

THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 19TH, 1898.

NUMBER 28

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São Paulo:

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

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

Cochabamba and Lambary:

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

Juiz de Fora, Barbacena, Ouro Preto, etc.

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

Bello Horizonte:

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

Petropolis:

Barca leaves the Praia at 4 p. m. daily, except Sundays and holidays, to connect with railway at Mauá. Passenger train leaves S. Francisco Xavier station (Central Railway) at 7.15 a. m. and 4.15 p. m. on all road route (passengers should take the suburban train at the Central Railway station at 6.25 a. m. and 4.20 p. m. to connect with Petropolis train).

Returning from Petropolis, the barca train leaves at 7.30 a. m., except Sundays and holidays, and the "land" trains leave at 6 a. m. and 2.30 p. m. On Sundays and holidays the barca leaves the Praia at 7 a. m., and returning the train leaves Petropolis at 4 p. m., giving excursions about six hours in Petropolis.

Nova Friburgo:

Barca leaves the Praça das Mariñas at 5.30 a. m. daily and at 3 p. m. on Saturdays, to connect with Leopoldina Railway at Sant' Anna de Marahy. Returning trains leave Nova Friburgo at 2.25 p. m. daily, and at 6 a. m. on Mondays. Excursion train leaves Mariñas at 3.15 p. m. (barca leaves Rio at 2.30 p. m.), and returning leaves Friburgo at 6.30 a. m.

Corcovado:

Regular trains, week days, leave St. Rua Cosme Velho, Laranjeiras, at 8.10 a. m. and 2.30 p. m., returning leave the summit at 7.30 and 9.30 a. m., and 1.40 and 7 p. m. On Sundays and holidays, the hours are: ascending 6.30, 8, 9.20 and 11 a. m., 12.20, 2, 3.30, 5.15 and 8 p. m.; descending 8.35, 10.55, 11.55 a. m., 1.05, 2.35, 4.05, 6.7 and 9 p. m. Each train gives the excursionist 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 Ita borahy (opposite Custom House). Petropolis. EDMUND C. H. PHIPPS, Minister.

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

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

Church Directory

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

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

IGREJA EVANGELICA LUMINESCEN.—Rua Largo de S. Joaquin, No. 123.—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 afternoon. Gospel preaching at 6.15 p. m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study and preaching at 7 p. m.

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

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

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

ALVARO E. DOS REIS, Pastor.

Residence: Rua Petropolis, 22.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—No. 25, Rua de S. Antonio. 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 357.

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

Professional Directory

Dr. William Frederick 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 PROP. L. MARCHANT, Rua do Ouvidor, No. 95.

Dr. Havelburg, Physician and acconcher; Residence: 89, Rua 1º de Março. Consulting hours from 12 to 3 p. m.

Dr. Brissay, Surgeon, graduate of the Faculty of Paris. Specialized 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.—E. G. TUCKER, Agent.

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

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent.

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

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

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—No. 31, Rua da Quitanda, 2nd floor. Rooms open from 6.30 to 10 o'clock p. m. Secretary's office hours: from 10 a. m. to 1 o'clock p. m. Missioner, A. Rodrigues; President, Thomas L. da Costa, General Secretary, R. A. W. Sloan, Hon. Treasurer.

WEST COAST ITEMS.

—The new Chilean cruiser O'Higgins is reported to have arrived at Taleahuano.

—A Santiago telegram of the 17th says that it is proposed to issue fifty millions in paper money, a part of which will be loaned to the banks.

—A Quito telegram of the 15th inst. says that the clericals are preparing another revolution against the present dictator, General Alfaro.

—It is reported from Buenos Aires that two Chilean transports have arrived at Sandy Point, Straits of Magellan, for the purpose of erecting fortifications on that coast.

—The Billinghurst protocol between Chile and Peru regarding the reversion of the provinces of Tacna and Arica has been affirmed by both houses of the Peruvian congress and has been signed by President Pierola.

—A Santiago telegram of the 17th says that at present the following Chilean war vessels are at Sandy Point, Straits of Magellan: cruiser Presidente Errazuriz, gunboat Magallanes, and transports Casma, Huemul and Toco.

—A Santiago telegram of the 16th inst. says that 20,000 national guards are now in barracks there. And, we might add, the Chilean government has been brought to such straits over the foolishness of a new issue of paper currency it is to be made to meet the expenses.

—The Italian squad on under Admiral Candiani threatens to take possession of the port of Carthagena, Colombia, to oblige the Colombian government to pay the indemnity awarded to the Italian Cerruti. The United States government approves this measure.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The Argentine government is said to have purchased two or three steamers in Italy, to be transformed into auxiliary cruisers.

—A project has been introduced into the Paraguayan congress, says an Asuncion telegram of the 16th inst., imposing a tax of 5 centavos gold per arroba on Brazilian herba mate passing through Paraguayan territory.

—A curious report was telegraphed from Montevideo on the 16th to the effect that President Cuestas is seeking a reconciliation with the "collectivists." Such a negotiation ought to be impossible even for the newsmongers.

—An Englishman has proposed to the Bolivian government to construct a railway from the Paraguary river at Port Suarez to run to the city of Santa Cruz on a seventy-five centimetres gauge. All that the proposer asks is the land necessary for the purpose, without guarantee or subsidy of any sort.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 16th announces that "tranquillity" has been restored throughout the province of Entre Rios, General Macia announces that there are neither victors nor vanquished, and that no one will be punished. In that case we must conclude that the persons killed were assassinated and that the government condones the crime!

—There was a revolution in the province of Entre Rios, Argentina, one day last week, the rebels taking possession of several towns after some sharp fighting with the police. After a day or two the movement collapsed, and the chiefs retired to neighboring provinces for the moment. Of course no one will be punished.

—The Buenos Aires Herald says that it is said in official circles "that the government has acquired from Messrs. Armstrong, Mitchell & Co a cruiser which will be finest vessel of any in the South American fleets. She is said to be of 10,500 tons and to cost £1,100,000." The next we know the poor Argentine will be humbly asking in London for another mortuarium.

—The mania for increasing the navy continues at Buenos Aires, where purchases of new ironclads and transports are reported. It is worse than folly, for the Argentine is the worst possible kind of a sailor and will never go to sea if he can avoid it. The country will soon be in the predicament of having vessels for which she has no sailors. Perhaps an "Italian legion" to man the ships would meet the difficulty.

—Several of the "generals" deported from Montevideo have issued a manifesto threatening another revolution. President Cuestas has asked the council of state to cancel their patents, which will probably be done. This should not be left in doubt a single moment. Uruguay can dispense with the services of a score or two of "generals" without feeling it, and it would be a very wholesome rule to establish that dismissal from service immediately follows mutiny or insurrection.

—A capitano who spent twenty-five years in the glorious Italian army—without, strange to say, having become a generale—has gone up to Rosario to organize an Italian Legion. Nobody has gone to Rosario yet to organize a locust campaign. Why not offer the job to the capitano and his legion? As an Argentine patriot said two days ago to the writer: "Sir, we have made Argentine troops kill locusts, and what is work good enough for an Argentine veteran ought to be good enough for any other veteran." We are of the same opinion ourselves. By all means, then, let the Italian Legion take the field after the locusts.—Southern Cross.

—In the year 1897 there were apprehended 5,645 criminals in the city of Buenos Aires. Of these 40 were Germans, 1,948 Argentines, 861 Spanish, 167 French, 37 British, 2,083 Italians, 203 Uruguayans and 216 of various other nationalities. In comparison to the number of adults, the Argentines convicted are said to outnumber the foreigners. The preponderance of criminality among the Italians is noticeable.

—The period of trial of electric trams, worked on the overhead trolley system, is about to begin. But even in the installation there are difficulties. It was stipulated by the municipality that the cables should be supported by brackets from the walls where possible, and that poles should be used only where the width of the street admitted of such a thing. But the owners of property, it appears, put difficulties in the way of fixing brackets on the walls, and poles are being erected in greater numbers than was at first expected. The case is quite a simple one. It is the duty of the municipality to see that proprietors comply with their orders, and to compel them if necessary to afford the requisite facilities to the tramway company. It is the more reasonable that the municipality should do so, inasmuch as the installation of the tramway system will cheapen the street lighting; and it is the more reasonable that proprietors should accede, inasmuch as the extension of the tramway system will give increased value to their holdings. While on the subject of the electric tram, we should like to suggest that the company ought not to be allowed to make its power station a public nuisance, as it undoubtedly does at present. The dense volumes of smoke which issue from the iron smoke-stack are in themselves annoying, and the soot which is carried by them must be a decided nuisance to all the vicinity. *Review, Buenos Aires.*

(With reference to the latter part of the paragraph, we think it would pay Buenos Aires people to send a capable man to Rio to inspect the splendid power houses of the Botanical Gardens Electric Tramway Co., at this early stage. The chief electrical engineer is Mr. F. J. Robinson, who is well known in Buenos Aires. The whole of Mr. Robinson's plant is so well arranged that people in the same block are never unpleasantly reminded that there is a power house in the neighborhood.—Ed.)

PART RUBBER IN CEYLON.

The Ceylon Observer of May 14th published the following official report on the progress of rubber cultivation on the Coludon estate, near Neboda, Ceylon, which will be of interest here in Brazil.

Royal Botanic Gardens, Peradeniya, April 13, 1898.

The Hon'ble the Colonial Secretary.

Sir,—I have the honour to report that during the week ended April and last, I visited the plantations of Pará Indiarubber at Edangoda and Yattipowa made in 1869-93 by the forest department, and also some of the estates near Neboda, on which a considerable amount of rubber has been planted.

2. The plantations belonging to the forest department are in very good order, and in a year or two many of the trees will be in condition to allow of experiments in tapping being made on them, as is much to be desired.

3. On Coludon estate near Neboda, which I have examined in most detail, thanks to the courtesy of the visiting agent, Mr. Grigson, there are about 30,000 or more trees in very fine order. The older trees were grown from seed or cuttings obtained from Henaratgoda garden. Of recent years the estate has had much seed of its own, and this year their crop is expected to greatly exceed that at the disposal of government.

4. A finer lot of trees than those on this estate and the neighbouring estates it would be difficult to find. The oldest trees are only fourteen years old, but rival the trees twenty-one years old at Henaratgoda. This is partly due to the fact that Coludon trees are more widely separated than those at Henaratgoda, being planted among tea at distances of about 30 feet, partly to the more favourable soil and conditions of the Kalutara district.

5. A few experimental tappings have been made on the older trees on this estate and have shown very good results, better than those obtained at Henaratgoda, on which the data of profit and loss given in the circular recently issued by this department were based. As at present the demand for seed makes it more profitable to keep the trees for seed, these experiments are not being continued just now.

6. From what I saw of the condition of the trees and the results of these tappings, I am strongly confirmed in my previous opinions that the cultivation of rubber bids fair to prove a profitable industry in Ceylon and a useful adjunct to the larger industry of tea and cocoanut cultivation.—I am, &c.,

JOHN C. WILLIS, Director.

A William goat, with low-bowed head, Rushed wildly forth to butt— A moment later he lay dead— With a shattered cocoanut! The fellow that he sought to crack, The victor in the fray, Turned out to be a football back Who met the goat half way.

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 Afandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

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BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.

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

Capital. . . 10,000,000 Marks.

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

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

Draws on:

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Opens accounts current.
Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.
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Peter sen-They, Directors.

THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.

LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 21, Rua da Afandega.

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

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

BRANCHES:

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

DRAWN ON:-

London and County Banking Co., Ltd.—LONDON.
Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas—PARIS.
Banco de Portugal and agencies—PORTUGAL.
And on all the chief cities of Europe.
Also on:
Brown Brothers & Co.—NEW YORK.
First National Bank of Chicago—CHICAGO.

THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.

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

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

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

31 A, Rua 1° de Março

Branches at:

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

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

Draws on its Head Office in London:

The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited, LONDON.
Messrs. Heine & Co., LONDON.
Messrs. J. Berenberg Gossler & Co., PARIS.
Messrs. J. Berenberg Gossler & Co., HAMBURG.
and correspondents in Germany.
Messrs. Roesli & Co., and correspondents in ITALY.

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

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

BANQUE FRANÇAISE DU BRÉSIL, AUTHORIZED BY

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

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

HEAD OFFICE:

9, RUE LAFFITTE, Paris.

Branch Office in Rio de Janeiro:

78, Rua da Quitanda

P. O. B. 58.

Branches at S. Paulo and Santos.

Draws on:

Head Office: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris and agencies. Société Générale pour favoriser le développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France, and agencies Heine & Co., Paris. Lazard Frères & Co., Paris. Périer Mercet & Co., Paris.
PARIS AND FRANCE
LONDON: Union Bank of London, Limited. London Joint Stock Bank, Limited. Parr's Bank, Limited. Lazard Brothers & Co. J. Henry Schroeder & Co. Kleinwort Sons & Co. A. Küffer & Sons.
GERMANY: Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Deutsche Bank, Berlin, and branches Dresdner Bank, Dresden and branches Schroeder Gebrüder & Co. Hamburg Conrad Hinrich Donner, Hamburg Norddeutsche Bank, Hamburg L. Behrens & Sohn, Hamburg Correspondents in all chief-cities.
PORTUGAL: J. M. Fernandes Guimarães & Co. and their correspondents. Banco Commercial de Lisboa, Lisbon.
ITALY: Banca Commerciale Italiana, Genova. Milan, Turin.

AND ANY OTHER COUNTRY

Opens accounts current.
Pays interest for a certain time; executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares etc. and transacts every description of banking business.

Henri Joly,

Manager.

Nectandra Amara Pills.

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 2\$300, 5 dozen boxes for 12\$800 and One dozen boxes for 20\$000. Address: JOAQUIM BUENO DE MIRANDA, No. 74, Rua de S. Pedro, 1st floor Rio de Janeiro.

BANCO DA REPUBLICA DO BRAZIL

Realized Capital, . Rs. 110.150:200\$000

N. B. This capital to be reduced to Rs. 100,000,000\$ in accordance with the Government's Decree of 8th May 1897.

Reserve Fund, Rs. 19.537:044\$811
Profits in suspense . Rs. 9.075:823\$568

on 30th June 1898.

OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

9, Rua da Afandega.

Agencies at Pará, Maranhão, Ceará, Pernambuco, Bahia, Victoria, Santos, S. Paulo, Desterro, Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, Pelotas.

Draws on:

Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons. London & County Banking Co. Ltd. Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co. Ltd. LONDON.
Messrs. Hottinguer & Co. Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris. PARIS.
Commerz und Diskonto Bank in Hamburg. HAMBURG.
Banco de Portugal LISBON.
Opens accounts current:
Pays Interest on Deposits for fixed periods.
Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every description of banking business.

CLADSTONE'S FAVORITE HYMN.

The following hymn was the favorite of the Grand Old Man. It was written by his great contemporary, Cardinal John Henry Newman.

Praise to the Holiest in the height,
And in the depth be praise;
In all His words most wonderful,
Most sure in all His ways.

O loving wisdom of our God!
When all was sin and shame,
A second Adam to the fight
And to the rescue came.

O wisest love! that flesh and blood,
Which did in Adam fall,
Should strive afresh against the foe—
Should strive and should prevail;

And that a higher gift than grace
Should flesh and blood refine,
God's presence and His very self,
And Essence all-divine.

O generous love! that He, who smote
In Man for man the foe,
The double agony in Man
For man should undergo;

And in the garden secretly,
And on the cross on high,
Should teach His brethren, and inspire
To suffer and to die.

Praise to the Holiest in the height,
And in the depth be praise;
In all His words most wonderful,
Most sure in all His ways.

ADOLESCENT POLITICIANS.

«What infinite bosh!» exclaimed Smalwytt after wading through a column of congressional invective in regard to the row at the Polytechnic School. «These boys are treated much too seriously. If their mothers would get after them with the parental slipper, the whole affair would be settled in a twinkling. You see, there is a good deal of vanity and latent conceit in a boy's nature, and he'll go to any extreme to attract notice and create a sensation. He likes to be looked at, and to be talked about. He'll twist an invisible mustache with all the sang froid of an old campaigner, and feel all the time that you are admiring the thing. I was a boy myself, once on a time, and I know just how it is. I would have tripped the good old deacon of our First Baptist Church in to the mill-pond any day, much as he disliked water, just to make people point me out as the incorrigible young rogue who did it. Boys are pretty much alike everywhere, and I presume the Brazilian sample hasn't much more judgment, experience and information at his disposal than the average. And if you want to take the conceit out of him, just take no notice of him! Let him resolve, and protest,

and declaim, and parade to his heart's content — and when he's tired and hoarse, call him «sonny» and tell him to go home to his mamma. If he gets obstreperous, give him a caning.

«It's a queer habit they have in these Latin countries — this attaching so much importance to the actions and opinions of the *estudantes*. All over South America they seem to do pretty much as they please. And the funny part of it is, they all think themselves eminent politicians — every mother's son of them. Outside the class-rooms they are everlastingly at it. And the worst feature of the problem is that they generally take extreme views on almost every question. In England when a young man dabbles in politics, he generally begins by being a radical, while in Germany and Russia his sentiments chime in with socialism. Here in Brazil, he appears to drift into jacobinism, the red republicanism of the Camille Desmoulins type. It's only a symptom, however, and if he is not treated too seriously he'll soon get over it.

«What I would like to see in this country, is a little better appreciation of true republican principles, not of the Camille Desmoulins type, but of the good old New England type. A little more solid equality, fewer privileges, and a positive belief that the plain citizen, without any «Dr.» or «colonel» prefixed to his name, is equal in rank and privilege and importance to anyone else. I know it's mighty hard to make men act up to such a theory in practice, but it's the foundation of true republicanism. If these *estudantes* could be made to understand that the privileges accorded to congressmen, and to the military, and to matriculated merchants, and to office-holders, and to themselves, are all opposed to republican principles; if they could be made to feel that soldiers and office-holders are merely public servants, and that a uniform is nothing but a servant's livery, they might take quite a different view of the situation. It would spoil the spectacular effect of political life a little, perhaps, and that might divert their attention to something else. If there is no excitement and no distinction in the business, you won't find many *estudantes* hanging around. He'll find better sport at the theatres!

«And now that we are on this question of titles I want to say that they ought to be forbidden by the constitution of every republic. A title should simply designate the actual occupant of a public office, or position, and nobody else should be allowed to use it. Just think of half a dozen men in a state capital enjoying the title of «governor» when there is only one man actually exercising the functions of that office! Or just think of the number of «generals» scattered about the little republic of Uruguay, where one or two would meet all actual requirements. And I've heard it said that you can not throw a glass of water from a first-floor window into the Rua do Ouvidor on a fine sunny afternoon, without giving at least a dozen «doctors» a bad cold! A plain «Mr.» is the ticket for me. It's an unailing remedy for «swelled-head» and all the varieties of that troublesome disease. When I give my card to a stranger, I don't frighten him, or raise any social barriers by putting «Dr.» or «Col.» or «M. I. C. E.», to my name; he finds nothing but plain «Mr. Marcus Tullius Smalwytt» staring him in the face, and he's free to shake hands with me and ask me out to take a drink with him at once. That's what I call republican equality, and in the true republic I'm the peer of every other man in the country, except the jailer.

«What's that to do with the Polytechnic boys?» Just this. Let Brazilian boys be kept under wholesome restraint at home; let them be taught to seek their diversions among themselves; and let them know that politics is a serious business for serious men, without privileges and emoluments and titles and spectacular effects. — Let them understand all this and they'll probably settle down to their books and become respectable citizens, in time. Get all

such nonsense as 'nobre deputado' and 'illustre soldado' out of their heads, and make them realize that life after all is a matter of bread and butter rather than of brass buttons and fireworks—and perhaps we shall be making progress."

A TIP ON EXCHANGE.

By NICODEMUS DENDROP.

Creepcrawl was silently smoking at me across the deal table in my chopana yesterday, when the motioned to "beat palms" at the gate.

I hastily motioned to my companion to hide the whiskey, and also to get off the camp stool, so as to leave the best furniture at the disposal of the visitor.

"There is something in the trap," I whispered excitedly. "It may be a lady, so you had better get under the table."

"Shall I put my pipe out?" asked Creepcrawl.

"By no means," I replied earnestly. "Smoke up all you can."

Creepcrawl raised the picturesque folds of the green cotton table cover—and retired from view, while I lit a pipe—a relic of the last of Creepcrawl's cavendish.

Peering out through the broken pane, I descried a male stranger within my gates. He was munching the stump of an extinct cigar, and grumbling out something about, in strong American, the "damned old shbang"—meaning apparently my residence,—being "as empty as a last year's crow's nest."

"Inside there!" he croaked. "Are you all dead and buried, or what are you so quiet about, any how?"

I hospitably kicked the door open.

"Come right in, sir," said I, addressing him in his own language.

He crossed the modest quintal—a sort of "fisherman's walk," two steps and overboard,—and entering, stumbled enthusiastically over the luxurious camp stool, which I had placed invitingly in his way. Nevertheless he spoke not then, but cursed me with his eye.

"Mr. Dendrop, I presume?" he enquired with a haggard smile, as soon as emotion allowed him utterance.

I bowed in a stately manner, and, taking a step back, leaned with careless grace against the mantle.

"What can I have the pleasure of doing for you?" I asked, rubbing my hands obsequiously.

My visitor glanced in a somewhat disparaging manner round the apartment. The whiskey bottle had been hastily replaced by a human skull, an hour glass, and a Bunsen burner; and I had just had time to slip on a black and white figured dressing gown with a weird-looking rent under the arm, before he entered. (You notice just what every fool may happen to want for. I thought it was magic this one was after).

"What can you do, any way?" he sniffed, suspiciously.

"I can do anything!" exclaimed I with severity. "However," I continued more blandly, "perhaps you have not yet noticed my advertisements."

Here I indicated three taboetas nailed to a tree near my gate post. They were there when I took the shanty; and, as I could not remove them without the aid of a ladder, and all sorts of fag, I decided, as an alternative, to let them remain where they were, and endeavor to carry on the business they referred to. They were in Portuguese, of course; but I here translate them for the benefit of the British colony in Rio.

Tablet No. I.

Fortunes told, hidden treasure discovered, the future predicted.

Tablet No. II.

Messages took, Carpets shook, And poetry composed on any subject.

Tablet No. III.

Mangling done here.

For the mangle I was also indebted to the last tenant. This machine—"infernal machine" we named it—puzzled me a good deal at first; as, though in the course of my travels I had naturally acquired some slight experience of how to get up linen, the knowledge did not seem to assist me here. I had Creepcrawl in to look at it. He is a bit of an engineer, he tells me. After a careful examination, however, he reported that the mainspring had carried away, and the thing was consequently useless. I lost fabulous sums through this misfortune, as people sent in mangling orders every day, which, of course, it was impossible for me to execute.

My visitor's face assumed an inscrutable expression.

"Well," he said, slowly, "I guess we'll try the lot, and I'll pay up when we get through. But if there's any one of them you can't do, we're quits, ain't it?"

"I was too much offended to answer; but my visitor seemed in no way disturbed by my annoyance. He merely glanced again at tablet No. I.

"H'm-h'm—I know my fortune pretty well; and I'm all right for 'hidden treasure,' for

I've got a whole panel of lottery tickets in my pocket. But the 'future'—say, stranger—what will exchange be this day three years?"

"This was my cue. I instantly rose to my full height, tied a white handkerchief round my head and jaws, and another round those of my guest; and, covering the window with a souch-brimmed black billycock hat I wear when interviewing poetical customers, thus plunged the room into darkness. I next lit the Bunsen burner with a coloured match, and, striking a Mephistophelean attitude, placed my right hand on the skull.

"Say, mister," said the stranger, "what do you reckon you are going to get out of that thing?"

"Merely the rate of exchange you asked for," I answered, dully; proceeding, unbeknownst-like, to spread some salt on a cracked dinner plate which the last tenant had forgotten, and to swirl it with whiskey.

"Well, if that's so, I guess you opine there's more knowledge in that old skull than there is in your own,—hay?"

A ripple of low mocking laughter arose from beneath the table. My visitor only saw the skull grinning at him. Apparently he thought the sound proceeded from within its empty jaws.

"Snakes!" he muttered, uneasily, "what in thunder's that?"

I seized his hand.

"Silence, for your life!" I whispered. "Tighten the handkerchief round your jaw. HE is around here somewhere!"

I dowsed the Bunsen, and put a green match to the saline mixture. By its hellish glimmer, or faces tied up in white, and the tags of the handkerchiefs hanging over the napes of our necks—we looked like a brace of "stiffuns" out for a holiday.

With a dramatic flourish of my arm I suddenly drew my guest's attention to a number of pictures ranged round the walls of the room—the property of the last tenant. They were portraits cut out of the "Paiz", and other newspapers, and appeared to be copies of etchings done with a blacking brush on a white washed back door, by eminent Brazilian artists. They represented Brazil's most illustrious, most excellent, most patriotic, most trustworthy, republican citizens.

"All blacked with the same brush," cried I, triumphantly. "Would you believe it! *Viva a republica!*" Then I added in a lower voice, "*Espero receber meus!*"

I read their names aloud:

"Deodoro da Fonseca, Floriano Peixoto, Custodio de Mello, Manuel Victorino, Quintino Bocayuva, Glycerio."

"What," shouted my visitor, "will the line stretch out to the crack of doom?"

"You bet it will!" chuckled a fiendish voice, apparently close to his elbow!

The corpse light was burning low. Our shadows, huge, but gradually fading, were still visible on the walls of the chamber.

I swung round towards my guest, opening my eyes to their fullest extent and wagging a skinny forefinger towards the skull.

"There!" I gurgled in sepulchral tones; "do you see anything?"

"No, nothing," he muttered wearily. "Nothing at all."

"Just so," retorted I with a diabolical sneer; "and that is your answer. That is what exchange will be this day three years!"

In Germany, says a tobacco journal, in 1973 there were consumed 152,440,000 cigarettes. In seven years the consumption rose to 600,000,000, but in the five succeeding years it rose to a thousand millions, and in 1897 to over one thousand two hundred millions. In Austria-Hungary the consumption of cigarettes amounted in 1890 to 1,048,000,000; in 1891 to 1,211,000,000, and in 1896 to over 2,040,000,000. That the cigarette consumption doubled in five years in Austria-Hungary is not surprising, for the cigars made by the Austrian regie are excessively and correspondingly dear. But the rapid increase in the consumption of cigarettes in Germany must be ascribed rather to fashion than to any other cause, for Germany is producing a very fair and very cheap cigar.—Lx.

REUTER'S - FINANZ - CHRONIK.

Subscriptions for this important financial organ, published in London, will be received at this office.

Subscription, 20s. per annum.

Missing Friends.

The British consul will be glad to receive information of the following: RINGWAY, Frederick.—Acrobat and general circus performer—supposed to have come to Rio in July, 1898. Is reported to be partly paralysed and mentally deranged.

NOLDE, George W.—25 years of age, height 5 ft. 6 1/2 inches, light blonde, blue eyes, medium weight, well educated and of good address. Enquiry received from his brother at St. Louis, Mo.

Evoy, Patrick and James—who left County Wexford, Ireland, about 38 years ago and are believed to have engaged in cattle raising in Brazil. Rio de Janeiro, 1st July, 1898.

CRASHLEY & CO.

67, RUA DO OUVIDOR, 67

RIO DE JANEIRO,

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

STRANGERS' HOSPITAL

No. 110, RUA DA PASSAGEM, Botafogo,

RIO DE JANEIRO

Situated in one of the healthiest and most attractive localities of this city, at a considerable elevation above the sea, and well within its own grounds.

The grounds are tastefully laid out with walks and shrubbery making it a most desirable place for convalescence.

The Hospital is provided with an

Isolated Fever Ward.

entirely separated from the main building. Patients seeking treatment for other diseases can therefore be received at any time, without being associated in any way with fever cases.

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

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

General ward.... 15\$000 a day

Private room..... 20\$000 ..

which includes medical and nurse's attendance, food and ordinary medicines. Fruit, Fines, etc. Stock is surgical appliances, special remedies, wines, and outside medical attendance extra.

Nurses supplied for outside cases during the cool season.

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

For further information apply to the Physician-in-charge, DR. RAYMUNDO BANDEIRA, No. 75, Rua 19 de Março (110 3/4 p. m.), or to the Treasurer, No. 50, Rua 19 de Março, or to the Secretary, No. 8, Rua da Candelaria.

WANTED:

Party to represent us here for the sale of Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Vines, Fruit Trees, etc. Stock is sold by personally interviewing customers and securing orders for shipment. Correspondence with us must be in English. Liberal pay. A great opportunity.

G. A. COSTICH & Co. Rochester, New York. United States of America.

TWO GAS ENGINES

One of 4-horse-power and the other of 6-horse power both used, and both of the Korting system, will be sold cheap for cash.

Inquire at this office.

THEODOLITE FOR SALE.

Five inch Theodolite by Casella, quite new. Apply to Sr. Teixeira, City Improvements Co., 37 Rua Santa Luzia.

NOTICE.

The undersigned (younger Son of John Angell of Manchester formerly of London, and of the late Margaret, Donaldson, Baron Angell of Glasgow), whose registered birth name was William Allan Angell, begs hereby to request his friends, and others whom it may concern, to note that he has adopted, and will continue exclusively to use as hitherto for several years past, for all purposes, in legal and other documents, the abbreviated name and signature of

ALLAN ANGELL

Rio de Janeiro, July 1, 1898.

RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION.

A PUBLIC MEETING will be held on Thursday the 23rd instant at 7.30 p.m. in the Mission premises, 30 Rua Camerino (formerly Rua da Imperatriz). Prizes for most bonds leaving Largo de S. Francisco pass the door every five minutes. Admission free.

PRIVATE TUITION.

Public School and University man will prepare for entrance to Public School in England. Address "Cantab." *Bio Vras.*

Brazilian Cyclists should note that the specially made

TROPICAL DUNLOP TYRES

Are constructed to successfully cope with the heavy conditions of wear and tear and heat they are subjected to in this country. Results have proved the success of Tropical Dunlop Tyres all over the world—they are guaranteed against all defective work and material for twelve months, and we make a point of interpreting this guarantee in the most liberal spirit.

When ordering your next bicycle stipulate for English Tropical Dunlop Tyres.



Trade-mark

Correspondence invited,—all applications to be made to

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO., LTD.,

160 to 166, Clerkenwell Road, London, E. C.,

ENGLAND.

"All About Dunlop Tyres for 1898" post free on application.

Hotels.

Hotel dos Estrangeiros

PRAÇA FERREIRA VIANNA

(Cafete)

Telephone No. 5,008

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

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

Its restaurant and service cannot be excelled.

Grande Hotel Metropole

181, RUA DAS LARANGEIRAS, 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 repaired throughout and are luxuriously furnished. The dining room has also been refitted, and no expense has been spared to make this

The most comfortable Hotel

in the city. The baths have likewise been improved.

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

ALPINE HOUSE HOTEL

RUA DO AQUEDUCTO, 65

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

This house is highly recommended for its excellent position and most beautiful views 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

120, Rua do Riachuelo

Mr. J. P. 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 a view of all central points of the city passing the door. It has a large and beautiful laid out pleasure garden, particularly suitable for ladies and children, and well-appointed bath-rooms provided with hot and cold water.

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

Special attention will be given to orders by mail and telegraph.

Grande Hotel Internacional

SITUATED ON THE PICTURESCUE

SANTA THERESA HILL,

Rua do Aqueducto No. 108,

Telephone 8018

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

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

Excellent restaurant, always ready.

Fined wines and liquors. Numerous shower and warm baths. Purest air, temperature bracing and invigorating. No health resort in the world is better. For further information apply to

FERNANDO MENTGES,

ASSEMBLEA 52, Telephone 206.

TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

United States.

JULY 16.—Telegrams from New York have no doubt that Santiago de Cuba has actually surrendered, that General Shafter holds the position and that Admiral Sampson's fleet have entered the harbor. The terms of capitulation appear to have been that the Spaniards should evacuate Santiago, and leave all the territory east of a line drawn from Aserradero to Siqua Tammo, passing through Palma Soriano, in the hands of the Americans. (This leaves the eastern extremity of Cuba in the undisputed possession of the Americans. The map in our office will convey a clearer idea to those of our readers who can call and inspect it.) The U. S. government will send all the Spanish troops within that territory to Spain and allow them to keep their arms. A commission composed of Generals Wheeler and Lawton and Capt. Wiley, who have been nominated by General Miles, and the British vice-consul, Mr. Mason, General Toton and the chief of staff, who have been nominated by General Toral, are watching the interests of both sides and exacting a strict adherence to the terms of the capitulation.

After a cabinet council at the White House, Mr. Day announced to representatives of the press that Spain had made no proposals of peace either directly or indirectly up to that day. President McKinley, thanking those who congratulated him on the capitulation of Santiago, said he hoped to conclude terms of peace shortly and before more blood had been uselessly shed.

The doctors report that the yellow fever epidemic has broken out amongst the troops in Santiago.

Mr. Long confirms the statement that Admiral Watson's squadron is to be sent to the coast of Spain within a few days.

A member of the cabinet informed the press that, within ten days, 25,000 men will be on their way to Puerto Rico.

JULY 17.—The surrender of Santiago is now known to have been made with the full consent of Marshal Blanco, but it is fully said that the capitulation still awaits the sanction of the Spanish government. (The fighting generals in the field decide these matters, and not the feather bed generals at home at ease.) The men have delivered up their arms, but the officers have been allowed to retain their swords. The Spaniards have given every help to the Americans to destroy the mines defending the harbor of Santiago. The prisoners of war must all be sent home within 15 days, according to orders received from headquarters. The American soldiers who seem proof against yellow fever are policing the streets of Santiago, and those that seem susceptible are quartered on the heights commanding the town.

As neither the English minister nor the French minister were acceptable to both parties as intermediaries in the war, the Mexican minister in Washington has been selected as the intermediary through which Spain will make its proposals of peace. (Naturally, when Spain makes its first official proposals, the services of outsiders will be dispensed with.)

A tremendous sensation was caused in New York on receipt of the news published by the World that two of the chief officers of the 71st regiment of volunteers had thrown up their posts in front of San Juan de Puerto Rico, and that the command devolving on Capt. Rafferty, he led a successful assault in the place, but did not gain admission. (Yellow journalism in the United States can even go that length.)

JULY 18.—The price of the passages of the repatriated Spanish troops has been fixed at 45 dollars per head. The Spanish government has given an indirect communication that it would be preferable to return these men in sections, to prevent tumults in Spain.

Telegrams from Santiago say that the ceremony of taking possession of that town was most imposing. The arms of the Spaniards have been taken from them, and all their ammunition has been delivered. Almost the whole of the captured cannons are in good condition. The American squadron exploded all the mines in Santiago harbor before entering. The Red Cross society are giving relief to the people of the town, and vessels loaded with food are daily expected. Calixto Garcia says he has implicit faith in the word of the American government, and so continues to give the victors his loyal support. The small Spanish garrisons at the eastern side of the Island are cut off from all communication with Marshal Blanco, and are expected to surrender within a few days. Guantanamo still holds out bravely against the Cubans which are besieging it under General Perez, but its fall is only a question of days.

On Monday last the bombardment of Manzanillo took place and three Spanish transports were set on fire. Seven American vessels took part in the action. The Spaniards sunk two gunboats, it is said, to make the defence of the harbor more secure.

Admiral Cervera and 45 officers of his late squadron are in Annapolis and allowed their liberty on parole. The sailors are in Portsmouth, N. H., with four officers, two doctors and two chaplains. The 45 wounded are being treated in the hospital at Norfolk.

It is reported that a subscription is being got up in Tampa to purchase a house there for Admiral Cervera as a token of esteem for his sailorlike gallantry towards the brave opponents who sank the Merrimac.

Spain.

JULY 16.—Telegrams published by El Imparcial from Havana, say that yesterday the struggle seemed to be month's duration. A to-day it appears only a question of days. The inhabitants of Havana think peace is inevitable within a short while, and rejoice in the belief. The only opponent to peace is Marshal Blanco, who says that Spaniards owe still greater sacrifices to Spain.

General Tonal's lost telegram to Spain before capitulating said that in the recent fighting the Spaniards had lost 4,000 in killed and wounded including 55 officers.

JULY 18.—A telegram from Marshal Blanco, received by the government, gave official confirmation of the surrender of Santiago. A cabinet council was summoned in great haste, and the agitation amongst the people is expected to give rise to great disorders.

The military censorship which is established throughout the whole of Spain prohibits the despatch of telegrams or the publication of news concerning the whereabouts of Admiral Camara's fleet.

The American fleet under Commodore Watson is expected daily off the Spanish coast. The inhabitants of Cadix, Algeciras and Tarifa have for the most part, fled into the interior to avoid the expected bombardment.

Great Britain.

JULY 16.—The Times is of opinion that the repatriation of Cervera and his sailors, and of the impression throughout Spain which will be conducive to Sagasta's policy of peace. It adds that the active preparations of the Americans to send a fleet to the coast of Spain are likely to hasten proposals of peace on the part of the Spanish government.

The Daily Chronicle says that trouble is likely to arise about the terms of the evacuation of Santiago, as General Toral insisted on the conditions of surrender being subject to the approval of Marshal Blanco, while General Shafter insisted on a complete surrender of the place with the one condition that the Spaniards should retain their arms.

The Daily Telegraph publishes a telegram from Madrid saying that Spain will propose peace on terms of the immediate evacuation of Cuba, leaving the occupation of other points for discussion.

JULY 18.—Telegrams published in London announce the fact the Stars and Stripes have been hoisted over the governor's palace in Santiago and saluted with 25 guns. Also that the assaults on Santiago cost the United States 5,000 men in killed, wounded and sick.

The squadron commanded by Admiral Watson is composed of 20 ships of war of all classes, of which five are fast cruisers.

NOTICE OF PROTEST.

Dr. Golofredo Xavier da Cunha, Federal Judge of the Federal District of Rio de Janeiro, in protest to those to whom the present advertisement shall come, that in behalf of William Harper, captain of the British steamer Yoruba, has been required of me a protest in accordance with a petition of the following tenor:—Most Illustrious and Excellent Dr. District Judge of the Federal District.—William Harper, captain of the British steamer Yoruba, of the port of Liverpool, says that having arrived at this port on the 4th day of June last, proceeding from Grimsby, with a cargo of coal consigned to the Societe Anonyme de Gaz of this city, and terminating on the 23rd day of the same month all the operations relative to the discharge and clearance of his steamer to the end of proceeding on the return voyage, he was impeded in doing so by not having the competent pass given to him by the Custom House of this Capital, which declared to the applicant that his steamer is detained by order of the Section of Judge of this district and on the petition of Captain Evaristo Rossa, of the Argentine steamer Nuevo Colastine, in security of the loss caused by the British steamer Yoruba, in this port, on the 28th day of July, 1896, and on the grounds that both of the steamers Yoruba and Mayumba belong to the African Steam Ship Company. And because the applicant's steamer had been the object of a distraint first of all illegal, in the terms of article 42 of theCodigo Commercial, and destitute of all grounds, because the applicant's steamer does not belong to the said company, as has been perfectly proved in the embargos of third persons opposed by the applicant and already received by this judge, continuing, nevertheless, his detention in this port, because the applicant will not be in any manner subject to the payment of the security required, he comes with all the rigor of law to protest, as, effectively, by the present he does protest, against all prejudices, losses, and damages occasioned by the unjust distraint and consequent detention of his steamer, prejudices whose indemnisation he will collect at any time and in any place whatever, by legal means not only from the said Captain Evaristo Rossa, but also from the proprietors, owners and those otherwise interested in the said steamer Nuevo Colastine, and likewise against the authorities who ordered the vexatious measure which occasions the present protest. It is asked, therefore, that according to the terms of this protest, there shall be intimated in regard to it that captain, in the person of his advocate, should be absent, the procurador of the Republic, and all other interested parties, through the press, the competent advertisements being posted and published. A favorable response is asked. Dr. J. M. Leitao da Cunha, advocate.

(It was duly stamped). To this petition I give the following dispatch:—D. Primeira—A. como requer, Federal District, 12th July, 1898.—G. Cunha. And in consequence of this dispatch have been drawn up the terms of the following protest: On this 13th day of the month of July of the year of 1898, in this Federal Capital, in my registry, appeared Dr. Jos Maria Leitao da Cunha, advocate of William Harper, captain of the British steamer Yoruba, and says that in the name of his constituent he has protested, as he protests, against all prejudices, losses and damages occasioned by the distraint and consequent detention of said steamer, made at the requisition of Evaristo Rossa captain of the Argentine steamer Nuevo Colastine, from whom he proposes to receive, as well as from the respective proprietors and from the authorities who ordered the measure, the said prejudices, losses and damages; by this protest being intimated the said Captain Evaristo Rossa, in the person of his advocate, and the Dr. procurador of the Republic, and, through the press, all other interested parties; all in conformity with his foregoing petition, which forms an integral part of this forma which he signs. I, Jorge Teixeira de Azeredo, sworn clerk, have written. And I, Hermeterio Jose Pereira Guimaraes Junior, register, who have undersigned during the imp- of his associate register.—Dr. Jos Maria Leitao da Cunha. And for due effects I have ordered the issue of the present announcement, by which are intimated all the parties interested in the said steamer Nuevo Colastine, in all things comprised in the protest above effected. And in order that the notice shall reach all parties, I have ordered to be issued the present which will be published by the press and posted, according to law, by the door-keeper of the court-rooms, who having done this will give a certificate to be included with these documents. Given and issued in this Federal Capital on the 13th of July, 1898. Hermeterio Jose Pereira Guimaraes Junior, who during the impediment of his associate register, have undersigned. (It was duly stamped).—Golofredo Xavier da Cunha.

(Communicated)

SPORT.

We heartily congratulate Rio on the energy that is manifesting itself over sport of all kinds. Sunday, the 16th July, was quite a record day. The Rio Cricket and Athletic Association were playing a match against the London and Brazilian Bank. The Club Brazileiro de Cricket had 12 men a side in the match. E. Hime vs. C. L. Robinson, whilst the same club sent a team of 6 men for a tennis match against the Western Brazilian Telegraph Co. at Copacabana. Add to this that there were two lawn tennis being played on the grounds of both clubs and we get a total of some 70 men actively engaged in games. Such a healthy state of things has never before existed in Rio, and it goes far to prove that there is plenty of room for two clubs, a point on which many had their doubts, feeling that they could not both be well supported and fearing an unfriendly rivalry would spring up. We admit that there was a chance of this, but efforts have been made to avoid it and the mere fact that many of the players are members of both clubs seems to prove that no disgruntledness can exist. It certainly need not. The existence of two clubs gives opportunities for many members to take an active part, who have been unable to do so before through not being in the first teams and there not being time or ground for more than purely first team matches. The match, E. Hime vs. C. L. Robinson, to which we refer above, was a good example. There was a go and enthusiasm about the match which was enjoyable to see, and there was quite a show of new talent. Other matches of the same class have been arranged on the fixture lists of both clubs and we trust they will have the same happy results.

On Wednesday, the 14th July, we witnessed one of the most exciting games ever played in Rio, the event being the Club Brazileiro de Cricket vs. the London and River Plate Bank. Play began at 11 a.m. and was to stop at 5 p.m. The Bank made 79 in the first innings and the Club replied with 42. The second innings of the Bank produced 62 and the Club started their second attempt with 99 runs to get to equal and one hour and some minutes to play. The orders were therefore, to hit everything and the play was fast and exciting. At 5 p.m. the Club had made 90 for 6 wickets, and then the Bank in the most sportsmanlike way offered to finish the game. With the loss of 2 more wickets, the Club made the runs and thus won a match which but for the extra play belonged to the Bank. The result was great. The Club gave 3 cheers for the Bank team, and carried their captain, F. S. Youle, shoulder-high to the pavilion, manifesting thus their appreciation for his most sportsmanlike action.

We close these general remarks by a special mention of Athletic Sports to be given by the Association on Monday, 15 August: the Hon. Secs. of the special sports committee are Messrs. G. H. Utwin and H. L. Wheatley, who are hard at work getting entries and subscriptions. Readers please note and help as much as possible.

On Sunday, 17th July, owing to the inclemency of the weather, the two following events were abandoned without a ball being bowled. Rio Cricket and Athletic Association Base Ball match, and the match of the Club Brazileiro de Cricket, A. Amaral vs. H. Hargreaves. Both matches will take place at a later date.

CLUB BRAZILEIRO DE CRICKET vs LONDON & RIVER PLATE BANK.

This match was played on Thursday, 14th instant, and proved a most interesting game. The Bank batted first and made 79, of which N. W. Jackson contributed no less than 58. C. A. Conolly, and G. H. Lomas were very cheaply got rid of through being run out, or the score would probably have been much bigger. The innings closed at lunch time and after the interval the Club replied with 42 only. C. B. Mawson's innings of 14 being worthy of mention. The Bank started their second innings with 37 to the good and made 62, their captain (F. S. Youle's) innings of 17 being specially noteworthy. H. Hargreaves contributed a useful 15. The Club started their second attempt with 99 to get to equal and some 50 minutes to do it in. They forced the game from the start, hitting at everything. It was their only chance and results proved they were able of playing a game rarely seen in Rio. With aid of contributions of 9 from E. A. Roberts, 12 from A. Smythe, 22 from R. H. Robinson, 10 from H. Reeves, 14 from C. B. and 9 from J. B. Mawson, they had 90 up at 5 p.m., time for drawing the stumps. The captain agreed to finish the match and at 5.10 V. Tatam made the winning with 2 wickets to fall.

Bowling against the Bank, A. Smythe, in the whole match, took 7 wickets for 48, W. Ginn 4 for 18 and R. H. Robinson 6 for 51. Bowling for the Bank, C. A. Conolly took 8 wickets for 60 and N. W. Jackson 5 for 45.

283 runs were scored in just 5 hours, which given the slowness of the Paysandu ground was remarkably fast scoring.

LONDON & RIVER PLATE BANK.

First Innings.

Table with 2 columns: Player Name and Runs. Includes C. A. Conolly, S. Francis, N. W. Jackson, G. H. Lomas, F. S. Youle, E. A. Roberts, A. R. Stevens, A. E. Ridgway, H. Hargreaves, C. H. Lloyd, W. W. Penleton, Extras.

Second Innings.

Table with 2 columns: Player Name and Runs. Includes C. A. Conolly, R. H. Robinson, G. H. Lomas, N. W. Jackson, S. Francis, E. A. Roberts, F. S. Youle, A. R. Stevens, H. Hargreaves, A. E. Ridgway, C. H. Lloyd, W. W. Penleton, Extras.

CLUB BRAZILEIRO DE CRICKET.

First Innings.

Table with 2 columns: Player Name and Runs. Includes V. Tatam, J. B. Mawson, H. J. Reeves, C. L. Robinson, C. B. Mawson, A. Smythe, H. W. Stacey, E. C. Manners, R. H. Robinson, E. A. Roberts, W. Ginn, Extras.

Second Innings.

Table with 2 columns: Player Name and Runs. Includes E. A. Roberts, A. Smythe, R. H. Robinson, H. W. Stacey, H. J. Reeves, C. B. Mawson, J. B. Mawson, C. L. Robinson, V. Tatam, E. C. Manners, Extras.

—It is all very well to dignify the rising in Montevideo with the title of revolution. In most countries we believe such a breach of military discipline would simply be styled mutiny and would be visited with the punishment which is usually dealt out to mutiny. It may be said that the condition of Uruguay, and the quasi-recognition always extended to military risings there, renders such severe punishment inapplicable. We are inclined to think that the condition of Uruguay calls for severe measures. If the country is not to be always in danger of military terrorism, it will be necessary to curb the power of the military especially when manifested in a self-contradictory form like the present. It is absolutely intolerable that soldiers, who are after all but a kind of police, should be allowed to carry disorder and death into the heart of a city, even if they do not agree with the existing political order. We suppose that Sr. Cuestas did not feel strong enough to order the execution of the offender; but we fear that he thereby shewed himself too weak to maintain order.—Review, Buenos Aires.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOURÉUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 19th, 1898.

On the 9th inst. some Polytechnic students undertook to hang up some kind of an effigy, apparently offensive to the police, on a telephone wire passing over the roof of the school edifice. The police delegate of the district took the affair seriously and sent a force to remove the offensive object. To do so the police invaded the school edifice, fought with the students, broke up various classes, caused some slight damages, arrested some students and removed the effigy. A few students are said to have been injured in the row. The acting director of the school then lost his head, closed the school for lack of guarantees and wrote a violent protest against the invasion of the school. The chief of police likewise took the matter seriously, kept the arrested students in jail over night, and neglected to take a dignified and impartial stand in the controversy. Various excitable congressmen, principally Jacobins, at once made themselves prominent in the matter with the object of embarrassing the government, and the ridiculous conflict at once became almost the one subject of discussion in both houses of congress. And, as is the custom, the discussion was at once carried into the columns of the press. The commanding officer of the police brigade, irritated by some allusion to his class by an excited senator, forgot his dignity and made a stinging reply in the press, for which he was immediately removed. The director of the school, the police delegate, various commissions of students, and a great many others have joined in the discussion, which has served only to confuse the question at issue. And besides these, several newspapers have made the subject a pretext for violent attacks upon the police and upon the government. To speak frankly, a trifling students' joke has been magnified into an affair of national importance, and in the hands of a group of agitators has been made an intolerable nuisance. For a bankrupt country to waste a whole week in a pitiful jangle over a stupid joke, is enough to make one despair of the future. Brazil wants a little serious legislation, a little wise economy, a little sober reflection. Instead of this, congress has nothing better to offer than silly discussions of this character! And why, may we not ask, is it not possible to treat such petty affairs in a dignified and sensible way? If the students are insensible to all the proprieties (which is excusable in a group of irresponsible schoolboys), their seniors should make it their business to set them a good example. The Polytechnic School is a

government institution, and its director is an appointee of the President. What is easier and simpler, then, than this? The President, on being informed of serious misbehavior on the part of the students, advises the director that he must repress all such occurrences and maintain good order and discipline in the school. If the director fails, dismiss him at once and appoint another. If this also fails, then close the school. Under no circumstance should the police be used to maintain order and discipline, except in cases of actual violence, when the student should be treated like any other promoter of disorder. The director and faculty are employed to govern the school as well as to teach, and if they fail in this they should be substituted. Under every circumstance they should be made to feel that they are held fully responsible for its discipline and good name. And then, beyond all this, if it is found impossible to maintain the school without constant interventions on the part of obstructive congressmen, steps should be at once taken to transform it into a private school. It can not fail to be highly prejudicial both to the students and to the cause of education to have the matters of school discipline taken into the realm of political discussion and used by political agitators as a means of annoying the government. Politics and political agitation should be carefully kept out of the public schools, and students should be made to feel that their interference in such matters is not desirable.

The Polytechnic students announce that before returning to their studies they must have a definite solution of the present hubbub. The taxpayers should demand that the solution shall be not only definite but also radical. The money now spent in maintaining so-called educational establishments that only serve to corrupt the youth of the country, would much better employed in paying interest on the public debt. The government should either enforce discipline and order in its schools, or close them.

ONE of our exchanges says: "The 14th of July, considered politically, is the great date for nations governed by the representative system." This is not true. Is Switzerland under any obligations to that date, or the United States, or one single American republic? The destruction of the Bastille was an incident in a revolt which originated in social causes quite as much as in political. It was the revolt of a down-trodden, brutalized people against class privileges as much as against political tyranny. The date which has most significance for modern republican nations is the 4th of July, which was purely political in character, which affirmed the political equality of all men, which declared for representative institutions, which gave birth to a great republic, the first on the western continent, and which preceded the fall of the Bastille by 13 years.

THE latest incidents in the Zola-Dreyfus case are unfortunately more creditable to France than the first. Zola has been heavily fined for daring to question a military judgment, and the Brisson cabinet, through Gen. Cavagnac, announces that previous decisions in the Dreyfus case will be maintained and no new investigation will be permitted. At the same time Cavagnac coolly reads a document in congress confirmatory of Dreyfus' guilt which Col. Picquart says are false and which the lawyer employed on the case says were not presented at the original trial. Picquart has now been placed under arrest, and Maître Labori is threatened with prosecution, while, on the other hand, the knavish Esterhazy is allowed to go free. As an exhibition of stupid intrigue and blind obstinacy, not to mention the unfeeling cruelty shown to the unfortunate Dreyfus, this affair is without an equal and is certain to cover France with lasting disgrace. It is incredible that a nation so intelligent and progressive as the French certainly are, should submit to so corrupt and disgraceful an intrigue as this.

"It is a curious circumstance," remarked Smalwyt during our last discussion of the Spanish-American war, "that nearly all the reports about peace originate in Paris. And the joke of it is that Paris doesn't care a straw about peace, as a matter of principle; she only wants to save Spain from the consequences of her temerity in order to save certain Frenchmen from serious loss. You see the Paris bourse has a pretty heavy stake in Spain, not exactly in Spanish castles, but in public funds, and railways, and various other investments. If now Uncle Sam knocks the naughty Don into an utter collapse, all these investments would go the way of the traditional castles we have heard so much of. And that would not suit Paris at all, you see! This is the reason they are so anxious for peace, and so solicitous for the protection of poor old Spain's honor and

territory. If anything is left, France will be after it in a jiffy. If the Americans fail to retain the Philippines, France will have them before the American garrison is back in San Francisco, and don't you forget it! That's the way she treated China yesterday, and it's the way she'll treat Spain to-morrow."

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

JULY 11.—Nearly the whole of the time both in the Senate and in the chamber of Deputies was occupied in discussing the disturbances at the Polytechnic School. In both houses the debates were stormy and the proceedings became so disorderly that the sitting had to be temporarily suspended. In the chamber of deputies the navy bill was voted in and discussion without debate.

JULY 12.—Senate.—The disturbances at the Polytechnic School continued to occupy the attention of the Senate. There arrived from the chamber of deputies the bill voted by that house on government railway freight and passenger rates.

JULY 13.—Senate.—The senate continued to discuss the disturbances at the Polytechnic School, Senator Bernardo de Mendonça, alluding to threats of Col. Carlos Soares, said that, if the senate is unable to protect him, he will take refuge at a foreign legation. The committee on the constitution reported in favor of granting permission for the trial of Senator João Cordeiro, accused of having taken part in a plot for the murder of President Pudente de Albuquerque. Chamber of Deputies.—The chamber continued to discuss the disturbances at the Polytechnic School. In the gallery a son of Dr. João Barbalho, judge of the supreme court, was arrested by a policeman for disturbing the proceedings. He was immediately set at liberty by the chair, who censured the policeman for making the arrest without his order.

JULY 15.—Senate.—The senate still continued to discuss the disturbances at the Polytechnic School. Chamber of Deputies.—The chamber discussed the bill making an appropriation of \$815,067.20 for the payment of Italian claims. Deputy Leovigildo Filgueiras moved to inquire whether the government is aware that the Bahia state government is promoting the discredit of authority by giving permits for removing sand from Prado.

JULY 16.—Senate.—The disturbances at the Polytechnic School were again discussed. Senator Otício moved to ask the government for information in regard to the funding scheme.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The thermometer is said to have registered 71 degree below zero, Centigrade, at Sorocaba, São Paulo, on the morning of the 6th inst.

—On the 17th inst. the paper factory at Pará was destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at 600,000\$, of which 460,000\$ was covered by insurance.

—Judge Alcides Lima has again been indicted by the *castilhista* superior court at Port of Alegre. He will come to Rio de Janeiro, it is said, to defend himself before the supreme court.

—At Buzé the officers of the 11th regiment of cavalry have stated through the press that Gen. Argollo was not authorized to represent them in the procession to Marshal Floriano Peixoto's grave on the 29th ult.

—A kitchen-garden at Uberaba has recently produced two large sweet potatoes, one weighing 5 kilos (11 lbs.) and the other 8 kilos (17 lbs.). With such a soil it is worse than folly to import such articles of food.

—The state government of Goyaz, which is unable to support itself without federal aid, has had plans prepared for a great edifice destined as a normal school, lycæum and offices of the director of public instruction.

—A police soldier was found in an unrequented place in Curitiba on the 13th inst. with two serious knife wounds in the abdomen. He says he was attacked by four Italians unknown to him, who ran away after stabbing him.

—At Pará on the 17th inst. an Italian named Urbani was arrested on the charge of being the author of the celebrated robbery of 400,000\$ worth of jewelry from the *Pendula Americana*. On the same day was arrested in that city Carletto, who had robbed Frank Brown in Rio de Janeiro and killed a man named Faggioli in S. Paulo.

—Some time ago the São Paulo journals called attention to the bad condition of the *Chá viaduct* and induced the municipal council to undertake the needed repairs. The council consulted certain experts, who they are not stated, by whom it was estimated that the upper and under surfaces of the viaduct could be repaired for a little over 28,000\$. The estimated cost was accordingly voted, and the repairs were begun. Now, the work is said to be only half finished, and as much more will be required. The *Commercio* says that one of two things is certain—either the engineer made a mistake in his calculations, or the money has been wasted.

—Matriculations in the agricultural school at Uberaba, Minas, can be made between the 15th and 31st inst. Candidates for admission must be over 15 years of age, must have been vaccinated within the last five years, and must have passed examinations in Portuguese, French, Brazilian and general history and geography, elementary mathematics and outlines of cosmography.

—During the recent inundations in Rio Grande do Sul, the city of Pelotas was compelled to resort to kerosene for public and private lighting because the gasworks were flooded by the Rio S. Gonzalo. The buildings were completely surrounded by water. It was expected that the interruption would last about 15 days. During the inundation of 1889 the gasworks were closed for 30 days.

—During the past fortnight heavy rains have fallen throughout the state of Rio Grande do Sul, and disastrous inundations have occurred at various points. Pelotas, Porto Alegre and various other towns have suffered great prejudices, and in some places factories were stopped for a long time by the invasion of the water. On the 16th another flood occurred, which is said to be even more prejudicial than the preceding ones.

—The São Paulo penitentiary has already a very fair record for evasions, and it was only through accident that another one is not added to the record. Some days ago a stranger presented himself to the director with a request that a tin vessel he was carrying might be presented to one of the prisoners. He said the tin contained vinegar, which was found to be the fact. It was noticed that the prisoners were greatly pleased with the arrival of the vinegar, but nothing could be wormed out of them. Later on the same stranger brought another tin of vinegar, and this time the director resolved to investigate the matter a little more fully. He poured out the vinegar, which only filled an ordinary glass, although the tin appeared to hold two litres. He cut the tin in division, and found the lower part filled with rum. This, he concluded, was to be used to make the sentinels drunk to facilitate an escape. Of course the prisoners could not have wanted a drink themselves!

—Having failed to secure a seat in the national senate, ex-Gov. Eduardo Ribeiro has now, says a Pará telegram of the 16th inst., been elected president of the state legislature of Amazonas. From other telegrams of the same date, it would appear that this is the beginning of a conspiracy to seize the governorship of that state. One telegram says that acting-Governor Ramalho will ask for a leave of absence, during which Dr. Eduardo Ribeiro will assume the government. And another says that the legislature has voted a resolution fixing a period of 15 days for Gov. Filinto Pires, now in Europe, to return to Manaus. Should he not have returned at the expiration of that period (which is physically impossible) he will be declared to have abandoned the governorship, which will then pass to the aforesaid Dr. Eduardo Ribeiro. It's a very pretty intrigue, surely!

FOOTBALL.

S. PAULO A. C. vs. S. P. RAILWAY A. C.

The above match under Association Rules was played last Sunday (July 10th) on the ground of the former, and after 60 minutes play resulted in an easy win for the home team by 3 goals to nil.

Play during the first half was mostly confined to the Railway goal, but out of innumerable chances the Club only managed to score twice. This was greatly owing to the splendid goal-keeping of Stewart for the Railway. The second part was almost a repetition of the first 30 minutes with this difference, that all the players seemed to be pretty well played out, and in consequence this half was much slower than the preceding 30 minutes.

For the winners Miller played in his usual style and was responsible for all the goals. Taylor at back was quite safe and seldom allowed any of the opposing forwards near Crewe in goal.

The Railway men played much better than was anticipated as they are mostly Rugby players, but it is hoped that in the return match they will be better able to hold their own, and if not win, at least give the S. P. A. C. a very hard game.

Mr. Wood acted as referee to the entire satisfaction of both teams.

The following were the teams:

S. PAULO ATHLETIC CLUB :

Goal:—Crewe;
Backs:—Lamont and Taylor;
1/2 Backs:—Blacklock, Benn and A. N. Other;
Forwards:—Nobling, Sparkes, Miller, King and Jeffreys.

S. P. RAILWAY A. C.

Goal:—Stewart;
Backs:—Knight and Wyatt;
1/2 Backs:—Webster, Findlayson and Duffield;
Forwards:—Marshall, Howe, Shaw, King and Mawson.

—During the first half of June there were 596 births, 733 deaths and 110 marriages in this city. Of the deaths, 43 were from yellow fever, 1 from diphtheria, 9 from beriberi, 16 from dysentery, 3 from typhoid fever, 1 from typhus fever, 26 from pernicious fevers, 109 from pulmonary consumption. The stillbirths numbered 33. In the last half of May the deaths from yellow fever were 74, showing a decrease of 31, though the last half of May contained an additional day. The temperature during the half month at the Observatory was: maximum 26.7, average 20.8, minimum 15.8 degrees centigrade.

—Where in the world is the Praça Coronel Tamarindo? said Smalwyt the other day as he came into our office and sat down on our immaculate copy of the *Puiz*. "I've seen something in the papers, or rather some of the papers, every day about occurrences in that praça, and about the meetings of students there, but where the place is I've no idea. When the row occurred between the students and the police over a bouça hung up on a telephone wire, I thought it came off in the Largo S. Francisco de Paula, just in front of the Polytechnic School, but according to some of the papers it occurred in the other place. I'm beginning to think that I'm not keeping up with the growth of the city, for I'm continually running across the names of streets and squares I never heard of before. Possibly this new square is named tamarind on the principle that there are and never were any tamarinds there, consequently it may be one of those paved courts in the central district, which makes it all the more puzzling. It would be a great convenience if the municipal council would put up a street plan of the city at the post-office, or some other central place, and specially designate on it all the new streets and squares. It might keep many an old resident from getting lost on his way home, you know." And then Smalwyt drew out the *Puiz* and tried to discover where it had been published since it was removed from Rua do Ouvidor.

—A feeling of sorrow was general throughout the English-speaking community yesterday when the news became known that Mr. Frederick William Cartwright had died suddenly on the previous day. The deceased gentleman had been for some time past acting-manager of the London and Brazilian Bank at Rio Grande and only arrived in this city on Thursday last to fill the post of acting-accountant in the same bank here. He had been ill for some months in Rio Grande with an intestinal trouble, but on his arrival here appeared to be in the best of health. On Saturday afternoon he complained of his old sickness having come upon him again, and the manager of the Hotel Metropole summoned Dr. Bandeira at his request. The first spasmodic attack being relieved by the prescription given, the illness seemed to have passed away, but returning again on Sunday, the invalid expressed a desire to be taken to the Strangers' Hospital to receive proper treatment. The manager of the hotel called a coach and himself accompanied Mr. Cartwright to the hospital. The unfortunate gentleman was in cheerful spirits and was speaking in lively tones of what he would do when he came out of the hospital, when he suddenly sighed and quietly passed away without pain. The funeral which was largely attended took place at 4 p. m. yesterday, the body being interred at the Gamboa cemetery. The deceased was a native of Manchester.

DEATHS.

CARTWRIGHT.—On the 17th inst., at Rio de Janeiro, F. W. CARTWRIGHT, of the London and Brazilian Bank, Id.

PERRIN.—On the 14th inst., at No. 32 Estrada de D. Castorina (Jardim Botânico), HENRY PERRIN, in his 60th year.

DEATH.

(In memory of Armando Novaes, died April 3d 1898.)

Oh! tell me what this horror is
The thing that men call Death,
That seeks out what I dearest love
And robs it of its breath!
Oh! tell me, brother, why
Or wherefore is this thing
That comes where life is sweet and fair
And leaves eternal winter there,
With cruel, fatal sting?

Oh! I had loved a little child,
I loved him as my own;
His form was perfect, and his heart
To me alone was known.
His deep and wondrous eyes
They told of Heaven to me.

Dear God! what words can tell the joy
Of how I loved the little boy
Whose heart was known to me!

Oh! tell me why the world is sad
And why I cannot rest;
O tell me what this weight can be
That lies upon my breast!

When all the fields were gay,
One lovely summer morn,
That cruel thing that men call Death
Came down and touched him with his breath,
And lo! my child was gone!

C. W. A.

LAWN TENNIS.

CLUB BRAZILERO DE CRICKET vs. THE WESTERN BRAZILIAN TELEGRAPH CO.

This match took place at the English Club, Copacabana, on Sunday the 10th inst.

The Club was strongly represented by 3 pairs: C. Henderson and G. H. Unwin, N. W. Jackson and H. J. Reeves, A. G. and H. S. Weigall, and the Company by A. Smythe and H. Manners, A. Skey and R. Williams, J. H. Whidbourne and R. Locke.

It was arranged that each pair should play 7 games with each opposing pair and the result of the 63 games was Club 43 and Company 20.

H. Evers officiated as umpire.

LONDON & BRAZILIAN BANK vs. R. C. & A. A.

This match was played on the 10th inst. at Icarahy, the result being a win for the R. C. & A. A. by 94 runs. The score runs as follows:

LONDON & BRAZILIAN BANK.	
J. B. Mawson, b. Conolly.....	7
W. J. Millions, et. and b. Conolly.....	0
R. Brooking, run out.....	0
E. R. Prior, b. Morrissy.....	2
S. Morgan, run out.....	0
E. Bailey, b. Roberts.....	0
O. W. Rolfs, b. Conolly.....	2
A. Hadden, et. Whyte, b. Conolly.....	13
A. Blake, run out.....	1
M. Edwards, b. Conolly.....	0
R. M. Dalzell, not out.....	2
Extras.....	2
Total.....	35
R. C. & A. A.	
W. Morrissy, b. Brooking.....	36
C. Morrissy, b. Mawson.....	9
C. Conolly, b. Brooking.....	28
R. Morrissy, et. Blake, b. Mawson.....	4
C. Roberts, b. Brooking.....	2
J. Whyte, et. Blake, b. Mawson.....	10
H. Smythe, b. Mawson.....	22
G. W. Nicolls, et. Bailey, b. Mawson.....	0
A. Breach, b. Brooking.....	6
O. A. Cox, do.....	0
L. L. May, not out.....	4
Extras.....	8
Total.....	129

BRITISH CHURCH.

BUILDING FUND.

Donations received:

Already published.....	Rs. 52,621\$410
David Mac Neill, Esq.....	Rs. 200\$
Messrs. John Moore & Co.....	Rs. 4,000\$
F. H. O. Tross, Esq.....	500\$
The staff London and River Plate Bk. Id.....	395\$
Ernest Youle, Esq.....	100\$
Frank Gotto, Esq.....	100\$
E. E. Benest, Esq.....	100\$
B. H. Bent, Esq.....	100\$
H. D. Beaumont, Esq.....	50\$
D. D. Keay, Esq.....	50\$
30-6-98.....	171\$880 5,766\$880
Total.....	Rs. 58,388\$320

Donations promised:

Already published Rs. 4,200\$ less received as above.....	200\$ 4,000\$
Total.....	Rs. 62,388\$320

Further donations are earnestly solicited.
Rio, 18th July, 1898.
F. S. PRYOR,
Treasurer.

THE FUTURE CONGRESS.

In discussing the annexation of the Sandwich Islands, Representative Clark of Missouri, recently electrified the house by the following prophetic description of its future composition, and by the reference made to the tempting proportions of Speaker Reed in the eyes of the honorable member from the Cannibal Islands. In the course of his speech Mr. Clark said:

"Mr. Speaker, if this policy is pursued as the Jingo's want it, and you are here presiding over the House twenty years hence, you will be called upon to recognize the 'gentleman from Patagonia,' 'the gentleman from Cuba,' 'the gentleman from Puerto Rico,' 'the gentleman from Greenland,' 'the gentleman from

Hongkong,' 'the gentleman from Fiji,' and, with fear and trembling, 'the gentleman from the Cannibal Islands,' as he gazes with gleaming eyes and glistening teeth upon your imposing and tempting self."

A great laugh followed this prediction from the Missouriian.

Mr. Parker was presiding, Mr. Reed occupying temporarily a seat upon the floor. The laughter was renewed when Mr. Clark added: "It is unnecessary to say I prepared that for the regular occupant of the chair."

BUSINESS NOTES

—The exports of jerked beef from Argentina in the second half of June comprised 1711 tons to Brazil.

—The Western and Brazilian cable between Pará and Maranhão is now repaired and in working order.

—It is stated that Mr. Edwara Wilson has bought the grounds and buildings of the Chacara da Floresta on Rua d'Ajudá, paying 700,000\$ for the same.

—The prefect has authorized Dr. Silva Telles, director of public works of this municipality, to begin the construction of the new edifice destined for that municipal department.

—The *Commercio de S. Paulo* of the 14th inst. says:—"It is very possible that an important banking house of this praça will require a moratorium at the beginning of next week."

—We are informed that the Western and Brazilian cable offices are being removed to the corner of Ruas General Camara and Candelaria. This will be a much appreciated change, for it brings the cable offices to a more central point in the immediate neighborhood of the banks and the praça. The old office was a little out of the way, and inconveniently so for business houses on or this side of Rua do Ouvidor.

—A Pará telegram of the 16th gives a report that the Amazonas state government has rescinded the contract for improving the port of Manaus, paying the grantees an indemnity of 2,700,000\$ therefor. If what we hear is true, the "pickings" are very liberal in all these transactions. There was a liberal distribution when the contract was granted, and without doubt it will be equally liberal on account of the rescission. As the state treasury of Amazonas has a handsome revenue from the export duties on rubber, these transactions can be carried on with impunity.

—The proposal to impose a transit tax of 5 centavos gold per arroba on Brazilian *hera mate*, which is now under discussion in Paraguay, ought to be made the subject of a protest. These transit taxes are always unwise and unjust, for they lead to reprisals in return for the prejudices caused. Concessions can easily be granted to Paraguay, and in return these unfair taxes should be prohibited. We do not care to inquire into the petty controversies between the two countries but we feel sure that Brazil can easily afford to make liberal and generous concessions to so poor a country.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—The total receipts of the Amazonas custom-house for the four months ending 30th April were 2,141,568\$170.

—We see by one of our Paré exchanges that the government of that state has a contract with Sr. Felipe Augusto Fidela for the importation of 10,000 photograph albums. According to a petition of the latter, he wishes the price raised to 10 francs each. Is the state of Paré going into the stationary business?

—We wish to call the attention of Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons to the report that the government has purchased the S. Pedro de Alcantara theatre building. It seems to us that the purchase of this building is not in conformity with the government's promises of retrenchment.

—Yesterday, the recent financial operations of the government were made the subject of discussion in the senate, Leite e Oliveira, continuing his interpellation of Saturday and condemning the methods adopted by the government. The government was ably defended by Senator Rodrigues Alves.

—On June 22nd Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons addressed a letter to Dr. Campos Salles, calling his attention to the difficult situation in which Brazil is now placed and to the remedial measure proposed by a group of banks by which interest payments on loans and guarantees are to be funded for three years. And in conclusion they ask for his approval of the scheme in writing and his assurance that all its provisions will be faithfully, executed. In reply Dr. Campos Salles says: "My own responsibility is engaged in this combination as you have noticed, and I can assure you that during the next presidential period the Brazilian government will give full and entire execution to all its terms."

—The letter of Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons to President Campos Salles impressing upon him the absolute necessity of the strictest economy in the administration of the affairs of Brazil is, as it should be, positive and explicit. The evasive nature of Campos Salles' speech at the London banquet shows that it is expedient to be very plain in dealing with him. Undoubtedly, he is a stiff un; but it is in the power of science to double him up.

—The budget for 1899 recently laid before the S. Paulo state legislature, estimates the receipts of that year at 30,250,000\$, of which 1,450,000\$ are described as "extraordinary," and the expenditures at 30,675,556\$, showing an apparent balance of 425,556\$. The expenditures of the several departments are to be:

Interior.....	10,182,260\$000
Justice.....	11,017,750\$000
Agriculture.....	8,028,850\$565
Finance.....	9,839,304\$999

The state government is authorized to make the necessary credit operations for the consolidation of the floating debt. A reform of the departments is authorized for the purpose of reducing the personnel.

COMMERCIAL.

Rio de Janeiro, July 19th, 1898

Par value of the Brazilian milreis (1000), gold..... 27 d.

do of the Brazilian milreis (1000) in U. S. coin at 48.96 per cent..... 54 75

do of 1000 U. S. coin Brazilian gold..... 4892 pts

do of 1000 U. S. coin in Brazilian gold..... 8 80

Bank rate of exchange, official, on London today..... 7 1/2 d.

Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (gold)..... 3 7/8

Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (paper)..... 26 1/8 gold

Present value of the Brazilian mil reis in U. S. coin at 48.96 per cent..... 14 3/8

Value of 1000 U. S. coin at 1 str. in Brazilian currency (paper)..... 7507

Value of 1000 U. S. coin in Brazilian gold..... 3384

EXCHANGE.

July 11.—The banks opened with an official rate of 7 1/2 d on London, and drew at 7 1/2 d with conditions but during the morning the rate was lowered to 7 1/8 d and adopted by all the banks, this latter rate ruling without alteration up to the last hour. Private paper was bought by the banks at 7 1/8 d and there were purchasers outside at 7 1/8 d. The fall setting in, the banks did not care to draw for a while, and private paper was disposed of at 7 1/8 d. The market becoming firmer about one o'clock, business was done in bank bills at 7 1/8 d, but the quotation for private paper was bought at 7 1/8 d. At closing time, bank paper was quoted at 7 1/8 d, and private paper at 7 1/8 d. The official value of the paper milreis during the day fluctuated between 26 and 26 1/8 gold.

July 12.—The London & Brazilian and London & River Plate banks opened with an official rate of 7 d on London, but all the other banks kept at 7 1/8 d rate. In the course of the day, the Brazilian and French banks adopted a 7 d rate, and the British Bank put out four rates, within the extremes of 6 1/8 d and 7 1/8 d. The London & Brazilian Bank rose its original rate to 7 1/8 d, and at the end of the day the market closed with bank rates at 7 d, and outside there were free buyers at the same quotation, which occasioned a falling in the rates to 6 1/8 d. The banks became firmer, and drew at 7 1/8 d, and in private paper, and drew at 7 1/8 d, and at closing time bank bills were quoted at 7 1/8 d, and private paper at 7 1/8 d. The closing prices were bank bills at 7 1/8 d, and private paper at 7 1/8 d. The paper milreis fluctuated in value from 25 to 26 1/8 gold.

July 13.—The official rate of 7 1/8 d on London was general with all the banks at opening time. In the course of the day the rate was lowered to 7 d on the foreign banks. In the morning some of the banks bought at 7 1/8 d, but on the bank rate rising business was done in bank bills at 7 1/8 d, and in private paper at 7 1/8 d for prompt and 7 1/8 d on time, exchanges being offered at the latter rate for the end of August. During the afternoon the market was firm but with little movement until about 3 o'clock, when a demand set in at lower rates and at closing time bank bills were quoted at 7 1/8 d, and private paper at 7 1/8 d. The advanced hour at which the demand set in seemed to indicate pressing necessities on the part of buyers. The movement of the small amount of paper. The official value of the paper milreis was from 26 to 26 1/8 gold.

July 15.—The general official rate of the day was 7 1/8 d on London. The only alteration on the part of the Brazilian bank which put out a rate of 7 1/8 d during the afternoon. The demand which manifested itself at the last hour on the part of the market continued this morning. The banks drew at 7 1/8 d, and at least one bank bought private paper at 7 1/8 d. The offers of private paper at the latter rate were in excess of the demand during the morning, but later on a rise set in and the banks drew at 7 1/8 d against private paper at 7 1/8 d for prompt and 7 1/8 d on time. Towards evening the rate for bank bills went to 7 1/8 d, and for private paper to 7 1/8 d, and at these quotations business was freely done, although the market closed with bank bills at 7 1/8 d with conditions and private paper at 7 1/8 d. The official value of the milreis was from 26 to 26 1/8 gold.

The rates of exchange as compared with the corresponding day of last year were:

London, per milreis.....	7 1/2 d	1897
Paris, per franc.....	48 96	7 1/2 d
Hamburg, per mark.....	18 88	4 1/2 d
Italy, per lira.....	18 80	4 1/2 d
New York, per dollar.....	20 66	6 1/2 d

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 18th July, 1898.

Exports.

Coffee.—The transactions of the previous week amounted to 50,000 bags sold, against entries of 50,000 bags and 4,000 bags shipped. On Monday the factories and packers arranged their business on a base of 18.00 and 19.00 for No 7 type. The shippers put in an appearance in the market, and bought freely at rates between 18.00 and 18.50 per arroba for No 7. The packers becoming firmer in the course of the afternoon business fell off on the part of shippers. During the day some 1,000 bags were sold. The Santos market was well sustained, and good average coffee realized 2.50 per kilo. The Fable Rio left there with 5,000 bags on board. Tuesday's market opened firm and negotiations between packers and factors were made at from 18.50 to 19.00 per arroba for No 7 type. The shippers bought up 1,000 bags during the day at prices varying between 18.00 and 18.50, but the packers influenced by the fluctuation of the money market insisted on higher rates, and the day finished with the market here firm. The Santos market was calm with a slight fall in price, good average selling for 7.50 per kilo. The foreign markets also showed a decrease in price. The statistics of the week published in New York showed entries of 11,000 bags in United States ports and 17,500 bags to arrive. The Rio market was firm at opening time on Wednesday, and business between packers and factors was done at 18.50 to 19.00 for No 7 type, and 17.50 for No 8 type. The market was dull, and the day finished with the market here flat. The large entries weakened prices, and the uncollected state of the money market had also a reticent effect. The foreign markets also showed a decrease in price. The large entries weakened prices, and the uncollected state of the money market had also a reticent effect. The foreign markets also showed a decrease in price. The large entries weakened prices, and the uncollected state of the money market had also a reticent effect.

The shipments since our last report were: 20,074 bags for the United States, 6,123 " " Europe, 4,508 " " Cape of Good Hope, 3,767 " " River Plate, etc., 4,487 " " Coastwise, 38,392 bags.

The following ships sailed with coffee last week: United States: July 10 Baltimore Br sp White Wings 5,000, 11 New York City Br sp Oberon 12,000, 13 do Br str Mexican Prince 10,145, 14 do Br str Buffon 34,349.

Europe: July 9 Trieste Br str Pandora 3,099, 11 Southampton Br str Danube 50, 15 Antwerp Ger str Ardenburg 30, 16 Hamburg Ger str Bahigton 5,853.

Elsewhere: July 12 River Plate Br str Clyde 2,573, Coastwise various steamers 5,007.

The receipts for the past week were 66,007 bags, against 55,221 bags for the previous week and 29,581 bags for the week before.

Brokers' quotations, according to New-York types were the following: No. 6... 12,500, No. 7... 11,000, No. 8... 10,400, No. 9... 9,000.

The stock in all hands was estimated this morning at 114,110 bags, against 200,072 bags a week ago. The Santos stock is reported at 45,640 bags.

Daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro

Table with columns for Stock in Santos, Receipts at Santos, Shipments to Santos, and various coffee grades (No. 7, No. 8, No. 9) with their respective prices and quantities.

Imports.

Flour.—On the 11th inst. the s.s. Buffon brought 1,500 barrels of American flour. There has been a fair demand in the market during the past week, but no alteration in prices. The local mills are turning out excellent flour and selling it as fast as it is made. The stock of American flour is small, but as shipments for this port have again commenced we do not look to see any rise in prices at present. The quotations that now rule on the market are as under: Trieste... nominal, Richmond... 5,000-50,000, do... 2nd... 5,000-50,000, Baltimore... 51,000, do... 2nd... 5,000-50,000, Western and Interior... 40,000-50,000, River Plate... 45,000-47,000, Local Mills... 47,000-49,000.

Cash.—During the week the s.s. Italia brought 1,007 cases from Hamburg. Sales are slow and difficult, with the market dull. The stock in all hands consists of about 7,500 packages of all kinds. Prices remain as in the previous week, viz. Gaspe, 52,000 per tub; Bahia, 47,000 per tub; St. John, 41,000 per tub; and Norwegian, 35,000 per case.

Lard.—The week's receipts per s.s. Buffon were 200 kgs from New York. The prices of the native product are still quoted as nominal, and there is very little demand for American lard which now rule from 50 to 55 cents per cwt.

Pork.—Receipts nil during the week. The stocks in hand are all small, and prices have advanced to 45 and 48 per pound for American pork, while native pork is still quoted at 45 to 47 per cwt.

Rice.—Arrivals none. The tone of the market is firm. Prices have advanced, and dealers are standing out for a rise. The latest quotations for Rangoon rice run from 25,000 to 27,000 per bag.

Pine.—Although some 207,538 feet came to hand during the week, 25,000 logs have not yet been sold. The market remains exceedingly dull, and prices still rule from 8,500 to 9,000.

White Pine.—There is absolutely nothing to chronicle. Prices have advanced, and dealers are standing out for a rise. The latest quotations for Rangoon rice run from 25,000 to 27,000 per bag.

Revised Pine.—A complete deadlock reigns in this article.

Swedish Pine.—Nothing to record.

Kerosene.—The arrivals have been nil during the week. The low prices of last week still continue, and sales were effected at 850, and a smaller number at 870, but dealers for the most part are holding out for 890, at least for goods in clean condition.

Turpentine.—There is no change to record in this item, no new consignments having been received, and no change in prices having been made. 15,000 to 17,000 is still the ruling price, though odd lots have been sold from 15,000 to 16,000.

Rosin.—No receipts. The market is not strong with River Plate quoted at 5,000 to 5,500, and local mills at 4,500 the 40 kilos.

Hay.—No arrivals. The rise in prices has been fully sustained, and 150 reis per kilo is now the ruling rate.

Coal.—The following consignments came to hand last week: From Swansen, ex Karfago 2,420 tons, From Newcastle, ex Grebe 1,000, From Hull, ex Majestic 1,000, From Leith, ex Colona 1,000.

We have not been able to obtain the quantities of coal by the two latter vessels up to the time of going to press.

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

Permanubuco and Maceio... 230,000-240,000, Bahia and Aracaju... 230,000-240,000, Campos... 230,000-240,000, Alagoas and Paraty... 230,000-240,000, Parahyba... 230,000-240,000, Alcohol of 36 to 28 deg... 415,000-430,000, ditto 40 deg... 445,000-460,000.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. JULY 11. PORT ELIZABETH—Dan bk Water Fox; 345 tons; Nesse; ballast. JULY 14. NEW CASTLE—Swed bk Girilla; 691 tons; Langberg; coal to order. ANTWERP—Br bk Lota; 152 tons; J. Wier; sundries to order. PORT ELIZABETH—Nor bk Solgan; 326 tons; J. Larsen; ballast to order. JULY 15. LEITH—Br sp Colony; 1597 tons; J. Thomas; coal to Cia do Gaz. CABIZ—Port sp Ferrara; 921 tons; A. de Barros; salt to J. J. Gonçalves & Co. JULY 17. PORTO—Port bk Sophia; 435 tons; A. G. Camizra; sundries to C. Abranches & Co.

Arrivals of foreign steamers.

Table with columns: DATE, NAME, FROM, CONSIGNED TO. July 11: Buffon (N York 21 d), Clyde (Spton 17 d), Kartago (Swansea In transit), Tambo (La Plata 4 d), Ardenburg (Santos 20 d), Magestic (Hull 26 d), Austrim (Rosario 10 d), Bahia (Santos 18 h), Antisana (Liv'pool 23 d), Faragist (Hburg 23 d), Cordilher (Bordeaux 10 d), R. W. (London 28 d), Torino (Genua 18 d).

Departures of foreign steamers.

Table with columns: DATE, NAME, FOR, CARGO. July 11: Others (New York*), Dunstar (Santa Lucia do), Dunbar (Southampton*), Mary Park (Santa Lucia do), Rio (River Plate), Leblon (Rosario), Porto Alegre (Santos), Anobla (do), Antisana (Bremen*), Buffon (New York*), Bahia (Hamburg*), Faragist (Valparaiso), L. de Torino (River Plate do).

* Calling at intermediate ports.

Foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, July 17th, 1898.

Table with columns: NAME, TONS, ARRIVED, FROM, CONSIGNED TO. Includes entries for British (Cambria, Cardiff, etc.), German (Alta, etc.), Italian (Agostino G.), Norwegian (Mataura, etc.), Portuguese (America, etc.), and Swedish (Gille).

Table of Stocks and Shares. Minduatsol, Antwerp, Mariposa, Porto, Mac Millan, Saguenay, etc.

STOCKS AND SHARES

Sales of Stocks and Shares.

Table with columns: DATE, NAME, PRICE. Includes entries for Apolices, Loterias Nacionais, Constructor, etc., under various dates from July 11 to July 15.

Stocks and Bonds and Joint Stock Companies --- July 18th

Emission	Circulation	Public Funds		Nominal Value	Last Quotation
390,438,800\$	262,133,000\$	Stock 5% currency (apólices)	200	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	825,000
104,987,000	102,655,000	Bonds of 1895	200	1,000	812,000 - 820,000
119,500	119,500	do do 1897, 6%	200	1,000	905,000 - 915,000
30,000,000	18,854,500	Stock 4% (gold), converted 1896	200	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	950,000 - 928,000
51,885,000	24,079,000	Bonds, 4%	200	1,000	2,200,000
109,594,000	18,350,000	do do Lusa, 1888, 6%	200	1,000,500	2,000,000 - 2,140,000
17,500,000	17,500,000	do do 1879, 4 1/2%	200	1,000,500	1,200,000 - 1,210,000
11,709,000	11,709,000	do do 1880, 4 1/2%	200	1,000	1,300,000 - 1,280,000
5,000,000	4,328,200	State of Espirito Santo	200	1,000	720,000
65,000,000	65,000,000	of Minas Geraes, 5%	200	1,000	750,000
600,000	600,000	do do idem 6%	200	1,000	420,000
10,000,000	10,000,000	do do idem 7%	200	1,000	420,000
25,000,000	25,000,000	of Rio de Janeiro 6%	200	1,000	420,000
2,500,000	2,500,000	of Parahyba, 6%	200	1,000	150,000
520,000	520,000	of Pernambuco, 6%	200	1,000	148,000 - 150,000
490,000	490,000	Municipal Loan, City of Rio de Janeiro, 6%	200	1,000	100
		do do do São Paulo, 7 1/2%	200	1,000	100
		do do do Petropolis, 7 1/2%	200	1,000	100
		do do do Alem Parahyba, 7 1/2%	200	1,000	100

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Banks	Paid	Reserve Fund	Last Dividend	Last Quotation
20,000,000\$	100,000	95,133	200\$	Commerci. L. do Rio de Janeiro	200\$	4,000,000\$	8000, Jan. 1898	203,000 - 205,000
10,000,000	50,000	40,000	200	do do 2nd series	50	3,750,000	8 1/2%, ditto 1898	205,000 - 215,000
24,000,000	400,000	391,988	60	Construtor do Brazil	60	1,650,212	48000, Aug. 1892	85,000 - 95,000
16,000,000	77,000	76,915	200	Credito Mauet	200	17,750,000	28000, Jan. 1896	12 1/2%, ditto 1892
8,000,000	40,000	all	200	Credito Real do Brazil	200	7,000,000	ditto 1898	16,000
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Depositos e Descontos	200	7,000,000	ditto 1898	75,000
750,000	40,000	all	200	Funç. e Descontos	200	461,320	25000, ditto 1898	10,000
8,000,000	40,000	all	200	Hypothecario do Brazil	100	161,348	60000, ditto 1898	53,000
13,513,000	57,595	all	200	Lavoura e Commercio	200	935,234	6%, ditto 1898	85,000
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Nacional Brazileiro	200	20,314,308	60000, ditto 1897	148,000 - 149,000
110,594,000	552,000	all	200	Republica do Brazil	200	3,011,200	6%, ditto 1898	110,000
20,000,000	100,000	50,000	200	Rio e Matto Grosso	40	9,402,736	6 1/2%, ditto 1898	12,000
20,000,000	100,000	all	200	Rural e Hypothecario	200	100,000	6 1/2%, ditto 1898	23,000
20,000,000	100,000	all	200	do do 2nd series	100	100,000	50000, ditto 1898	113,000 - 118,000
10,000,000	50,000	all	200	Com. e Industrial de S. Paulo	100	2,188,326	14500, ditto 1898	145,000
3,000,000	15,000	3,875	200	Credito Real de Minas Geraes	200	1,023,333	12 1/2%, ditto 1898	110,000
7,500,000	37,500	11,415	200	do do 2nd series	140	1,007,634	10 1/2%, ditto 1898	140,000
		10,625	200	do do commercial section	200	100,000	ditto	120,000
25,000,000	125,000	all	200	Lavradores S. Paulo	200	80,000	12 1/2%, July 1895	145,000
8,000,000	40,000	all	200	Mercantil de Santos	200	600,000	1898	75,000
10,000,000	50,000	25,000	200	S. Paulo	200	6,000,000	75000, ditto 1898	6 1/2%, ditto 1898
4,000,000	20,000	119,571	200	União de S. Paulo	200	6,000,000	ditto	4,250 - 5,000
		162	200	do do	100	100	ditto	
		12,500	200	do do	50	100	ditto	
		10,000	200	do do	50	100	ditto	

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Railways	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last Quotation
110,000,000\$	550,000	all	200\$	Lepoldina	200\$	25,514\$	—	6500 - 6750
20,000,000	200,000	153,353	100	Minas de S. Jeronymo	100	—	—	4,000 - 4,750
12,000,000	60,000	49,747	100	do do	100	—	—	—
20,000,000	100,000	all	200	Machad e Campos	200	—	—	—
62,000,000	310,000	283,535	200	Muzambinho	200	60,000	—	—
		269,475	200	do do 2nd series	100	—	—	—
10,000,000	100,000	all	100	Oeste de Minas	200	2,901,480	int. Sept. 93	20,000
70,000,000	350,000	all	200	do do	200	—	—	6,000 - 7,000
10,000,000	100,000	all	100	Quilombo	100	—	—	—
70,000,000	350,000	all	200	União Sorocabana-Iatana	200	1,385,541	6% June, 92	53,000 - 55,000
1,600,000	8,000	5,400	200	do do	40	—	—	5,000
43,000,000	215,000	all	200	União Valenciana	200	45,710	6500, Feb. 96	4,750 - 5,000
12,500,000	62,500	all	200	Sapucahy	200	583,378	int. Jan. 92	—
		—	200	Tocantim e Araguaya	200	—	—	—
		—	200	do do	50	—	—	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Tramways	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last Quotation
2,500,000\$	25,000	all	100\$	Carioca	100\$	—	—	—
5,000,000	50,000	all	100\$	Curcuvado (and Hotel)	200	161,980	—	—
700,000	7,000	all	100	Jardim Botânico	200	3,417	14500, July 01	—
14,000,000	70,000	all	200	S. Christovão	200	459,385	1,500, Apr. 98	115,000
2,000,000	10,000	50,450	200	Villa Izabel	200	—	6,000, Jan. 98	150,000
800,000	8,000	all	100	Pernambuco	100	108,895\$	8,000, July 91	—
		—	100	do do	100	28,142	4,000, Sept. 97	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Steamships	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last Quotation
600,000\$	6,000	all	100\$	Carioca	100\$	—	3500, Aug. 96	100,000
1,300,000	13,000	all	200	Esperanza Maritima	200	300,000\$	8,000, Sept. 97	200,000
20,000,000	100,000	all	200	Lloyd Brazileiro	200	—	—	3,000
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Navegacao Costeira	200	—	—	—
173,400	3,472	all	200	S. Joao da Barra e Campos	200	59,508	10,000, Feb. 98	—
1,000,000	5,000	2,750	200	Sul Paulista	200	80	—	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Cotton Mills, etc.	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last Quotation
10,000,000\$	50,000\$	all	200\$	Alliança	200\$	84,015\$	105000 - Mar. 98	19500 - 210,000
2,400,000	12,000	all	200	America Fabril	200	92,160	7,000 - Aug. 96	—
300,000	3,000	all	200	Botafogo (cigarrete)	200	30,471	— Jan. 98	—
6,000,000	30,000	all	200	Brazil Industrial	200	180,000	— Feb. 98	230,000
3,600,000	18,000	all	200	Carioca	200	25,523	8,000 - Jan. 96	150,000
6,000,000	30,000	all	200	Comhanga Industrial	200	226,307	10,000 - Aug. 96	80,000
4,500,000	22,500	all	200	Corcovado	200	5,408	— Mar. 98	150,000
500,000	2,500	all	200	do do idem	170	—	—	—
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	D. Izabel	200	156,343	30,000 - Jan. 98	—
1,200,000	6,000	all	200	Fabril Paulista	200	200,000	12,000 - Jan. 98	—
800,000	4,000	all	200	Industrial Mineira	200	77,491	3,000 - Mar. 98	110,000
1,500,000	7,500	all	200	Mangueira	200	5,900	10,000 - Mar. 97	198,000
1,000,000	5,000	all	200	Manufatura Fluminense	200	26,186	9,000 - Feb. 98	180,000
3,000,000	15,000	all	200	Petropolisiana	200	402,802	5,000 - Mar. 96	42,000
450,000	4,500	all	100	Progresso Industrial	200	116,008	10,000 - Mar. 98	210,000
350,000	3,500	all	100	Rink (Woolens)	100	—	— Oct. 95	—
1,200,000	6,000	all	200	S. Felix	200	32,564	— Jan. 98	22,000
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	S. Joao	200	39,038	10 1/2% - Jan. 98	—
3,500,000	17,500	all	200	S. Pedro de Alcantara	200	1,145,944	6,000 - Jan. 98	141,000 - 150,000
		—	200	União Fabril	200	—	20 1/2% - Aug. 97	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Insurance	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last Quotation
4,000,000\$	20,000	all	200\$	Alliança	20\$	70,000\$	15000, July 97	—
3,000,000	15,000	all	1000	Argos Fluminense	250	300,000	15,000, Jan. 98	345,000 - 65000
2,000,000	10,000	10,000	200	Banco de Santos	30	227	1,500, Jan. 98	5,000
4,000,000	20,000	10,000	200	Confiança	30	200,000	—	—
4,000,000	20,000	4,000	500	Fidelidade	180	250,000	3,000, Jan. 98	42,000
2,500,000	12,500	all	100	Garantia	200	438,508	7,000, Jan. 98	180,000
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	do do	200	200,000	12,000, Jan. 98	—
1,800,000	9,000	all	100	Indemnizadora	20	400,000	2,000, Jan. 98	31,500
3,500,000	17,500	all	200	Presidente	20	14,038	10,000, Feb. 98	14,000
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	Prosperidade	20	350,000	3,000, Jan. 98	20,000 - 53,000
		—	20	do do	20	1,06,628	—	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Miscellaneous	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last Quotation
7,000,000\$	35,000	all	200\$	Cantareira e Vigio Fluminense	200\$	—	— July 91	—
500,000	5,000	all	50	Carros Tereza II Mortex	50	38,790\$	2500, Jan. 98	30,000
1,200,000	6,000	5,821	200	Carrangos Fluminense	200	51,428	6,000, Jan. 98	115,000
5,000,000	25,000	all	100	Criziero (match factory)	200	—	— Mar. 95	200,000
60,000,000	300,000	all	100	Duques de Santos	200	—	—	—
25,300,000	126,500	all	100	Melhoramentos no L.	200	2,008,472	8,000, Jan. 98	295,000
60,000,000	300,000	all	200	Obras Publicas no Brazil	200	2,286,745	18700, Sept. 91	20,500
2,000,000	10,000	7,000	all	Gazeta de Noticias (newspaper)				

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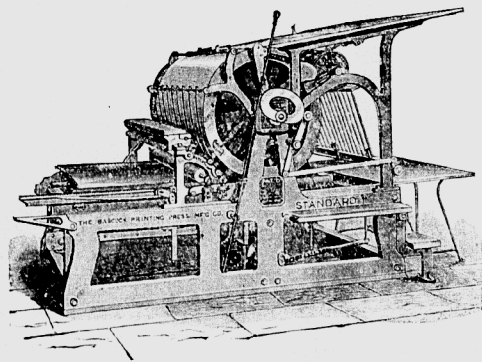
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