost 40 killed, and the Americans 100 killed and 200 wounded.

On the 3rd inst. there was another stiff fight nearer to Santiago in which the Americans again were victorious, although their losses were great, the killed numbering over 600, amongst them being Capt. O'Neill of the roughriders, Capt. Morrison, Major Force and Colonels Wikoff and Hamilton. Amongst the wounded were 50 officers.

Spain.

JUNE 30.—Public opinion in Spain is greatly incensed against the British government.

General Bernal has started from Pinar del Rio in the extreme north west of the island of Cuba to give battle to General Shafter in Santiago de Cuba.

General Lopez has succeeded in landing large quantities of ammunition and provisions in Puerto Rico.

Telegrams from Havana say that some Spanish cruisers (number and names not given—which is suspicious) left that harbor and took a westward route without sighting any American ship of war.

General Linarez has described the situation of the American troops under General Shafter as extremely critical.

El Imparcial of Madrid says that Admiral Cervera has landed all the heavy artillery of his squadron for the better defence of Santiago.

The rumor is again current of dissensions in the Sagasta cabinet.

JULY 1.—The government denies, that Maximino Gomez is besieging Guantanamo. (Anyone with the least knowledge of war would know that Guantanamo was not worth taking, and as the Americans are now investing Sagunto which is the principal town without molestation of any kind the absurdity of the information is manifest. But this is the sort

of telegram we have to deal with day by day, and which makes us inclined to suppress this column altogether, and give another with our own views of the actual situation.)

On Tuesday last there was a big ball in Havana to raise funds for the wounded in the war. They also played roulette and baccarat for the same laudable end,—for the first time in history.

The *Imparcial* publishes a telegram from Havana saying that four American ships of war bombarded Manzanillo for an hour. One of the American ships was seriously damaged, and only one Spaniard was killed. (This reminds us of the old telegrams from Cuba before the Hispano-American war.)

In Santiago, a captive balloon sent up by the Americans to make a reconnaissance of the fortifications was fired on without success.

Rumors of dissensions are current between Marshal Blanco and Admiral Cervera. (It is said that Blanco has ordered Cervera to leave Santiago harbor, and the latter has refused owing to the circumstances. (Both naval and military commanders receive their orders direct from the government and never from one another. These telegrams do not pass through the Central News Agency, evidently, or four-fifths of them would be suppressed.)

JULY 2.—The news reaching Madrid that Admiral Camara was delaying his entry into the Suez Canal, great excitement was caused in Madrid, and enormous crowds collected in front of the newspaper offices, waiting for the latest news. They were agitated by receiving a telegram to the effect that Admiral Camara had commenced the passage of his fleet into the canal.

The work of fortifying the towns of Ferrol, Cadiz and Barcelona is being actively pushed on in view of the probability of an American invasion.

The American consul in Egypt has bought up all the available coal in Egyptian ports to prevent Admiral Camara obtaining a supply.

The rumor that Admiral Camara has received orders to return to Spain to defend Spanish ports against a probable invasion is confirmed by the Madrid press, but no official sanction has yet been given to the statement.

The government has called 10,000 additional militia men into active service.

Telegrams from Cuba announce the fact that the assault on Santiago de Cuba has commenced.

Private telegrams say that the Americans have attacked El Caney, which was heroically defended by General Vararey with three companies of soldiers. The combat was a bloody one all along the line, but the result is not yet known.

JULY 3.—There is great anxiety throughout the whole of Spain owing to want of news from Cuba, and apprehension of new disasters. The press explains the fact by saying that, owing to his many duties, General Linarez has no time to telegraph, and counsels the whole nation to have confidence in the army.

The Spanish press publishes the news that the fortress of El Caney was taken by the Americans after a terrible fight. The first attacks were successfully repelled, but finally the Spaniards had to yield, and General Vararey took his surviving troops away from the field of battle in good order.

In an attack on Manzanillo, five ships of war assisted the land batteries to repel the American vessels, and one of the American ships was severely damaged and another set on fire.

Telegrams from the Philippines say that General Monet with a thousand men has managed to force his way through the Tagalos and reinforce the garrison at Manila.

Telegrams from Havana give account of a pitched battle at Santiago. The correspondent says that the Spaniards gave way after three hours hard fighting, and that amongst the many wounded were General Linarez and his aide-de-camp Arraz, Colonel Ordonez and Captain Lamadriz.

A further telegram by way of London states that General Vararey was killed and that Linarez is in a critical condition.

Great Britain.

JUNE 30.—Lord Salisbury, speaking at a club dinner, said he regretted the Spanish-American war, but would observe a strict neutrality and hope for speedy peace. He also announced that the danger of a war with France, which at one time appeared to be imminent on account of the policy of that country in China, has now passed away.

Telegrams from Port Said say that the administration of the Suez Canal has refused to receive any dues from the Spanish fleet under Admiral Camara. (If this manifestation of French sympathy for Spain be correctly reported, Lord Cromer should have something to say on behalf of the other neutral subscribing nations, and the American government should claim a like privilege.) The squadron entered the canal at 4 p. m. on the 29th. The torpedo-destroyers remained at Port Said.

The *Daily News* published a telegram from Kingston saying that 40 men of General Shafter's force have already died of yellow fever and that small pox has broken out in Manzanillo.

JULY 1.—The Egyptian government acting on the protest of the American consul ordered the immediate departure of the Spanish squadron commanded by Admiral Camara from Port Said. (Port Said is Egyptian territory in face of the declaration of neutrality, the order is comprehensible. But the Suez Canal is also part of the territory of Egypt—and its most important part. To order obnoxious vessels away from one unimportant port and

allow them to pass through the canal—which should be closed against war ships—is the *reductio ad absurdum*. Suppose Great Britain and France were at war and sunk another "Merrimac" in the canal—but that is another story," as Kipling would say.)

Admiral Camara's squadron passed through the Suez Canal and arrived at Suez yesterday. The *Daily Mail* says the command of a third squadron now being organised at Cadix will be given to First Lieutenant Sobral. (This does not say much for the rest of the Spanish captains.)

The same paper states that the Cortes has voted honors and money to General Augusti, the governor of the Philippines.

The *Standard* says that the fall or success of the Suezist ministry depends on the reports from Cuba and the Philippines. (This is the "cut of the jumping cat" with a vengeance. If the Spaniards were wise in their generation they would remember Lincoln's aphorism that it was "bad policy to swap horses crossing a stream.")

JULY 2.—Telegrams from Port Said say that Admiral Camara's fleet has returned to Spain, and that only the "San Francisco" entered the Suez Canal.

The *Daily Mail* says that the minister of marine informed its correspondent that urgent reasons compelled the government to order the return of Camara's squadron to Spanish waters.

JULY 3.—Telegrams have been received saying that Admiral Cervera left Santiago last night and that a naval battle was being fought. The *Central Agency* says that Admiral Sampson entered the harbor of Santiago and completely destroyed the Spanish squadron. (Although the *Central News* moves heaven and earth to get the most reliable information, we fear it has been misled or misrepresented this time.)

The foreign office has received a telegram from the British consul in Santiago saying that he and the representatives of other countries waited on General Shafter and asked for the postponement of the bombardment. The American general acceded to their request in order to give them and their countrymen time to get away, and at the same time mentioned the fact that Admiral Cervera's squadron had left the harbor of Santiago.

The London papers say that Admiral Cervera left Santiago under high speed. The first to leave was the "Cristobal Colon" supported by the torpedo boats "Pluton" and "Terror". She was followed immediately by the "Almirante Oquendo", the "Viscaya" and the "Infanta Maria Teresa." Admiral Sampson immediately advanced to the attack with five of his best ships, the "Iowa" and the "Brooklyn" being noticeable for the dash with which they advanced. Darkness set in and the result is not known.

STOP PRESS.

While the paper was in the press the following telegram came to hand:

The *New York Herald* says that the Spanish squadron left the harbor of Santiago de Cuba yesterday evening. The "Cristobal Colon" led the army, and was followed quickly by the "Almirante Oquendo," "Viscaya," "Maria Theresia," and the destroyers "Pluton" and "Furor" all going at full speed. They were immediately attacked by the "Iowa," "Massachusetts," "Oregon," "Indiana," "Texas," "Brooklyn" and "Corsario," all of which opened a tremendous fire. The Spanish ships bravely kept up a running fight under a terrible shower of shot and shell.

The "Cristobal Colon" fought a gallant fight for ten miles from the Morro. The other ships followed with difficulty, most of them being quickly wrapped in flames. The "Colon" when set on fire still steamed full speed ahead, and when struck by a shot between wind and water went down with her colors flying. Shortly afterwards the "Viscaya" and the "Oquendo" which were fighting the "Iowa," "Texas" and "Oregon," were destroyed. The American torpedo-boat "Corsario" suffered severely. Admiral Cervera was on board the "Colon" and was wounded in the arm during the fight, but was picked up shortly after his ship went down, and was conveyed with many other survivors on board the "Gloucester" where he was warmly felicitated on the gallant fight he had made.

HINTS TO SMOKERS.

A German physician publishes the following hints to smokers, which we quote from a translation in the *Pharmaceutical Era*, New York. The hints, the doctor says, are founded upon his professional observation for many years of the mouth, teeth, stomach, lungs, heart, and skin of the devotees of tobacco. The first and foremost rule is never to smoke before breakfast, nor, as a rule, when the stomach is empty. Never smoke during any exertion of great physical energy as dancing, running, cycling, mountain climbing, or rowing, and, specially if in a contest. Never follow the bad custom of the French and the Russians' by allowing the smoke to pass through the nose; never inhale it through the nose. Keep the smoke as far as possible from the eyes and nose, the longer the pipe the better; the use of a short pipe during work is to be avoided. A pipe is the most wholesome form of smoking. Always throw away your cigar as soon as you have smoked four-fifths of it. The smoker should rinse his mouth with a glass of water in which a teaspoonful of table salt has been dissolved. It should be used as a gargle at night, and care should be taken that every cavity in the teeth is well washed with it.

LIEUT. HOBSON'S EXPLOIT.

We take from *The Times* of June 10th the following account of the gallant exploit of Lieut. Hobson and a crew of six men who sank the collier "Merrimac" in the channel at Santiago de Cuba on the morning of June 3rd under the guns of the Spanish batteries. The account was written from a dispatch boat off the entrance to Santiago harbor:

The plan had been under consideration for several days. Rear-Admiral Sampson having decided that it was impossible to take the fleet into the harbour. The necessary preparations were begun yesterday and by midnight the craft was in readiness. A row of torpedoes had been arranged outside the hull of the "Merrimac," so that Lieutenant Hobson could explode them from the bridge of the vessel and thus ensure her rapid sinking.

At midnight the various ships of the fleet steamed past the doomed "Merrimac" the men cheering lustily. Hundreds of men and scores of officers had volunteered for the duty, and Commander Miller, who had been captain of the "Merrimac," begged for permission to go with her, but Lieutenant Hobson, to whom the task had been entrusted, wanted only six men.

By twelve o'clock all but the men who were going upon the dangerous errand were taken off the ship, and the old collier took her position near the New York to await the appointed hour. It was an impressive night for everybody in the fleet, as few expected that the members of the little crew would see another sunrise.

At a check in the morning the "Merrimac" began to drift slowly towards the land, and in half an hour she was lost to sight. Lieutenant Hobson's plan was to steam past Morro Fort, swing crosswise athwart the channel, drop anchors, open the valves, explosive torpedoes on the port side, then leap overboard, preceded by the crew, and escape, if possible, in a little lifeboat which was towed astern, being understood that any who might fall to reach the boat should attempt to save themselves by swimming ashore.

Scarcely had the ship disappeared when a flash from the guns of Morro Fort proclaimed that she had been discovered. Other batteries around the harbour immediately opened fire, but the ship went steadily on and now lies sunk near the Estrella battery.

Heavy cannon and musketry fire was continued for about half an hour and the guns were afterwards fired at intervals till long after daylight. None of the American ships dared to fire back for fear of injuring the "Merrimac's" crew. Cadet Powell, in a steam launch, accompanied the "Merrimac" to the harbour entrance. On his return he reported that the ship lay well across the channel, her masts showing above water. Lieutenant Hobson did his work well, sinking the "Merrimac" almost in the exact spot that had been decided upon.

The channel is not as wide as the "Merrimac's" length, and it will be impossible for the Spaniards to raise or destroy the wreck under the guns of the American fleet. Admiral Cervera is therefore no longer regarded as a figure in the war. The "Cristobal Colon," the "Infanta Maria Teresa," the "Viscaya," and the "Almirante Oquendo" are known to be inside the harbour, and it is believed that two or three smaller warships, and possibly some torpedo-boats, are with them.

Before starting on his mission Lieutenant Hobson said:

"On deck there will be four men and myself; in the engine-room there will be two men. This will be the total crew. We shall all be in our underclothing, with revolvers and ammunition in watertight packing strapped around our waists. Forward will be one man on deck, and around his waist will be a line the other end of which will be made fast to the bridge, where I shall stand. By that man's side will be an axe. When I stop the engines, I shall jerk this cord and he will thus get the signal to cut the lashing which will be holding the forward anchor. He will then jump overboard and swim to the four-oared dinghy which we shall tow astern. It will be full of lifebuoys and unsinkable. There will also be rifles in the boat. It will be held by two ropes, one being made fast to her bow and one to her stern. The first man to reach her will haul in the towline and pull the dinghy out to starboard. The next to leave the ship are the rest of the crew. The quartermaster at the wheel will not leave until after he has put it hard-a-port and lashed it. He can then jump overboard. The man down below at the reversing gear will stop the engines, scramble on deck, and get over the side as quickly as possible. The man in the engine-room will break open the sea connections with a sledge hammer and follow his leader into the water. This last step will ensure the sinking of the "Merrimac," whether the torpedoes work or not. By this time I calculate the other six men will be in the dinghy, and the "Merrimac" will have swung athwart the channel to the full length of her 300 yards of cable, which will have been paid out before the anchors are cut loose. Then all that will be left for me to do is to touch a button. I shall stand on the starboard side of the bridge, and the explosion will throw the "Merrimac" on her starboard side."

Lieutenant Hobson decided not to let any officer risk his life except himself. Every officer of the New York volunteered. Several men hid on board the "Merrimac." The vessel was searched for stowaways, and the men, kicking, fighting, and objecting, were dragged from their hiding places.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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The recent fluctuations in exchange, the arrested tendency toward higher rates, and the continued weakness of the market, are causing dissatisfaction among those who expected to see the rate go steadily upward after the settlement of the recent negotiation in London. It may be that we are not yet in possession of all the particulars of that negotiation, and that the accord is really not so favorable as we have been led to believe. But, in our opinion, the steady and permanent improvement in our financial position depends upon other factors than the suspension of cash interest payments. If the situation is not improved, the position of the treasury will be much worse three years hence than it is now, and it is this very contingency which is attracting attention. All the important financial journals have emphasized this, and have warned Brazil that the moratorium will avail nothing if the government does not at once put its affairs in order. And it is the failure of congress and the executive to initiate measures in this direction which is undermining confidence. We are aware that reforms can not be effected in a day, but the beginning can surely be made. In a purely business sense, the lack of private bills in the market and a tendency to remit freely at present rates may be the immediate influence in checking a rise, but behind it all lies this disturbing lack of confidence. As our business men and investors be assured of the certainty of immediate retrenchments and reforms, there would be a check to no small part of these remittances, and capital would soon begin to flow into the country. There are hundreds of good opportunities here for industry and commercial enterprise, but no one cares to invest until the financial situation is sound. We have favored the accord in London simply because it gives the government a chance to improve its finances, and for no other reason; if now this improvement is not made we shall be compelled to feel that every concession made is a waste of effort and good will.

AFTER continuous labor for forty days and — we were about to say «forty nights» but no one would believe it — the national congress has completed its count of the votes cast in the last presidential election, and formally declared Manuel Ferraz de Campos Salles and Francisco de Assis Roza e Silva elected President and Vice President of Brazil for the next four years, 1898 to 1902. It may perhaps add something to the dig-

nity and impressiveness of the event to devote so long a period to the work of counting the votes, but in view of the critical state of the national treasury we are compelled to characterize it as an inexcusable waste of time and money. If the foreign bondholder is expected to make concessions on account of the impoverished condition of the national treasury, then surely the Brazilian congress itself should set an equally good example of self-sacrifice. To have devoted forty days to the purely clerical task of counting votes, is to make us doubt the sincerity of Brazilians when they talk of retrenchment and reform. If congress is unable to carry out the programme, then who will? One half the statutory session is now over, and absolutely nothing has been done on the budget bills, nor on measures of urgent general importance. It is now certain that expensive prorogations will be needed to complete the ordinary work of the session, and as for the other work, it will go undone. This surely is no improvement on the legislative incompetence of the monarchy; on the contrary it shows nothing but decadence. In common with all foreigners and serious-minded Brazilians, we are anxious to see congress vigorously grappling with the financial and economical problems of the day. We wish to see commerce and industry freed from the incubus of a vicious monetary system, we wish to see the hundred and one restrictions to trade made illegal, and we wish to see better systems of transportation, land division and sale, and immigration, so that the country can have better opportunities for healthy development. There is plenty to do in the way of legislation, and the country is waiting to have it done.

ACCORDING to telegrams received yesterday a revolution has broken out in Montevideo and fighting had occurred in the streets during the day. It is said that a regiment of light artillery had initiated the revolt, and that various bodies of regulars and citizens had joined the movement. General Esteban is credited with the doubtful honor of being the revolutionary chief, though several other generals are mentioned in connection with the movement, which apparently originates among the «colorados» and is designed to overthrow Cuestas. Owing to the contradictory character of the telegrams, some representing the revolutionists as holding commanding positions and moving into the city, while others announce the suppression of the revolt, we can not give trustworthy particulars. The telegraph has been placed under the supervision of inspectors, and martial law has been declared. It would appear that the revolt was a complete surprise to the government, which finds itself dependent upon some battalions of infantry, possibly the 4th artillery, some detachments in the country, the police, firemen and national guard. From the telegrams received the revolutionists appear to have had the government at a very serious disadvantage, and should the reported submission of the insurgent battalions be a canard, the revolt is likely to be successful. This in our opinion would seal the fate of Uruguay for many years to come. It means a return to power of the corrupt Herrera elements, who will soon reduce that unfortunate country to the position of a hopelessly discredited bankrupt. It may be that Cuestas is not the best of rulers, but he has thus far shown a disposition to govern honestly and to reduce expenditures. And it is just this disposition which has brought upon him the resentment of the military parasites who have for many years been living upon the life-blood of Uruguay. They fear the popularity of a man who abolishes sinecures and fat contracts, and they are resolved to crush him before his power becomes more firmly established. We shall hope to hear that the civilians of Montevideo are rallying to the support of the government, and that the result of this criminal revolt will be the final overthrow of military domination in that

country. If the generals and colonels who have been feeding upon the fat of the land like a swarm of locusts, could be exterminated a new era would soon dawn for Uruguay.

Later.—We are glad to state that later telegrams confirm the reported submission of the rebels. The officers are permitted to leave the country and the troops have returned to their quarters.

The editor of the *Brazilian Review* will permit us, we trust, to correct one of his many conceits. We are not an «opponent» of his paper, and there is no probability that we ever shall be. We are accustomed to choose our opponents as well as our friends.

IT WAS with feelings of mixed emotions that we read, on the morning of the glorious Fourth, the terrible war news transmitted from New York to our contemporary *O País*. With holy horror and pious grief we solemnly and with the reverence translate the message in *extenso*:

«The incident of the battle of Sebomey relative to the destruction of the 21st infantry regiment is the subject of special comment. Among the wounded are the commanders Starsplangled and Banner.»

We knew both personally and while we never thought much of Banner's ability as a tactician, our eyes overflowed at the unwelcome news of Starsplangled's untimely fate. These distinguished officers were closely related by consanguinity, affinity, spiritual relationship and mutual indebtedness. We only refrained from putting our flag at half mast on that memorable day, as no confirmation of the melancholy news could be obtained in time in spite of costly cablegrams.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

JUNE 28.—Congress met in joint session for the purpose of discussing the report on the count of votes cast at the presidential election. Deputy Galeão Carvalhal read a long protest against the pressure, fraud and intimidation by which the result of that election had been determined. Deputy Leovegildo Filgueiras moved to annul all the elections in Bahia except that which had been held at the capital of the state. That state, he said, is credited with over 100,000 votes, that is more than the combined vote of the populous states of Minas Geraes and S. Paulo and lacking only 12,000 to be equal to the aggregate vote of all the other northern states. This result, he said, is notoriously fictitious. Deputy Carlos Marcelino moved to annul the so-called election held in the state of Amazonas. When Deputy Amorim Figueira was speaking on this subject the debate, which was heated throughout the whole proceedings, became so stormy that the chair suspended the sitting. The motions of Deputies Leovigildo Filgueiras and Carlos Marcelino were rejected and the report of the committee adopted. The chair then proclaimed Manoel Ferraz de Campos Salles and Francisco de Assis Roza e Silva duly elected President and Vice-President of Brazil for the term beginning in 1898 and ending in 1902. On motion of Deputy Nilo Peganha there was appointed a committee of 21 to accompany the procession to the grave of Marshal Floriano Peixoto on the following day.

JUNE 30.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Nilo Peganha moved to ask the government for information in regard to the disturbance that occurred on the previous day at the São João Baptista cemetery during the procession to the grave of Marshal Floriano Peixoto. Among the bills voted was that for prohibiting the use of state and municipal securities as currency when their value is less than 200\$. This bill has yet to pass through another discussion before being sent to the senate.

JULY 1.—*Senate*.—Senator Lauro Sodré moved to inquire why the government had prohibited the meetings of the military club.

Chamber of Deputies.—The bill providing that court holidays shall last from January to April was voted in 3rd discussion.

COFFEE NOTES

—Reports have been current the past week that the governors of Rio de Janeiro and Minas Geraes had agreed upon new regulations relative to the export duties on coffee and the duties to be levied for the same. It is said that by this arrangement the duties would be paid on arrival at the port for shipment, or the coffee might be stored in bonded warehouses until the owner wished to ship. Yesterday, however, it was stated that a commission representing dealers has asked for a delay of 90 days for further study of the plan. To settle the difficulty, which seems likely to continue until the crack of doom, we would suggest affixing a revenue stamp to each individual berry, and that no unstamped berries be allowed to leave the country.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The epidemic of yellow fever at Ribeirão Bonito, São Paulo, is said to be extinct, and residents are returning to their homes.

—It is reported that the epidemic of small-pox in Santos is nearly at a end, there being only three cases in hospital on the 30th ult.

—Telegram of the 1st inst. say that at that date the heavy rains still continued in the state of Rio Grande do Sul, causing much damage.

—An Italian shopkeeper at União, Alagoas, was recently assassinated in his own house by a municipal employé. His wife was also gravely wounded.

—The name of the commander of the 52nd battalion of the national guard in the state of Minas Geraes is Francisco da Circunscião New York Bicalho.

—The musical entertainment given in São Paulo on the 19th ult. at the Scaimway hall, in aid of the projected German hospital, gave a net result of 1,273\$.

—A congressional election was held in Ceará on the 30th ult. The candidates were Drs. Jaguaribe and José Avelino. The friends of each of the candidates claim to have carried the election.

—Councillor Silveira Martins has arrived in the state of Rio Grande do Sul, it being reported that he would confer with Gen. Tavares at Bagé in regard to the union of all the parties opposed to the castillistas.

—The *Diário Popular* of São Paulo is calling attention to the prevalence of small-pox in Rua Vergueiro and Villa Mariana in that city. It is stated that the disease is raging with great intensity in those localities.

—In the state of Amazonas a sub-commissioner of police, being informed of the theft of a pair of white trousers, ordered the arrest of all persons seen wearing white trousers, in order that he might thus discover the thief.

—The *Comercio de S. Paulo* says that a prominent planter has been murdered at S. Carlos do Pinhal and that persons interested in concealing the crime have caused his death to be registered as having been occasioned by a rupture of the aorta.

—A Parahyba paper of the 9th ult. says that abundant rains have fallen on that part of the coast, and that they have likewise extended back into the interior. This will help to modify the severity of the *seca* which has been reported from that part of northern Brazil.

—It is reported that Dr. Cerqueira, Cesar will be chosen for filling Campos Salles' place after the latter's resignation of the governorship of São Paulo and that either Minister Bernardino de Campos or Councillor Rodrigues Alves will be the candidate for the office at the election for the next term.

—On the 30th ult. a soldier quarrelled with a venda-keeper in Campinas, and drew a knife on him. Before he could do any harm, however, the venda man's wife cracked the soldier over the head with something, which ended the fray. This is as it should be. The civilian in Brazil will have to look to his wife for protection.

—The police force of the state of Bahia next year, if the project now before the state assembly becomes law, will consist of one brigade of 2,551 men, composed of the existing five battalions, whose commanding officers, now known as majors, will be elevated to the dignity of lieutenant-colonels. The total cost of the force is estimated at 2,921,000\$.

—Some important robberies have lately been committed at Belem do Descalvado, São Paulo, one of them being that of a considerable quantity of jewellery from Sr. Francisco de Barros, a planter in that municipality. The police have since discovered that the jewellery had been sold in São Paulo through Sr. Bento Cundibo de Nogueira, who confessed that he received it from Pantaleão Sabarra. The value of the jewellery stolen is estimated at 8,000\$.

—The *Amazonas*, of Manaus, of a recent date, announces the arrival there of Mr. Charles Bovallius, who has just completed a very interesting journey through the interior of Venezuela and Brazil. He began the journey at Bolivar, Venezuela, ascended the Orinoco and Cassiquiare and then descended the Rio Negro to the Amazon. He reports the journey as one of great scientific interest. We understand that Mr. Bovallius is at once returning to London.

—A telegram of the 2nd inst. from São Paulo gives an account of an attack on one of the editors of the *Nação* by a body of police detectives. It is supposed that he was mistaken for an editor of the *Estado de S. Paulo*, who has recently severely criticised some of the abuses committed by the police. The *Diário Popular*, says the telegram, warns the state government that, unless efficacious measures are adopted for improving the present state of affairs, it will advise the people to arm for the purpose of defending their lives and property.

—The *Commercio de São Paulo* of the 29th relates that the São Paulo police succeeded in capturing two counterfeiters and all their outfit on the early morning of the 28th ult., about twenty kilometers out of the city. The two men captured are Donadio Tommaso and Domenico Ligouri, but their chief Francisco Pace and three others escaped. Another member of the gang, Geniario Narcisio was arrested the next day. The outfit consisted of a lithographic press and several stones partly engraved. They had not yet fairly opened their new bank of issue.

—Sensational reports have been circulated in regard to the state of affairs in S. Paulo. According to these reports the state government for lack of money has been obliged to dismiss a considerable number of employes whom it has not even been able to pay the amount of their salaries up to the date of dismissal. The ex-employes, it is said, are very much dissatisfied and threaten either to depose the acting governor or to destroy some of the public buildings. The state government, it is asserted, has consequently given orders for holding constantly in readiness a large police force.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The appointment of Marshal Jardim to the portfolio of industry means that there is now no chance whatever of any reconsideration of the resolve not to lease the Central railway. It is a grievous pity that so good a property should be at the disposition of men who can neither administer it, nor are willing to let others have it.

—The traffic manager of the Botanical Garden tramway ought to be invited to take his stand in the Largo Carocica from four to six o'clock some day, just to see the inconvenience and annoyances suffered by the public on account of his negligence of their comfort and interests. Fully one fourth, perhaps one third of the passengers go out riding on the platforms and foot-boards. And as for the scramble for seats—it is a disgrace to the city! A few more trams at these hours would carry away the extra traffic without difficulty, but the manager never thinks of sending them.

SHIPPING NOTES

—A fire broke out on the Tampore & Holt str. *Flacmau* on the 30th ult. while discharging at the docks in Santos. It started in the coal bunkers, but was extinguished by the ship's own crew before any damage was done.

—The *Olters* which arrived on the 30th ult. brought the following cabin passengers to Rio: Mr. and Mrs. Serres, Rev. J. B. Rodgers, Mrs. Rodgers and 3 children from New York; Mr. D. H. Gordon from Pernambuco; Messrs. P. M. Bardinet, Andres Mlomerie, Augusto A. Prado and Raphael Goudry from Bahia.

—The first-class passengers who left Rio by the Hamburg Sudamerikanische steamer *Itaparica* on the 2nd inst. were: Messrs. Carlos Feurer, Arnold Freytag, and Ludwig Leibker, for Hamburg; and Messrs. Victor Dechelette, Matheos dos Santos, João Alfredo Varela, Lafayette Pereira de Souza, Francisco de Aguiar Liberato de Mattos, Dr. Alfredo Vieira, José Victor de Mattos, wife and servant for Bahia.

—The freight market in Argentina continues very quiet, and prices show no sign of improvement; although there is yet plenty of more wheat to come forward, holders will not sell, and the maize on account of the damp weather is unfit for shipment. During the week before last five steamers were chartered for grain, 145 being the rate for up-River. Three-deck spaces were taken up at £3 15s. and 6s. 6d. for cattle and sheep respectively. The parcels have comprised 1050 bales wool, 550 tons wheat, 7400 tons maize, 450 tons linseed, 2000 bags flour.

LOCAL NOTES

—It is said that the government has placed an order with the sculptor Bernardelli for a statue of Marshal Bittencourt.

—We have heard with much regret that our old friend, Mr. Henry Perrin is very ill, and we join with his many other friends in Rio in wishing him a speedy recovery.

—On Thursday the prisoners José de Souza Velloso and Manoel Francisco Moreira testified before a military court that false evidence had been extorted from them by threats.

—We see by a morning contemporary that a certain titled passenger left this port on the 29th for Southampton and intermediate ports. He must have carried a "lay-over" ticket.

—A forianista writer in the daily press does not hesitate to assert that at the S. João Baptista cemetery last Wednesday three ladies miraculously escaped the daggers and bludgeons of Dr. Prudente de Moraes.

—The Emperor of Russia has appointed Mr. Alexis Speyer as minister to Brazil.

—The *Noticia* gave us something of a shock on the evening of the 30th publishing a telegram announcing the sinking of the U. S. sloop *Brooklyn* by a Spanish shell, and the death of Commodore Schley. It was evidently a stock operator's invention.

—On last Thursday the minister of was applied to the chamber of deputies for permission to try Capt. Barbosa Lima who is a member of that chamber and is accused of having taken part in the plot for murdering President Prudente de Moraes.

—On the 28th inst. a cabinet crisis, apparently of a personal character, was solved by the acceptance of the resignation of the minister of industry, Dr. Sebastião Lacerda, and the appointment of Marshal Jeronymo de Moraes Jardim to the vacancy. The new minister was formerly rector of the Central railway.

—The forianista disturbances on Wednesday were full of comic incidents. One of them was the alleged arrest of Dr. Americo de Campos Sobrinho, son of the minister of finance, which is said to have occurred just after an explosion of firecrackers in front of Friburgo palace, leading to the report that he had been arrested for exploding fire-crackers in a tram.

—In a letter dated the 13th ult. the Lisbon correspondent of the *Journal do Brazil* quotes a Portuguese journal which says that Minister Salvador de Mendonça will not take charge of the Brazilian legation in Portugal until after he shall have settled with his government the celebrated question of the purchase of silver in the United States. The *Pais* reports that Mello e Alvim will be sent to Lisbon.

—The continued dry weather is again causing us much inconvenience in the matter of water. In some parts of the city, the supply is so greatly reduced that residents really do not have sufficient for necessary purposes. Of course, much of the fault is due to defective distribution. Sunday night a welcome rain began, which lasted the greater part of yesterday, and will perhaps afford some relief.

—Capt. Servilio Gonçalves, a notorious forianista and warm friend of Deocleciano Martyr, has been sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment for having taken part in the mutiny of the military school on May 26, 1897. The same officer is undergoing trial on the charge of plotting against the life of President Prudente de Moraes. Nine other officers have been sentenced to six months' imprisonment for having taken part in the mutiny.

—"I can't quite understand," observes Smalwyt, "what objection the *Journal* has to Secre. to y Day. Not long ago they gave his office to Mr. Bryan, the free-silver man, and now they have given it to Archbishop Ireland. Either the *Journal's* London correspondent is playing games with us, or the *Journal* is determined to depose Mr. Day. Anyhow, the man who is pulling the diplomatic strings these eventful days, is a cadaverous little Ohio lawyer, and he's got brains enough for the occasion too—no matter if the *Journal* can't see him!"

—Smalwyt says that he never saw such a surprising unanimity as that displayed by Deocleciano and his fellow prisoners in charging the police with all responsibility for their confessions. They confessed to the conspiracy of course, but they did it under compulsion—Deocleciano even saying that he was threatened with death in case he refused to confess. "It makes my blood boil," said Smalwyt, "to see these poor innocent creatures so harshly treated! No matter if they did conspire, no matter if they tried to kill and poison—that will never warrant such treatment! And Smalwyt closed his left eye and gravely coughed."

—For acts of insubordination resulting from the events that occurred at the forianista demonstration on last Wednesday Gen. Teixeira Junior, director of the military school, has caused to be arrested and detached from that establishment a considerable number of officers and cadets. The general says that he is firmly resolved to banish politics from the school. In our opinion, as we have previously had occasion to say, the school should be closed for several years. The number of army officers is at present excessive and it will be a long time before more are needed. Consequently the military school is merely a burden on the tax-payers and a focus of insubordination and disturbances.

—There was an unexpected addition to the spectacular effects of St Peter's day (29th ult.), which may have been enjoyed by many, but which must be considered as a very costly amusement. In the evening, when the fire balloons were floating over the hills southward, one of them seems to have fallen into the dry wooded slopes of the hill next the Corcovado between Laranjeiras and Botafogo. In an incredibly short time the flames were sweeping up and around the hill and affording a marvellously beautiful spectacle. In places where the dry leaves and branches were thickest, the flames appeared to shoot up above the tree tops, and the crackling could be heard down the valley fully a mile distant. The fire will not only do much harm in the destruction of the forest growth, but it will have an injurious effect on the springs fed from these wooded hillsides.

—It appears the municipal government of this city with an income of over 15,000,000 per annum has not money enough to pave Rua do Ouvidor and that it is consequently necessary for the merchants on that street to raise money by subscription for renovating the pavement.

—When the forianistas accuse Prudente of being responsible for their disgraceful riots, they remind us not only of the fable of the wolf and lamb, but also of a story we once heard of a clergyman who was strenuously endeavoring to reduce his congregation to the proper state of contrition. "You have sinned grievously!" he exclaimed, "You have incurred the wrath of Heaven! You have crucified your Saviour! You have crucified your Saviour!" These statements he emphasized with vigorous thumps on the pulpit. "Look out!" cried a member of the congregation. "The first thing you know you'll break that pulpit and then you'll say we did it."

—"I deeply regret to note," said Smalwyt a few days ago, that your esteemed contemporary, *The Brazilian Review*, has lost his hair, or is afraid of losing it, or something of that sort. Possibly his hair is on the green somewhere. Well just to show that I bear him no malice I want you to advise him that the best thing he can use under the circumstances is Bernardino's Embrocation. It is warranted to make the hair grow on even a newspaper head, let alone the editor's. And if it be true that he intends to avoid personal controversies in future, I see no reason why he should not be completely covered with a fine suit of well fashion by going in procession to his grave, where, as is customary in their demonstrations, there were incendiary speeches and scandalous scenes of violence and disorder. Several persons were wounded in the disturbances, and peaceful spectators, seized with panic, fled in confusion, many of them climbing the hill behind the cemetery and issuing therefrom into the back yards of the buildings on Rua D. Marciana, whose inmates were, naturally, no little surprised at this irruption of strangers. During the disturbances in the cemetery some of the tombs, we regret to learn, were defaced. At Friburgo palace and in its vicinity extraordinary precautions for maintaining order were taken by the police. Several arrests were made, including, according to some of the journals, that of Dr. Americo de Campos Sobrinho (son of the minister of finance) who, it is said, was set at liberty as soon as his identity was established. Other journals deny that he was arrested. The director of the military school is stated to have asked for permission to arrest three second-lieutenants and an ensign and to have taken other steps, rendered necessary by the events of the day, for restoring discipline in that establishment. For those events the forianistas censure the government and police, when they accuse of having promoted the disturbances. Their statements, however, cannot be accepted by the public without proof, for it is a notorious fact that all the forianista processions not only to the cemetery of S. João Baptista, but also to that of Maraly, have been characterized by similar disorderly and scandalous scenes. And, in our opinion, these scandals should cease; for, while we are not intolerant and have no desire to deprive the forianistas of the faculty of commemorating the death of their leader, we cannot acknowledge that they have a right to exercise that faculty in the disturbance of public order and in the desecration of cemeteries.

THE FOURTH OF JULY.

In commemoration of the declaration of American independence, Minister Bryan and Consul General Seeger yesterday held a public reception at the Hotel Continental, which notwithstanding the unpropitious weather, was attended by nearly the whole of our American colony, and by many others who improved the opportunity to present their compliments to the American representatives. The reception lasted from 12:30 to 4 p. m., during which time refreshments were served and the company was entertained with music. The reception was opened with the national Anthem, which was sung by all those present, after which champagne was served and various toasts were given. The music was furnished by Miss King, daughter of Mr. M. M. King of this city, who sang selections from *O Guarany* and *Giaconda* with exquisite taste and expression. The honors of the day were unquestionably divided between Miss King and Admiral Sampson, and the minister is to be congratulated on his good fortune in introducing them both to his guests on so auspicious an occasion.

During the day the minister of foreign affairs, representing the President, various members of the diplomatic corps, a commission from the Associação Commercial, and many others called to offer their congratulations to Minister Bryan. The reception was a very pleasing success and Minister Bryan is entitled to hearty congratulations for the happy thought of holding one here on our great national holiday.

MARRIAGE.

HULL—CARRINGTON.—On the 28th June, at the British Consulate, Santos, FRANCIS REGINALD, fifth son of Commander J. A. Hull, R. N., to IRMA BEATRICE, only daughter of R. C. Carrington, Esq.

BIRTHS.

On 15th June, at Rua Santa Rosa, São Paulo, the wife of John Sutherland, of a son.

HOLGATE.—On the 6th June 1898, at Elmfield, Ashted, Surrey, the wife of John T. Holgate, Assoc. Inst. C. E., F. I. Inst., of Rio de Janeiro, and above address, of a daughter.

BRITISH CHURCH.

We have pleasure in announcing that the English Church services will be held every Sunday at the American Chapel at 12 o'clock noon, during July, and up to and including the 2nd Sunday in August.

BASEBALL.

Mr. F. Harvey, acting for an American team, has challenged a representative team of the Rio Cricket and Athletic Association to a game of baseball. The Association accepted for the 17th inst., which happened to be an open date as given in our issue of the 14th ult. We have not been able to get the names of the players up to the time of going to press, but we hear that Mr. Dawson and Lieut. Shipton of the U. S. legation are going to play for the American side. Mr. Bryan, the American minister, intends to be present at the game at Nietheroy and a great number of ladies are consulting their dressmakers for the occasion.

BRITISH CHURCH.

BUILDING FUND.

Donations received:
Already published, Rs. 39,543,564.00
Messrs. Quayle Davidson & Co., Rs. 4000\$
Messrs. Walter Block & Co., 2000\$
6000\$
Messrs. Henry Rogers, Sons & Co., 1000\$
E. A. Benn, Esq., 250\$
W. J. Crummaek, Esq., 250\$
G. O. E. Cox, Esq., 100\$
The Staff London & Braz'n Bk. Ltd., 293\$600 Rs. 7,893\$600

Donations promised:
Already published Rs. 47,437\$240
26,51\$ and, Rs. 11,200\$
less received as above, 6,000\$ 5,200\$
Total, Rs. 52,637\$240
26,51\$

Further donations are earnestly solicited.
Rio, 4th July 1898.
F. S. PRYOR,
Treasurer.

BUSINESS NOTES

—The *Commercio de São Paulo* of the 2nd inst. says:—"We know that another well-known importing house of this capital yesterday went into voluntary bankruptcy."

—The information given in our last issue in regard to Mr. Mackenzie, which was taken from a morning paper and afterwards confirmed through private sources, was incorrect. Mr. Mackenzie is going to Montevideo and not to Buenos Aires.

—The minister of finance has refused to sanction the contract celebrated with Angelo Negri and Gustavo Koch for the construction of two warehouses for the Porto Alegre custom-house, because of the suppression of the said custom-house. The amount of the contract is 129,92\$627.

—The *Commercio de S. Paulo* says that Messrs. Reichert Irmãos, having sent to the custom-house two notes of 100\$ in conformity with the government's notice for withdrawing them from circulation, received in exchange 10 mutilated 20\$ notes in such wretched state that no one would receive them.

—The president of the National Association of Manufacturers, 48-51, The Bourse, Philadelphia, U. S. A., writes us that an inquiry has been made in regard to Brazilian hard wood, the party desiring to import the same. Information on this subject sent to Mr. Theodore C. Search, as above, will be placed in the hands of the would-be importer, and may lead to a profitable business connection.

—The Companhia de Melhoramentos no Brazil is said to have sold to a syndicate in London for £530,000 its docks and its grants for other improvements in the port of Rio de Janeiro. It is stated that the payment will be made in the end of six months, the sum of £30,000 to be in cash and the rest in debentures and shares. If the syndicate intends to attempt any present flotation, the public, seeing the condition in which Brazilian affairs just now are, will watch the proceedings with some interest.—*Financial News*, June 7.

The foreign travelling inspector of the Palatine Insurance Co., Ltd., Mr. A. E. B. Lane, tells us that the fire department of São Paulo is much the best he has seen in South America. Mr. Lane has visited the various capitals and cities on the east and west coast, and his business renders him a competent critic. It will be a source of no small satisfaction to the officers and men of the S. Paulo fire brigade to know what an impression they have made on a well informed insurance man, whose business it is to note defects, if any exist.

We are informed that the disorganization in the Caixa de Amortização was so great that on the eve of the 20th ult. the cheques for payments of interest on annuities were not ready. The 20th being a holiday, this left but one day for the completion of the work. The fault is said to lie in the employment of inexperienced clerks, who do little else but smoke cigarettes. The chief accountant, whose good will and efficiency are not questioned, is thus placed at great disadvantage. In view of the complaints made the government should give Sr. Eulalio a better staff.

Some time ago we announced that what practically amounted to an amalgamation of the Brazilian Submarine Telegraph Company with the Western and Brazilian Telegraph Company was nearly concluded. In the report of the Brazilian Submarine, which has just been issued, it is announced that an agreement for closer working between the companies will shortly be submitted to the shareholders. There should be some interesting statements made at the general meeting on June 8, and those who bought Western and Brazilian deferred shares will probably find that they made a good bargain. — Daily Mail, June 1.

In view of the heavy falling off in the customs receipts, the Brazilian President in his message at the opening of congress, said that he had refused to renew the reciprocity treaty with the United States, though the government of the United States had asked for its renewal. This should be good news for our millers, as it will place them on a more equitable footing; it now, therefore, only remains for them to improve the quality of their flour, and they may then hope to regain some of the Brazilian markets that they have lost, more through their own fault, by shipping inferior grade flour, than through being placed at a disadvantage by the reciprocity treaty between Brazil and the United States. — Review, Buenos Aires.

The first ordinary meeting of the Amazons Rubber Estates, Ltd., was held in London June 8. The chairman stated that the director had appointed Mr. A. C. F. Rohe as managing director in Brazil, that the company's commercial headquarters in Brazil will be at Manaus, that the director and his assistants arrived at Pará on the 2nd ult., and that instructions had been given to begin the collection of rubber at once. The company's property is situated on the Rio Tefé about 400 miles above Manaus and comprises an area of 137 sq. miles, or over \$7,000 acres. The company had contracted for the construction of a twin screw tug steamer for service between the estates and Manaus, and it was expected that she would be ready to sail for Brazil by July 2nd.

There is no improvement to record in the Brazilian trade. The small steam lighters continue to trade with the lower ports, picking up the few parcels offering, while the regular liners calling at Santos and Rio supply all the tonnage necessary for the cargo going forward from this republic. There have been no cattle shipments of late to Rio but they may now, at any moment, be resumed, as we understand that, owing to absence of imported live-stock, Brazilian farmers are now demanding prices for their cattle which warrant export from this side. The rate for grain parcels to Rio is about 13s. per B. A. and 14s/1 to 15s/ from upriver ports, the same rates being now paid for Santos. Hay is going forward in large quantities. — Times, Buenos Aires.

Dumont Coffee Company, Limited.—We have at times alluded to the seven-and-a-half per cent cumulative preference shares and the five-and-a-half per cent first mortgage debentures of this company, the former being, in the present state of the coffee trade, a speculative investment. The history of the concern has been somewhat chequered one. During 1895, according to the prospectus issued nearly two years ago, the profits were £ 127,153. In 1896 they fell off to £ 92,605, and in 1897, according to the report just issued, they only amounted to £ 54,425. This is a very serious decline, due mainly to the fall in the price of coffee, which touched 26s. per cwt. during 1897, after having averaged as high as 75s. in 1895. The profits for 1897 were hardly more than sufficient to pay the debenture interest and the preference dividend; and, though the report holds out hopes of increased economy of production and improved quality of crop, it seems hardly probable at present that any return to the old figures will take place. The £ 10 preference shares, entitled to 7 1/2 per cent, are now quoted at 5 3/4, giving a net yield of a little over 13 per cent. They are worth attention as a speculative purchase, but it should be clearly realised that their present margin of security is small. The five-and-a-half per cent first mortgage debenture stock is quoted at 79, giving a net yield of about 6 1/2 per cent. Prices will have to fall considerably before the debenture interest is imperilled, and they, therefore, seem a not undesirable investment for those who are prepared to take some risk. — The Statist, June 11.

The Financial News of June 8th published a Hamburg telegram stating that telegrams received there from Rio de Janeiro report the failures of important Brazilian coffee export firms. Three firms were named, and the liabilities were said to be large. And yet we hear nothing from the Jornal do Commercio about this manifest effort to cast discredit upon Brazil. Perhaps the Jornal did not appreciate the news because there was no Times correspondent mixed up in it.

The Financial News of June 10th says that the bondholders' committee of the Espírito Santo and Caravelas Navigation and Railway Co. has issued its report, in which it announces that the deed of transfer of the undertaking from the Brazilian to the English company was signed on April 28, and that the English company has secured the claim to four years guaranteed interest from the state government while the British company is petitioning the government to increase the tariffs.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Following the example of Pará, the state of Amazonas has adopted a gold basis for its budget.

Up to the end of last year the state of Minas Geraes had spent 25,041,548\$203 on the new capital.

It is said that many counterfeit 100,000 notes have lately appeared in the municipality of Curvello.

Santos seems to be flooded with counterfeit 50\$ notes, 7th estampa, serie D. They are badly printed and the signature is illegible.

There must have been a very large number of 100\$ notes of the 5th and 6th estampa in circulation. Up to the 25th the treasury agency in São Paulo had exchanged about 2,000 contos, on the 25th no less than 600 contos having been presented. The exchanges were made very slowly, causing much loss of time.

The state government of Minas Geraes is responsible for the payment of principal and interest of the following municipal loans:

Table with 2 columns: Municipality, Amount. Includes Juiz de Fora (1,495,000\$), Curangola (500,000\$), Monte Santo (100,000\$), Alcin Parahyba (400,000\$), Total (2,495,000\$).

It is singular that government and congress are not even able to make a correct estimate of the amount of mileage due to senators and deputies. In the budget for 1898 the appropriation made for this purpose was 90,000\$; but the sum actually required is 108,900\$, and consequently on the 25th ult. President Prudente de Moraes sent a message to congress asking for a deficiency appropriation of 19,900\$.

The following is a statement of the customs receipts at the port of Rio de Janeiro for the first half of the years 1895, 1896, 1897 and 1898:

Table with 2 columns: Year, Amount. 1895 (63,070,897\$228), 1896 (63,876,917\$261), 1897 (48,252,179\$500), 1898 (42,418,173\$75).

These figures are extremely pessimistic, but they can not be departed, nor abused, nor repressed, nor evaded. They show facts and confirm what has many a time been predicted in these columns.

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

Table with 3 columns: Year, Amount, Difference. Rio de Janeiro (5,966,120\$621 vs 7,209,722\$241), Santos (3,520,414\$581 vs 3,093,023\$71), Bahia (1,607,656\$519 vs 1,513,927\$509), Ceará (944,658\$221 vs 620,782\$511).

The unusually large receipts of the Ceará custom-house were to a great extent derived from deposits, which amounted last month to 466,351\$004. The import duties amounted, in June, 1898, to 380,113\$829, against 319,703\$588 in June, 1897.

The American senate has approved by 26 votes against 23, the incorporation of the International American Bank to the state banks. The creation of this bank is due to the initiative of the Pan American Congress of 1890, which recommended the idea as the best means of fomenting commerce between North and South America. The new institution is to be under the supervision of the American government, and it is proposed to open branches in all American countries. The bill has yet to pass through the house of representatives. — Review, Buenos Aires.

It is now reported that the Brazilian government has in principle accepted the proposals for the funding scheme as formulated by the issuing houses, and the conditions laid down to the application of the saving effected under this arrangement. It is not expected that congress will make any opposition to this agreement. The funding scheme provides for meeting the coupon in new stock instead of cash; thus, the total amount of cash usually required for payment will not be sent from Brazil, whereby the exchange will unquestionably continue to rise. The Brazilian government will deposit its paper money at a high rate of exchange, and not until that rate is reached will it be employed in buying sterling bills for the purpose of creating a government gold reserve in London. The total amount of paper money is said to be about 713,000 contos. — Daily Mail, June 4.

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, July 5th, 1898

Table of exchange rates for various currencies including gold, U.S. coin, and bank rates for London and other locations.

EXCHANGE.

The opening official rate of 7 3/4 d on London in the course of the day the banks adopted a rate of 7 1/2 d. There were offers of bank bills and business done at 7 1/2 d when the market opened and some outside transactions in private paper at 7 1/2 d, the banks refusing to buy in under 7 1/2 d. Offers of bills of exchange being freely made for and accepted at 7 1/2 d. The rate went up to 7 1/2 d, and business was mentioned at 7 1/2 d. Nevertheless, there was very little stir in the market. During the afternoon the banks were drawing with very little confidence at 7 1/2 d, but at the first hour the rate dropped to 7 1/2 d, private paper being quoted at 7 1/2 d. The official value of the milreis was from 27 1/2 to 27 1/2 reis gold.

The general rate of 7 1/2 d on London was the rate officially adopted by the banks when the market opened and this rate was sustained throughout the day with the exceptions of the Brazilianische and London & River Plate banks which put out 7 1/2 d in the course of the day. Bank bills were quoted at 7 1/2 d at opening time and private paper was quoted at 7 1/2 d during the morning, and afterwards at 7 1/2 d and 7 1/2 d with time. The banks supplied bills with comparative readiness at 7 1/2 d and no great business was done. The latest quotation of the day were bank bills at 7 1/2 d and private paper at 7 1/2 d and 7 1/2 d. The official value of the paper milreis was from 27 1/2 to 27 1/2 reis gold. The comparative rates of this day as against the same date of last year were as follows:

Table comparing exchange rates for London, Paris, Hamburg, Italy, and New York against the same date of last year.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

Table showing Capital (£1,500,000), Reserve Fund (600,000), and Balance Sheet for 30th June 1898.

Table of Assets including Capital, Deposits, Bills, Loans, and Cash, totaling 64,198,519\$460.

E. & O. E. Rio de Janeiro, 4th July, 1898. For the London and Brazilian Bank, Limited, E. A. Rees, Manager, F. S. Pryor, Accountant.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 4th July, 1898

Exports. Coffee.—In the week before last the sales did not amount altogether to 100,000 bags, against receipts of 28,565 bags, and shipments of 21,377 bags. On Monday the factors were firm, but the transactions between them and the packers were of little importance. The total business done was arranged on the base of 14,000 per arroba for No 7. The shippers did not put in an

appearance. The foreign markets were calm and showed no symptom of increased animation. Tuesday's local business was of small importance. The little business done between factors and packers was arranged at 14,000 for No 7, and some small lots amounting to about 1,000 bags were sold to shippers at 15,000 per arroba. The foreign markets were flat, and the figures for the week in New York showed entries of 9,000 bags in American ports, and a decrease of 21,000 bags in the visible supply. Wednesday was a fast day and nothing was done in the Rio market, the foreign markets presented no feature of interest. Thursday was a dull day all round. The few transactions were carried out on the basis of 14,500 between packers and factors for No 7 type. The shippers put in an appearance in the market but their ideas were too low for business to be done with the packers. About 4,000 bags were sold to fill pressing orders. The money market showing a tendency to weaken on Friday, there was a slight animation on the part of shippers and some 8,000 bags were sold at prices ranging from 10,500 to 11,500 per arroba for No 7, the market closing firm at the higher quotation. The business between factors and packers during the day was arranged at prices from 11,500 to 11,800 the arroba. The stir, slight though it was, continued on Saturday. Factors and packers were agreed on 12,000 for No 7 type, and about 4,000 bags were disposed of to exporters at 11,500 the arroba. Rumors were afloat that a solution of the vexed question of guano was imminent, and had a sensible effect on shippers. The market was firm both here and in Santos. The foreign markets practically unaltered.

Table showing the following ships sailed with coffee last week: United States (New York, Liverpool, Southampton, Hamburg), Europe (Liverpool, Southampton, Hamburg), River Plate and West Coast (River Plate, Danube).

Table of receipts for the past week: Santos (23,821 bags), Santos (21,450 bags), Santos (45,887 bags).

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

Table of New York market quotations for July 4 and 5, 1898, showing nominal values for various coffee types.

The stock in all hands was estimated this morning at 275,100 bags, against 243,845 bags a week ago. The Santos stock is reported at 17,200 bags.

The exact shipments of coffee from the 1st July 1897 to 30th June 1898, both days inclusive (according to the formal documents) were:

Table of total shipments of coffee during the month of June 1898, categorized by destination: United States, Europe, River Plate and West Coast, Coastwise.

Our returns for the year are just 85 bags less in United States shipments which may have been caused by an incorrect addition to the part of our esteemed contemporary on the 23th June.

The total shipments of coffee during the month of June were:

Table of monthly shipments of coffee for June 1898, categorized by destination: United States, New York, Baltimore, Europe, River Plate, Southern ports.

Table of shipments of coffee during the first six months of this year, categorized by destination: United States, New York, New Orleans, Baltimore, Europe, River Plate, Southern ports.

The shipments of coffee during the first six months of this year were as follows:

Table of six-month shipments of coffee for 1898, categorized by destination: United States, New York, New Orleans, Baltimore, Europe, River Plate, Southern ports.

Table of six-month shipments of coffee for 1897, categorized by destination: Europe, Hamburg, Genoa, Marseilles, Antwerp, Havre, Trieste, Bordeaux, London, Lisbon, Bremen, Liverpool, Oporto, Odessa.

Table with 2 columns: Country/Port and Value. Includes entries for Other countries, River Plate, Cape of Good Hope, Valparaiso, Coastal, Northern ports, and Southern ports.

Total 1,675,956

The exporters were the following:

Table listing exporters and their values. Includes names like Arbuque Brothers, W. F. McLaughlin & Co., Ed. Johnston & Co., etc.

Although shown separated, the figures for month of June are included in those for the half year.

Daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro

Table showing daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro from June 26 to July 3. Columns include date, receipts, and shipments.

Imports.

Flour.—The only arrival during the week was a lot per Others of 4,000 barrels from the United States. Prices have taken a turn upwards as we predicted in our previous report.

Trieste... nominal 47,500-47,500
do 2nd... nominal 47,000-47,000
Baltimore 1st... 47,000-47,000

Lard.—The receipts for the week were 200 kegs, 200 records and 25 cases ex Others from New York.

Pork.—During the week no consignments have been received from abroad. The prices quoted to us are 18,000 to 19,000 for foreign pork per pound.

Wool.—The receipts for the week were 200 kegs, 200 records and 25 cases ex Others from New York.

White Pine.—In this item a complete scarcity has set in. There have been no arrivals, and no movements in the market.

Swedish Pine.—No arrivals and no movement. Kerosene.—There has been no change in prices this week and no fresh arrivals.

Turpentine.—There have been no fresh arrivals at Rio. The market is firm with prices from \$500 to \$550 per cask.

Rosin.—The Others brought 50 barrels from New York. Prices have naturally responded to the rise in the value of the mires, and from 25,000 to 28,000 for dark grades, and from 20,000 to 23,000 for light grades are the ruling rates.

Cement.—Arrivals nil. Belgian cement is still quoted at 16,000 to 17,000 per barrel, and English cement remains unchanged from 19,000 to 20,000 the barrel.

Indian Corn.—The Thames brought 100 bags from the River Plate, and the Dora has arrived from Rosario with 20,000 bags.

Wool.—No receipts. Despite the rise in flour, bran has suffered a temporary fall, the latest quotation being 5,000 for River Plate, and 4,800 for the product of local mill.

Hay.—25 bales were received from the River Plate ex Dora. The exceedingly low prices which have now ruled for some time seem to have undergone a change, and the market is the latest quotation.

Coal.—The arrivals last week were the following: From Leith, ex Grangehead, 2,000 tons; From Blyth, ex Arranmore, 2,000 tons.

Rum.—The supply last week was of average quality, and prices were well maintained as will be readily seen from the following table:

Table listing various goods and their prices. Includes Pernambuco and Maciel, Bahia and Aracaju, Campos, Amendoim and Paraly, Paralyha, Alcohol of 35 to 38 deg., ditto.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table listing arrivals of foreign vessels. Includes Rangoon-Bk Criffel, Rangoon-Germ Bk Primus, Santos-Rus lug Anna Mathilde, Santos-Sundries to Karl Valais & Co.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table listing departures of foreign vessels. Includes Barrabodes-Bk White Wings, Quibus-Ger sp Arcthua, Sandy Hook-Bk Landskrona, St John-Rus sp Lolo.

FREIGHTS.

Table listing freight rates for various ports. Includes Liverpool, Valparaiso, Coquimbo, London, Antwerp, Southampton, Genoa, Marseilles, Havre, Bordeaux, Montevideo, Buenos Aires.

Arrivals of foreign steamers.

Table listing arrivals of foreign steamers. Includes June 27, 28, 29, 30, July 1, 2, 3.

Departures of foreign steamers.

Table listing departures of foreign steamers. Includes June 27, 28, 29, 30, July 1, 2, 3.

Calling at intermediate ports.

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

Table listing foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro. Includes American, British, German, Italian, Norwegian, Portuguese, Russian, and Vessels Afloat & Chartered for Rio.

Harbor.

Table listing harbor arrivals and departures. Includes Rangoon, Baltimore, Liverpool, Antwerp, Westernwick, Porto, Antwerp, Saguenay, Hamburg, Rangoon, Valencia, Swansea, Leith, Porto, Rangoon, London, Hamburg, Leith, Porto, Hul, Saguenay.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

Sales of Stocks and Shares.

Table listing sales of stocks and shares. Includes June 27, 28, 29.

Bank.

Table listing bank transactions. Includes Republica, Loterias Nacionales, Melhoramentos no Brazil.

Miscellaneous.

Table listing miscellaneous items. Includes Apolices, Sorocabana-Ituana, Brazil-Norte America, Loterias Nacionales.

SATURDAY'S QUOTATIONS—S. PAULO.

Table listing Saturday's quotations in S. Paulo. Includes Banco Comercio e Industria, Constructor e Agricola, Credito Real da Carteira H., Lavradores, Mercantil de Santos, S. Paulo, Ribeirao Preto, Uniao de S. Carlos (all paid), Unio de S. Paulo (70%), do do (50%), Santos, Cia Agua e Luz, Antarctica, Argos Paulista, Diversoes e Sport, Gaz de S. Paulo, Lupton, Mechanica, Mogiana (all paid), Idem (40%), Paulista.

Stocks and Bonds and Joint Stock Companies --- July 4th

Table with columns: Emission, Circulations, Public Funds, Nominal Value, Last Quotation. Lists various financial instruments and their values.

Table with columns: Capital, Shares, Emitted, Par, Banks, Paid, Reserve Fund, Last dividend, Last quotation. Lists bank shares and their financial details.

Table with columns: Capital, Banks, Par, Last div. Lists bank shares and their dividends.

Table with columns: Capital, Railways, Par, Last div. Lists railway shares and their dividends.

Table with columns: Capital, Tramways, Par, Last div. Lists tramway shares and their dividends.

Table with columns: Capital, Mills, Par, Last div. Lists mill shares and their dividends.

Missing Friends.

The British consul will be glad to receive information of the following: RIDGWAY, Frederick... NOLAN, George W... FLOY, Patrick and James...

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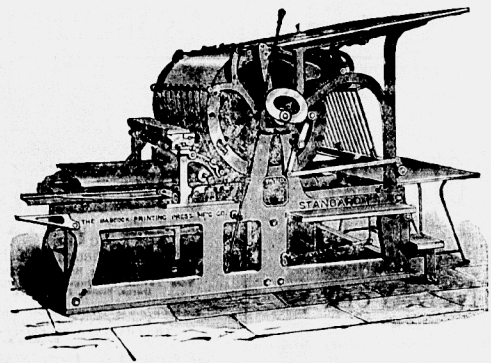
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