



THE RIO NEWS.

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NUMBER 31

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

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Bello Horizonte:

Trains leave station of General Carneiro, on main line of Central railway, at 2:25 p. m. and 11:40 a. m.—the latter a mixed train.

Petropolis:

Barca leaves the Praiaha at 4 p. m. daily, except Sundays and holidays, to connect with railway. Mail, Passenger train leaves S. Francisco Xavier station (Central Railway) at 7 a. m. and 5:15 p. m. on all Sundays and holidays. Passengers should take the suburban trains at the Central Railway station at 6:25 a. m. and 4:30 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 all day trains leave at 6 a. m. and 3:30 p. m. On Sundays and holidays the Barca leaves the Praiaha at 7 a. m., and returning the train leaves Petropolis at 4 p. m. giving excursionists about six hours to Petropolis.

Nova Friburgo:

Barca leaves the Praça das Marinhãs at 5:30 a. m. daily and at 3 p. m. on Saturdays, to connect with the Leopoldina Railway at Sant' Anna de Marubá. Returning trains leave Nova Friburgo at 2:30 p. m. daily, and at 6 a. m. on Mondays. Excursion train leaves Marubá at 3:15 p. m. (Barca leaves Rio at 2:30 p. m.), and returning leaves Petropolis at 6:45 a. m.

Corcovado:

Regular trains, week days, leave 4r, Rua Cosme Velho, Laranjeiras, at 8 and 11 a. m. and 2 and 5:30 p. m., returning leave the summit at 7:30 and 9:30 a. m. and 11:40 and 7 p. m. On Sundays and holidays, the hours are: ascending 6:30, 8, 9:30 and 11 a. m., 12:30, 2, 3:30, 5:15 and 8 p. m.; descending, 8:35, 10:35, 11:40 a. m., 1:45, 2:15, 4:15, 6, 7 and 9 p. m. Each train gives the excursionist half an hour on the summit.

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

Official Directory

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

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

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

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 8, Rua Visconde de Ita boray, 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 18th Sunday in this month) at twelve o'clock, in the Anglican Church (kindly lent) Largo do Cateite. Baptisms and Marriages at times to be arranged with the Chaplain.

HENRY CRAWSHAW, M.A., British Chaplain, 65, Rua do Apoduto.

IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Largo de S. Joaquin, No. 175.—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays. Prayer meeting at 11 a. m. Worship at 11 a. m. Bible class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 5 afternoon. Gospel preaching at 6:30 p. m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study and preaching at 7 p. m.

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

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

ALVARO E. DOS REIS, Pastor.

Residence: Rua Petropolis, 32.

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

W. B. BAGBY, Pastor.

Caixa 357.

IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIACHUELO.—No. 24, Rua D. André Neto, Freguesia do Riachuelo. Services, Sundays 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.; Wednesdays 7 p. m. FRANKLIN H. NASCIMENTO, Pastor. Primary school in the church building.

Professional Directory

Dr. William Frederick Eisenlohr, German Physician, Office: 28, Rua General Camara. Consulting hours from 12 to 3 p. m.

Englishmen and Americans wishing to learn Portuguese should apply to PROF. L. MARCHANT, Rua do Ouvidor, No. 28.

Dr. Haveburg, Physician and accoucheur. Residence: 8a, Rua 1º de Março. Consulting hours from 12 to 3 p. m.

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Miscellaneous.

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

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—Rua Sete de Setembro, No. 1.—On sale the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages.

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YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—No. 37, Rua da Quitanda, 2nd floor. Rooms open from 6:30 to 10 o'clock p. m. Secretary: A. Rodrigues, from noon to 1 o'clock p. m. Nicolau A. Rodrigues, President; Thomas L. da Costa, General Secretary; R. A. W. Sloan, Hon. Treasurer.

WEST COAST ITEMS.

The financial situation in Chili is now easier, and the people are apparently reassured by the new issue of currency.

The Chilean papers are now agitating in favor of an immediate peaceful settlement of the boundary question with Argentina.

The decree authorizing a new issue of paper money in Chili was dated the 1st inst. The conversion of the same is fixed for 1902.

Bolivian advices are to the effect that the Chilian have been making topographical surveys in Oruro and Potosi and have constructed sheds (galpones) for troops in those localities.

The income of the Chilean state railways in May amounted to \$1,232,416.09, and the expenditure to \$1,022,544.77. The figures for the corresponding month in 1897 were respectively \$1,261,520.73, and \$1,040,836.10.

For 1899 the Chilean budget estimates the revenue at \$82,677,000, and the expenditure at \$76,319,261.58. Of the expenditure the finance department accounts for \$17,853,107.43, the department for \$13,889,799.52, the navy for \$9,608,272.53 and public works for \$15,966,075.50. There is abundant opportunity for economies here, surely!

In legislation nothing of particular interest for foreign readers has taken place, but a government bill has been introduced into Congress for subjecting foreign insurance companies to heavy burdens in the shape of large deposits in money and of heavy taxation. In the case of life insurance companies the deposit is fixed at 1,500,000 dols., and for other companies—fire, marine and accident—250,000 dols., for each of these branches, and the taxation, for all the companies, is fixed at 10 per cent. per annum on the premiums received. The bill is before a committee of the chamber of deputies. The committee has just adopted the very wise course of inviting the representatives of foreign insurance companies to a conference, to be held on Friday, the 24th instant.—Chilian Times, June 22.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

This year's exports of live stock from Argentina to Brazil up to date were 1995 steers, 416 wethers, 738 horses, and 128 mules.

Reports of revolutionary preparations against Uruguay are still current. President Cuestas is probably regretting his recent clemency. He should have backed up all the generals, colonels and professional politicians that fell into his hands after the outbreak of July 4th.

In Argentine highlife, lunches and breakfasts are taken after sundown, whilst *fiestas* are held at every hour of the day except five, and people carry *respetos* when going on *haciendas* to *gardenparties* held indoors. Such is the progress the English language and institutions are making among us.—Herald, Buenos Aires.

A Washington despatch to the *New York Commercial* says:—The Custom House returns of Uruguay show a falling-off in agricultural exports, most of which go to Brazil, since 1894, the value of that year's shipments being \$3,916,625, and for last year only \$1,201,433. The decrease existed in shipments of both wheat and flour, but most largely of corn, and was due to the ravages of insect pests. The United States Consul at Montevideo, Albert W. Swain, says that there is an increasing demand for roofing slates in Uruguay, the modern architect having found that he can build cheaper and better roofs with them. The slates used are the smaller size, 9 in. by 13 in. They cost \$20 per thousand, but to that must be added the duty of \$11.55 per thousand.—Times, Buenos Aires.

An interesting point has just been decided by an Argentine judge, a point which one could scarcely have reckoned on. A local company issued an insurance policy on a ship, in which the name of the master was mentioned. The vessel was wrecked during the currency of the policy, and a claim was made. The company resisted payment, one of the grounds being that the master had been changed without intimation being made to them. On the face of it, there is a peculiarity in the mentioning of the master's name in the policy, which would lead to the inference that the company relied to a certain extent on his special skill in navigation. But this is hardly sufficient to absolve the company from liability, and the raising of so ordinary an operation as the changing of a captain to the importance of invalidating an insurance policy causes grave doubt as to the good faith of the insurers. Of course if they have reason to suspect the good faith of the insured, they are justified in raising every possible obstacle; but this is the only ground which we should regard as justifying the plea raised.—Review, Buenos Aires.

The late Argentine minister in England, who died on 20th inst., was a man whose services to his country had been many, and appreciated by all. The post which he held was the most important in the Argentine diplomatic service, and he filled it well, doing credit to the discernment of General Roca, whose nominee he was. His death, and the election of Dr. Carrizosa as a senator, leave the two principal diplomatic posts, those of London and Paris, vacant. It had been intended to leave the latter vacant until the succession of General Roca to the presidency, but even

if either is filled now, the nomination will practically lie in the hands of the latter. We may be certain that the posts will be properly filled. Sr. Dominguez was born in the first year of independent government, to speak more correctly of revolutionary government. He was thus only a year younger than Mr. Gladstone, and his life history was practically a history of his country. An old man when he exchanged the legation in Spain, for that of St. James's, he yet proved equal to the very onerous tasks which were laid upon him during the last twelve years, and he earned and received the hearty thanks of his countrymen.—Review, Buenos Aires.

THE BENEFITS OF AN OUTDOOR LIFE.

The admitted advantage of an outdoor life in many morbid conditions, and notably in consumption, seems to point to the conclusion that there is something definitely injurious in the indoor life which is now the common mode of existence among civilized people. It is a striking and startling thing that the mere removal of a patient into the open air should lower his fever, should remove his night sweats, and take away his hectic, and it is difficult to avoid the conclusion that if these symptoms are removed by the purity of the air outside they must have been largely caused by the impurity of the air within the house. Nor have we any right to assume that it is the consumptive only who suffers. Doubtless the healthy struggle against and overcome evil influences before which those who are tuberculous succumb, but that is not to say that in the struggle we do not suffer; and, indeed the facts recently brought forward are sufficient to show that the stuffy life of warmth and comfort which civilized man now enjoys is bad for the health even of the healthiest. We make our windows fly, we pad our doors, we shiver at a draught, we surround ourselves with woollen curtains, dusty carpets, and fluff, luxurious upholsteries, we breathe the same air over and over again, and then we wonder that we are not strong and vigorous. The fact is we are daily using up the exuberant vitality with which nature has provided us in struggling against artificial conditions. How powerful for evil, how deteriorating these conditions are, is shown by the fact that their mere removal gives back to the consumptive that vitality which enables him to overcome the seeds of disease within him. Fresh air is not a thing to be taken in little doses once a day, but a thing to live on.—Hospital.

HOW JONATHAN HELPED JONAH.

Propos of the development of British sympathy towards Americans throughout the present war, Maj. O. C. James has sent the following interesting cutting to the *Review of the River Plate*. It is taken from the *New York Nation's* review of Edgar Maclay's 'Reminiscences of the Old Navy.' 'In the affair of the Peiho forts, which occurred in 1859, the attack was made by Admiral James Hope, of the British navy, in command of an allied force, composed of British and French naval forces, the latter being quite small in number. Commodore Tattall then held the position of flag-officer of the forces of the United States upon the China station. With Mr. Ward, American minister to Peking, Tattall and Lieut. Trenchard were on board an English merchant steamer, chartered as tender, the flagship *Panhaton* being of too heavy draft to cross the bar and ascend the river to Tientsin. In the first attempt made by Tattall to ascend and convey Mr. Ward towards Peking, the tender—the *Toy-yuan*—grounded opposite the forts of the Pei-ho, and was relieved from this predicament by the assistance of Admiral Hope, who had authorized Tattall to have the American flag upon one of the English gunboats if he deemed it necessary—an exceptional act of courtesy. Before another attempt was made by the *Toy-yuan*, the attack upon the barrier and forts was made by the force under Admiral Hope. The Chinese batteries, hitherto masked by hanging masts over their embrasures, opened a heavy fire upon the column of gunboats. Several were sunk, and a number of officers were killed or wounded, Admiral Hope being among the latter number. It was at this time that Tattall made the exclamation, 'Blood is thicker than water,' and proceeded with his barge to the assistance of the English Admiral, receiving a shot in his boat which killed his coxswain and slightly wounded Trenchard, who accompanied him. The boat sunk as it reached the gunboat carrying the English Admiral's flag, and, while waiting for another boat, the vessel was manned the bow gun of this vessel most effectively. Other material assistance was rendered by the *Toy-yuan* to the attacking force, which was repulsed, however, both ashore and afloat, and the English Admiral was forced to withdraw with a heavy loss of eighty-nine killed and three hundred and fifty-five wounded. This disaster was one of the most serious which has occurred to the British navy of late years.'

It is a singular coincidence that the first man killed of the American military forces landed near Santiago, was young Hamilton Fish, a sergeant in Theodore Roosevelt's regiment of 'rough riders.' The unfortunate young man was a grandson of Hamilton Fish, secretary of state under President Grant, who had much to do with the controversy with Spain during the preceding Cuban revolution.

Banks.

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Capital paid up 750,000
Reserve fund 600,000

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LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 21, Rua da Alfandega.

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

Subscribed capital £ 1,500,000
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 Agencias.—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.
and correspondents in Germany.
Messrs. Roesti & 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:

PARIS AND FRANCE: (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 Freres & Co., Paris; Périer Mercet & Co., Paris.
LONDON: (Union Bank of London, Limited, London Joint Stock Bank, Limited, Parr's Bank, Limited, Lazard Brothers & Co., J. Henry Schroder & Co., Kleinwort Sons & Co., A. Küller & 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 & Schme, Hamburg; Correspondents in all chief-cities.
PORTUGAL: J. M. Fernandes Guimarães & Co. and their correspondents; Banco Commercial de Lisboa, Lisbon.
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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, 4 dozen boxes for 12\$600 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 Alfandega.

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. Messrs. Hottinguer & Co., Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, PARIS. Commerc and 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.

THE FLAG GOES BY.

Hats off! Along the street there comes A blaze of bugles, a rattle of drums, A flash of color beneath the sky; Hats off! The flag is passing by! Blue and crimson and white it shines, Over the steel-tipped, ordered lines. Hats off! The colors before us fly, But more than the flag is passing by. Swa fights and land fights, grim and great, Fought to make and save the state; Wreath and banners and sinking ships; Cheers of victory on dying lips; Drips of plenty and years of peace; March of a strong land's swift increase; Equal justice, right and law; Sately honor and reverend awe. Sign of a nation, great and strong, To ward her people from foreign wrong; Pride and glory and honor, all Live in the colors to stand or fall.

-Henry Holcomb Bennett.

DEATH OF PRINCE BISMARCK.

At 11 o'clock on Saturday night Prince Bismarck died. At that hour the last of the Titanic statesmen of the 19th century passed away. Only a few short weeks ago, it was our painful duty to record the death of Great Britain's Grand Old Man, and to-day the German nation mourns the loss of its greatest leader amidst the sympathy of the civilized world. His faults have been for the most part long forgotten, but the German empire exists to-day, young, strong and masterful, the grandest monument that can be raised to the mighty genius who created it. The peace of Europe for a quarter of a century is chiefly due to the masterful mind that made Germany strong in itself, stronger in alliance strongest in the balance of power which all Europe is afraid to disturb. As a statesman, Prince Bismarck was imperious, yet prudent, jealous, vindictive and even unscrupulous, but these were faults that sprung from fervid patriotism, intense love of country, and his desire to see Germany in the front of the front rank of the nations of the world. He had none of the engaging qualities that found Gladstone to the heart of the British people, but when his life work was done, his many bitter conflicts over, and his sands of life were running slowly out, all Germany loved to honor the illustrious old statesman who had made them as a nation what they are to-day. The world may not know its greatest men, and great men may now be amongst us of even superior powers to

those that have gone, but these have yet to make their mark, and in the dying days of the 19th century, the death of Prince Bismarck closes the chapter of those whose lives have made the boldest marks on the page of contemporary history.

Otto Edvard Leopold, Prince von Bismarck-Schönhausen was born on the 1st April, 1815, at Schönhausen in Brandenburg, of an old family of which various members gained reputations as soldiers and statesmen. Bismarck received his university education at Göttingen, Berlin and Greifswald, where he studied law and agriculture, but became more distinguished as a swordsman than as a reading man. After finishing his studies he lived for a time on his estates in Pomerania. Before 1847, he was little heard of, but about that time he began to attract attention in the new Prussian parliament as an ultra-royalist, and a fierce but unsuccessful opponent of the constitutional demands resulting from the March revolution of 1848. He opposed the scheme of a German empire as proposed by the Frankfurt parliament of 1849, for the reason that the title to the imperial dignity offered to the king of Prussia was merely based on the popular will and not on the concurrent assent of the German sovereigns as well. His diplomatic career commenced in 1851, when he was appointed Prussian member of the resuscitated German diet of Frankfurt. Here he began to manifest that zeal for the interests and aggrandisement of Prussia, which has since undeviatingly guided him, often regardless of the means. In the diet, he gave open expression to the long-felt discontent with the predominance of Austria and demanded equal rights for Prussia. At Frankfurt, he remained till 1859, when he beheld in the approach of the Italian war an opportunity of freeing Prussia and Germany from the injurious domination of Austria; but his views of energetic action being not then shared by the cautious and pacific prince-elector, Bismarck was recalled from the diet, and sent as minister to St. Petersburg. In the spring of 1862, King William, on the urgent advice of the Prince of Hohenzollern, transferred Bismarck as ambassador to Paris, in order to give him an insight into the policy of the Tuilleries, before intrusting him with the direction of affairs at home. During his short stay in Paris, Bismarck visited London, and had interviews with the leading politicians of the time, including Lord Palmerston and Mr. Disraeli. In autumn, when the King's government could not obtain the consent of the lower house to the new military organisation, Bismarck was recalled to take the portfolio of the ministry for foreign affairs and the presidency of the cabinet. Not being able to pass the reorganisation bill and the budget, he closed the chambers (October 1862), announcing to the deputies that the King's government would be obliged to do without their sanction. Accordingly, the army reorganisation went on, and the next four sessions of parliament were closed or dissolved in the same way, without the government obtaining, or even caring to obtain, the sanction of the house. When the Conflict Era, as it was called, approached a crisis, the death of the king of Denmark re-opened the Schleswig-Holstein question, and excited a fever of national German feeling, which Bismarck was able enough to work so as to aggrandise Prussia by the acquisition of the Elbe duchies, and reconcile his opponents to his high handed policy by pointing to the success of the newly modelled army. Throughout the events which ended in the humiliation of Austria at the battle of Königgrätz in 1866, and the reorganisation of Germany under the leadership of Prussia, Bismarck was the guiding spirit, and such is the magic of success, that from being universally disliked, he became the most popular man in Germany.

The action of France, in regard to the candidature of Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern for the throne of Spain gave Bismarck the chance of carrying into action the intensified feeling of unity amongst Germans. During the war of 1870-71, Bismarck was able to dictate the terms of peace to France. Having been made a count in 1866, he was now created a prince and chancellor of the German empire. Since the peace of Frankfurt (10th May 1871), the sole aim of Bismarck's policy, domestic and foreign, was to consolidate the young empire of his own creation, by rendering its institutions more beneficial, authoritative, homogeneous and stable; and again by securing it through alliances and political combinations, against attack from without. Thus conceiving the unity of the nation and the authority of its government to be endangered by the Church of Rome, he entered into the long and bitter struggle with the Vatican known as the Kulturkampf, in the course of which the Imperial and Prussian parliaments passed a series of stringent measures, which were notorious as the Falk or M's laws, against the Catholic hierarchy. But Bismarck had underrated the resisting power of the Roman Church, and motives of political expediency gradually led him to modify or repeal the most oppressive of the anti-papal edicts, leaving the catholics of Germany the virtual masters of the field. Otherwise, his domestic policy has been marked, among other things, by a reformed coinage, a codification of laws, a nationalisation of the Prussian railways, (as a preliminary step to Imperial state lines), fiscal reform in the direction of making the empire self-supporting (i.e. independent of 'matricular con-

tributions from its component states), repeated increase of the army and the regular voting of its estimates for several years at a time, the introduction of a protective tariff in 1879, and the attempt to combat social democracy by means at once repressive and remedial—among the latter being a lightening of the burden of direct taxation, the insurance of working men against suffering from accidents, indulgence and aid age, with other economic expedients which caused Bismarck to be called the greatest state socialist of the age.

In 1884, Bismarck inaugurated the career of Germany as a colonising power, a new departure which brought him into a sharp but short conflict with Great Britain under Gladstone. For the rest, his foreign policy mainly aimed at isolating France and rendering her incapable of forming anti-German alliances. On the other hand, he gradually combined the central powers of Europe into a peace league, aiming at counteracting the aggressiveness of Russia and France, separately or combined, on the Danube or the Rhine. The nucleus of this peace-league was formed in 1879 by the Austro-German Treaty of Alliance, published in February of 1888, which Italy formally joined in 1886. Having incurred the displeasure of the present Kaiser, William II, he resigned the chancellorship in March 1890, the title of Duke of Lauenburg being conferred upon him on his retirement. His eightieth birthday (April 1, 1895) was made the occasion for extraordinary ovations in his honor, in which the emperor took a prominent part. Since his retirement he has lived in semi-seclusion in his estate at Friedrichsruhe where he passed peacefully away on Saturday night.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, June 10.

A CYCLE OF LATIN AMERICAN FAILURE.

The Central American states are about to have a congress at Managua, the seat of government of Nicaragua, for the purpose of framing a constitution for a federal union, or some closer bond of association between them than now exists. There is a kind of confederation already existing between Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua, which is known as the Greater Republic of Central America, and whose moving impulse, when it was formed two years ago, appears to have been the desire of furnishing some common protection against the aggressive policy of Guatemala. These three states have entrusted the conduct of their foreign affairs to a diet of nine delegates, three of whom are chosen each year by the legislature of each state. The United States has not recognized the existence of the Greater Republic of Central America, but its diplomatic representative has been received as the accredited minister of the three states composing the union. It is characteristic of Central American politics to find that Salvador is much more in sympathy with Costa Rica, with which Nicaragua has a quarrel, than it is with Nicaragua, the state to which it is nominally allied. In the existing condition of bitter jealousies and rivalries, and unscrupulous governmental intrigues, the prospects of getting together the Central American republics on any basis of federal union seem sufficiently remote.

History moves in a circle in Central America, and, unfortunately, the circle completes itself on a lower plane than that on which it started. It is some 76 years since the congress of the newly-formed republic of Salvador resolved in favor of annexation to the United States and called for the appointment of commissioners to visit Washington in order to carry out this purpose. But, about that time, the plan of forming a league among the newly-enfranchised colonies of Peru was engaging the mind of Simon Bolivar and the President of Colombia, Mexico, Peru, Chili and Buenos Aires united with him in calling the congress at Panama, over which even John Quincy Adams waxed eloquent in a special message to congress, and to the promotion of whose objects Henry Clay, then secretary of state, lent himself very enthusiastically. This congress was at first referred to in a treaty negotiated between Colombia and Chili in 1827. Its declared purpose was the construction of a continental system for America, which should resemble the one already constituted in Europe. By 1825 the meeting of the congress was so far assured that the ambassadors of Colombia and Mexico verbally inquired of Clay whether an invitation to be present, in the person of delegates, would be acceptable to President Adams. The idea had been a favorite one with the American secretary of state several years before. As early as 1820 Clay had pleaded for the establishment of a human freedom league in America in which all the nations from Hudson's Bay to Cape Horn should be united, so that through the power of example, through its moral influence, the American system should ever extend further and further, and a point of union, a haven for freedom and lovers of freedom, would be formed on the soil that was wet with the blood of the revolutionary forefathers.

In the debates which took place in congress on the invitation to be represented at Panama, the southern senators placed the necessity for preserving the institution of negro slavery as an impassable wall between the United States and the rest of the world. Hayne of South Carolina said: "With nothing connected with slavery can we consent to treat with other nations, and least of all ought we to touch the question of the independence of Hayti in conjunction with revolutionary governments whose own history affords an example scarcely less fatal to our repose. These governments

have proclaimed the principles of liberty and equality, and have marched to victory under the banner of universal emancipation. You find men of color at the head of their armies, in their legislative halls, and in their executive departments." But though they began with a larger conception of human freedom than was generally accepted here, the Central and South American republics have made but few advances toward a congruous system of self-government. In fact, in most material respects, nearly all of the Central American states have retrograded. The population of Nicaragua is less than when independence was declared, and the decrease of wealth has gone on still more rapidly. As Mr. W. E. Curtis has recently pointed out: "Owing to the frequency of revolutions the people find it necessary for mutual protection to live in towns, and they waste much time in coming and going between their homes and the plantations upon which they labor. There is only one road in the country suitable for carriages, and that is in very bad condition." What is true of Nicaragua is true of most of its neighbors, and, with but few exceptions, the Latin-American republics have been unable to reconcile liberty with order, with still fewer they have been unable to keep their public administration free from the grossest corruption, or to avoid the confession of national bankruptcy.

The enthusiasm with which all lovers of freedom hailed the entrance of the revolted colonies of Spain on a career of popular government has long ago evaporated, and it would be quite impossible to arouse to-day such a sentiment over the meeting of the Matagua congress as was elicited by its predecessor of 72 years ago at Panama. While it continues to be the rule for the President of a Central American state, when he first comes into power, to invest in New York, London or Paris, as soon as possible, a sum sufficient to keep himself and his family in luxury for the rest of their lives, the prospect of establishing material prosperity there on any permanent basis must be very slim. There was a time when we had something to learn from these people; for many years their governments have furnished us merely a lesson and a warning. The lesson is one which cannot but have a direct bearing on our future dealings with Cuba, no less than on our attitude toward other problems which the construction of a trans-isthmian canal may force on us, and which the interminable quarrels of our Central American neighbors may bring unpleasantly near home.

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 watered, 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 especially recommended for surgical cases, because of its complete and efficient staff, 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.

Surgical operations, 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 BARDEIRA, No. 75, Rua 19 de Março (13 de 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 to be in English. Liberal pay. A great opportunity.

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

TWO GAS ENGINES

One of a 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 Cassella, quite new. Apply to Sr. Teixeira, City Improvements Co., 37 Rua Santa Luzia.

SITUATION WANTED.

An Englishman who can speak and correspond well in Portuguese, and has also some years of commercial experience in Rio, desires employment in an importing firm. Address letters to D. C. W. office of this paper.

WANTED.

A Nursery Governess to take charge of three small children.
Address: Caixa 472, Correio Geral, Rio de Janeiro.

ENGLISH NURSERY GOVERNESS

WANTED
in a small family. Good references indispensable. Apply 48, Rua da Assembléa.

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'Arzac" and "Montferrand" in barrels ready for bottling.

SEA SICKNESS
ADMIRABLE RESULTS.

We are constantly receiving communications and testimonials similar to those given below, which fully prove the extraordinary efficacy of the Paulista remedy, Nectandra Amara, against the distressing sea-sickness and all the other nausea and complaints of the stomach and intestines so frequent during voyages at sea or on land. So well known are the results given by this new and wonderful remedy for all the ills so common in this life, that no traveller aware of its prompt and complete cure without providing himself with it as a preventive measure.

On the 4th ulto., a merchant in S. Paulo wrote us as follows: "My late partner W. to whom I recommended the *Nectandra* for sea sickness, informs me that his sister has written to him from London saying that she was astonished at the results she obtained from it on board ship."

On the 10th May last, the distinguished physician Dr. Eriani Pinto wrote us as follows of the application of Nectandra to sea sickness, "I have used the *Nectandra* (Vinda) - *Cases of sea sickness* treated with the Tincture of Nectandra Amara. 26. In 22 of the cases the result was complete and in the others there was a decided relief. *Cases of gastro-intestinal perturbation* treated with the same remedy, 8. Amongst these I have mentioned the case of the Federal Senator A. A., attacked with exceedingly violent colic pains; the case of Sr. E. C. first class passenger from Pernambuco, suffering intolerable agony from intestinal pains, from which he had been subject for a month before embarking; and the case of Sr. F. B., who was so enchanted with the efficacy of the Tincture of Nectandra Amara, that he had been suffering from extraordinary colic and vomiting. In these cases as well as in the other five, the result was complete and rapid."

In view of these results we have still another proof of the fact that for sea sickness and gastro-intestinal troubles the preparations of Nectandra Amara can be easily employed with sure effect.

On the 7th October, 1895, the surgeon of the Army Medical Corps, Dr. Henrique Manguzo, wrote us as follows: "I certify that when on board ships of war, I have had occasion to use the Tincture of Nectandra Amara of Antero Leivas against cases of sickness, and sickness with hot and cold water. The foregoing is true on the faith of my rank."
Capital Federal, Oct. 9th, 1895.—Dr. Henrique Manguzo.

On the 17th August, 1895, Sr. Leand wrote us as follows: "Rio de Janeiro, 17th August, 1895. Mr. J. B. de Miranda.—According to my promise, I have the pleasure to send you to-day the enclosed letter from Miss Richardson, the lady of whom I have spoken, who was so enchanted with the efficacy of the Nectandra Amara against sea sickness, a remedy which she tried on the recommendation of well-known persons without any hope of obtaining a good result, because she had never been relieved by any of the remedies she had employed against that malady, from which she had suffered every time she set foot on shipboard."

I have the honor to be your devoted servant,—E. Richardson's letter runs:—

"I have much pleasure in testifying to the merit of Nectandra Amara as a remedy for sea sickness. I used it recently on a voyage and found it most efficacious.—E. Richardson.

On the 15th October, 1895, Dr. Paes Leme wrote to us as follows:—

"Rio, 15th October, 1895.—My good friend Miranda.—For many years I have used your preparations of Nectandra Amara on the behalf of my family, and with the greatest advantage. I have used it on the employees of our estate, who did not know the efficacy of the Tincture of Nectandra Amara, and on the employees and shaking movements which passengers have to suffer on our railways. I tried its powers on a gentleman travelling from serrarias station to Juiz de Fora, and later on, travelling to Itabora do Campo. I had occasion to observe the same effects on some friends of mine. The Nectandra Amara, already well recommended, but I have pleasure in confirming its utility by facts that I have seen with my own eyes, which prove without doubt that it has relieved many. Rev yours.—Pido G. Rios Leme.

N.B.—The proprietors of the Paulista remedy NECTANDRA AMARA issue a prospectus in three languages—PORTUGUESE, ENGLISH AND FRENCH—to facilitate its use amongst natives and foreigners.
Sold by all chemists and druggists, and at the Depository, Rua de S. Pedro, No. 73, 1st floor, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Hotels.
Hotel dos Estrangeiros
PRAÇA FERREIRA VIANNA
(Cattoto)
Telephone No. 5,008
This hotel, which has been completely restored, is situated in the best part of the city, receiving air and light from all four sides, close to the cleanest beach of the city, surrounded by a large garden; has large comfortable rooms newly and well furnished, good shower and warm baths, disinfectants in the water-closets, drinking water filtered by the Pasteur system, good table service, and is, therefore, to be considered the first hotel of this capital.
Possesses also a sumptuous saloon and splendid table service for banquets.
Its restaurant and service cannot be excelled.

Grande Hotel Metropole
181, RUA DAS LARANJEIRAS, 181
This popular Hotel has been completely and thoroughly restored and has been provided with sanitary improvements of every description, including a hygienic system of sewerage, flushing tanks, and ventilating pipes.
The apartments have been repainted and repapered throughout and are luxuriously furnished. The dining-room has also been refurnished, and no expense has been spared to make this
The most comfortable Hotel
in the city. The baths have likewise been improved. As before, particular pains will be taken to provide the guests of this Hotel with a first-class table, and with the best of service and attention. The electric tram passes the door every few minutes, making it the most convenient as well as the pleasantest Hotel in Rio de Janeiro.

ALPINE HOUSE HOTEL
RUA DO AQUEDUCTO, 65
On the line of Sylvestre tramway, Santa Theresa, to be reached in 30 minutes from town.
This house is highly recommended for its excellent position and most beautiful view of the far ocean, city and islands, being situated on the very summit of Santa Theresa hill, and entirely out of reach of fever and malaria. It is therefore, a most safe place for foreigners, tourists and new arrivals.
The hotel is surrounded by beautiful parks, walks, and a large forest.
The restaurant and kitchen are first class.

THE PROPRIETOR,
VIUVA SUZANA MENTGES.

FREITAS HOTEL
120, Rua do Riachuelo

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

The new establishment is situated in one of the most attractive and healthy localities in the city, on a broad and quiet street, with tramway for 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 bathrooms provided with hot and cold water.

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

Grande Hotel Internacional
SITUATED ON THE PICTURESQUE
SANTA THERESA HILL,
Rua do Aqueducto No. 108,
Telephone 808.

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

This establishment, the first in Brazil for its elegance, comfort and situation amidst forest and enjoying the most magnificent scenery, views of the city, and the bay, and the beach, is most suitable for families and gentlemen of distinction.

Excellent restaurant, always ready.
Finest wines and liquors. Numerous shower and warm baths. Purest air, temperature bracing and invigorating. No health resort in the world is better. For further information apply to—

FERDINAND MENTGES,
ASSEMBLEIA 52, Telephone 266.

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To overcome the heat and climatic trials inseparable from Tropical climates

SPECIAL TROPICAL



have been introduced. These have been welcomed into use in most Equatorial countries, they having proved entirely successful in withstanding the severe climatic tests to which they are necessarily subjected.

When ordering your next bicycle stipulate for English Tropical Dunlop Tyres.
Correspondence is invited—we are anxious to hear from you.

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Note the Trade-mark.
"All About Dunlop Tyres for 1898", a handsome, illustrated booklet, gratis and post free.

TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

United States.

JULY 26.—The Cuban residents in Cienfuegos have written to Admiral Sampson begging for supplies for the women and children who are dying of starvation in great numbers.

General Miles yesterday effected landing of 4,000 men in Guanica on the southern shore of Puerto Rico. The Spanish garrison which attempted to oppose the landing was dispersed with heavy loss by the shells of the Massachusetts, Columbia and Gloucester. The American troops are encamped on the heights dominating the port and well protected by the guns of the fleet.

It is officially stated that the Spanish government has asked M. de Campan, the French minister in Washington, to act as intermediary in bringing about terms of peace, and that he with the permission of his government, has accepted the charge.

Guantanamo has formally surrendered in terms of the treaty of Santiago de Cuba.

General Miles has 6,000 men landed in the neighborhood of Ponce in Puerto Rico, where they have strongly entrenched themselves.

[Ponce is a town of some 30,000 inhabitants, about 20 miles west of Guanico where the first landing of American troops took place.]

General Shafter has officially denied the news that Calixto Garcia was defeated by the Spaniards while retreating on Holguin.

JULY 27.—The state of the American army in Santiago is reported by General Shafter to be 1,500 sick of malarial and typhoid fevers, and 500 of light yellow fever. The general has asked the home government to pay the soldiers in gold, as the silver dollar is only accepted by merchants as 50 cents. He also reports that the garrison of Longo, numbering 350 men, has capitulated.

The proposals of peace which have been received by the U. S. government through the French minister in Washington are reported to have created a bad impression on President McKinley and his cabinet, as they appear to have been inspired by some European powers desirous of knowing the intentions of the United States with reference to the possession of the Philippines.

JULY 28.—President McKinley has prepared his reply to the Spanish overtures of peace, presented by the French minister in Washington, but its terms have not yet received the sanction of his cabinet. The terms in which the reply is conceived are said to be Cuba for the Cubans under the protection of the United States, the cession of Puerto Rico and the Philippines, and the payment of a war indemnity. Other versions say that the President insists on the cession of Puerto Rico and Guam, the independence of Cuba, and a naval station in the island of Lazon in the Philippines. The reply is expected to be sent to Spain to-morrow.

Maximo Gomez, the generalissimo of the Cubans, has arrived in Washington, and had a most satisfactory interview with the President.

Telegrams from Santiago have informed the government that on Thursday last there were 3,770 men down with fever of various kinds, and that five had died of yellow fever in the preceding 24 hours.

The British steamship "Arlandu" entered the port of New York to-day severely damaged by a fire which broke out on board on the high seas. The fire killed six passengers on board made a desperate rush for the boats, but Capt. Walker and his officers stood firm with revolver in hand and kept them back. The women and children were put into the boats and the whole of the passengers forced to work to put out the fire. This having been successfully accomplished, the women and children were re-embarked, and the vessel, though terribly damaged, was taken safely to port. (This is a terrible commentary on the behaviour of the officers and crew of "La Bourgoigne", when all the women and children were lost, the crew and passengers allowed to get beyond the bounds of discipline and run amuck amongst themselves. On the same day on which the "Arlandu" reached port, a court of enquiry censured the dead captain of "La Bourgoigne" for going at an undue speed in a snow storm, and praised the captain of the "Cromartyshire" for his pluck in standing by the sinking steamer.)

JULY 29.—The U. S. government finds itself seriously embarrassed to know what is to be done with the Philippines in forming the terms of the treaty of peace. Popular opinion is in favor of their retention and the yellow press is urgently advocating it. The President daily receives thousands of telegrams to the same effect. The cabinet has not yet arrived at a decision, and the President wishes to cench his proposals in such terms that they must be rejected or accepted as a whole. President McKinley is, however, known to be decidedly opposed to an armistice while terms of peace are being discussed.

In Annapolis, Admiral McNaír gave a grand banquet in honor of the Spanish officers, Cervera, Pareles, Eulate, and Moren. Many ladies were present and wore flowers of the Spanish colors.

Admiral Cervera has sent a full detailed account of the battle of Santiago to Madrid. The document was read by the U. S. officers but will not be published by them.

Assurances have been received in Washington that all the European powers are now in favor of the retention of the Philippines by the United States as the only satisfactory settlement of the question.

Spain.

JULY 26.—The Imparcial publishes a telegram from Havana stating that an American

ship of war having attempted to land troops in Bahia Honda, the troops under General Manzanillo fired on the boat and sunk it, killing four of the crew. (Another Spanish victory?) The cabinet is discussing the manner in which a treaty of peace may best be made.

The government has received news of the landing of General Miles' troops at Guanica, and that an attack on Ponce is imminent.

JULY 27.—The Gaceta published the notice that King Alfonso was suffering from an attack of measles. Sr. Sagasta later in the day informed the representatives of the press, that the young king was rapidly recovering. He also said that peace negotiations had been officially commenced without any intermediary being employed.

Madrid telegrams say that a Spanish transport has been sunk at the entrance of San Juan de Porto Rico harbor to strengthen the defence.

It is reported throughout Spain that 700 Spaniards attacked the American troops in Puerto Rico that were marching towards Janco, and defeating the Americans compelled them to retire on Guanica.

JULY 28.—After a council of state, over which the Queen-regent presided, and which lasted 3 hours, the following official note was communicated to the press:

The ambassador of France in Washington, in the name of the Spanish government, presented on the evening of the 26th inst. to the President of the Republic of the United States, the message from the government of her Majesty, tending to put an end to the war and defining the conditions of peace. An official communication has been received, announcing that the said message was delivered to President McKinley, who replied that he would examine it together with his ministers, and request the ambassador to come again to the White House to receive the reply and to discuss details.

The young king of Spain is much better, and the court will remain in Madrid.

It is stated that the peace negotiations are likely to occupy the whole of August, and that the Cortes will be asked to meet in September to ratify the treaty of peace.

Several skirmishes have taken place in various parts of Cuba, but no details have been received.

JULY 29.—The Imparcial of Madrid says that the Americans have made prisoners of a number of armed troops who left Manzanillo in order to obtain water.

All the mines placed in the harbor of Guantanamo have been rendered useless by the Americans.

The government has ordered the suppression of Correo Espanol, the official organ of the carlists, and it is expected that the whole of the carlist press will also be suppressed.

The delay in receiving a reply from Washington to the proposals of the Spanish government is causing the greatest anxiety throughout.

Great Britain.

JULY 26.—The Standard publishes a telegram from New York, which states that assurances have been given in Washington that Great Britain and Germany are both in favor of the retention of the Philippines by the United States.

It is stated that a large Japanese squadron has been told off to act in concert with the British and American fleets on the Pacific station. [The telegram, however, fails to say for what purpose.]

The American consul in Gibraltar has given a safe-conduct to two ships of the Spanish Transatlantic Company which were sheltered in that port, to proceed to the United States to transport prisoners of war to Spain.

The Daily Mail's correspondent in Madrid telegraphs that the popular opinion there is that the powers will agree to Spain keeping possession of the Philippines.

JULY 28.—The Vienna correspondent of the Times telegraphs that the opinion there is that the powers have agreed to abstain from intervention in the present war, arguing that if left alone the United States will return to its former position as a mercantile nation, but if provoked by European intervention the whole country will be thrown into the hands of the jingoes, and the United States will become a great military power. (To our mind this is powerful political reasoning. The Americans like their cousins across the Atlantic can be easily led but get obstinate when driven. That it is not safe to attempt to coerce them was brought home to Germany when they tried a neat little game at Manila, but Admiral Dewey's stern front and the firm attitude of his government in his support has made Germany the very good friend of Uncle Sam, and the warm supporter of American occupation of the Philippines.)

JULY 29.—The Standard publishes a Washington telegram in which it is stated that the intention of the American government is to reply to the Spanish overtures of peace by an ultimatum giving definite proposals, and insisting that if these be rejected the succeeding proposals will be less favorable to Spain.

The Times counsels Spain to accept the first American terms if possible, as if refused the jingoes in the States will urge the President to exact a heavier tribute.

A telegram from Porto Rico says that on the American fleet anchoring near Ponce, the garrison evacuated the fortress.

The Daily Mail says the Pope has advised the Queen-regent to cede the Antilles, but to refuse to give up the Philippines to a protestation. (We understand the souls of the Catholic Cubans are less precious to the Pope than those of the semi-savage Tagalos.)

THE FINANCIAL REPORT.

The annual report of the minister of finance has just been presented to congress, and in view of the extremely critical state of the national finances it will naturally be examined with careful attention. Never before in the history of Brazil have its financial affairs reached so low an ebb, for not only has the government been obliged to pledge the revenues of its principal custom-house as security for a comparatively small loan, but it has had to suspend the cash payments of interest on its foreign debt and guarantees and to give a further lien on its customs revenue, to cover the interest on the scrip issued on account of such unpaid interest. Such a situation must be a source of profound anxiety to every thoughtful and patriotic citizen, for it not only implies a loss of credit, but it threatens far-reaching discredit. Under such circumstances, the report of the minister entrusted with the administration of the nation's finances, will be read with absorbing interest.

In his general discussion of the situation the minister calls attention to the many unfavorable features which have contributed to the present crisis—the incomplete political organization under the new regime, deficient production, political agitation, the evils of a depreciated currency, defective taxation, the non-investment of capital in national enterprises, the remittance abroad of the earnings of capital and laborers located in the country, and various other questions already too well-known to the public to require discussion. Many of these features are results rather than causes of the financial crisis which has brought the national treasury to the verge of bankruptcy, but this is a matter for consideration at some other time. It may serve as an explanation to enumerate all these disturbing factors in a generally bad situation, but it would perhaps have been more to the point had the minister fixed the responsibility for each one of them, and had he been frank enough to condemn the economic fallacies and abuses which have wasted the nation's wealth and dispersed its income.

What the public wants to know, however, is not so much the events and influences which have brought these troubles upon us, but what the government is doing and proposes to do to save the nation's honor and credit. The minister explains that although the budget for 1897 announced a surplus of 30,000,000\$, the accounts for the year showed at the very outset a deficit of 120,000,000\$ to 130,000,000\$, to meet which the government has had to resort to credit operations. These were an internal loan of 60,000,000\$, (Nov. 29, 1897) and a foreign loan of £ 2,000,000 in London by means of an issue of treasury bills.

In the current year the import duties have very greatly diminished, but the loss has been partly covered by increased returns from internal and consumption taxes. The great decrease in values of exports, however, has unfavorably affected exchange, and for this reason the situation has steadily grown worse.

The minister estimates that, although exports at present exceed imports by £ 5,184,564 a year, the remittances abroad by private parties and by the government, for which exchange must be taken, changes this into a balance of payments against the country of £ 4,460,050. This unfavorable balance, he correctly affirms, can not be longer endured. To correct the evil, he concludes that the government must not be compelled to enter the exchange market, to avoid which it must be provided with the gold which it needs, and this can only be obtained by the lease or sale of national properties or by a loan. To effect the latter, the government should convert the gold-interest on the internal loan into currency-interest, to suppress commissions and purchases of material in Europe, to revise the contracts for guarantees, and to reduce expenditure on diplomatic representation. Supplemental to these the government should be provided with recourses for the with-

drawal of a part of the circulating medium.

To improve the situation still further and to provide the government with the recourses it needs, he recommends systemati economies and increased revenue. Besides these, a part of the duties on imports should be collected in gold. The argument on this point, however, is a little obscure, as the minister seems to believe that the speculation in exchange springs from the circumstance that the importer pays in gold and sells for paper, and then he asks, somewhat incoherently, why the importer who pays cost and transportation in gold, should not also pay the duties in the same money. To this the importer might reply: if I pay cost, transportation and duties in gold, why should I not sell for gold?

The argument in favor of paying import duties in gold we leave for discussion when the proposal is taken up by congress.

In accordance with an established custom the minister gives a summary of the receipts and expenditures for the last two or three years, which, though generally incomplete, affords useful comparisons. Without reproducing the items, the returns of the last three years show the following results:

Table with financial data for 1895. Columns include Ordinary receipts, Expenditures, Deficit, Extraordinary recourses, Balance of deposits, Internal loan, Foreign loan, Issue of silver, Do nickel, Balance from preceding year, Total, Deductions, Deficit as above, Redemption of currency, Proceeds of loan, Do Banco do Maranhão, Loan to municipality, Balance carried over.

The returns for the years 1896 and 1897 are still incomplete, a few revenue offices and custom houses having failed to send in reports. So far as received the returns show the following results:

Table with financial data for 1896. Columns include Ordinary receipts, Extraordinary, Expenditures, Deficit, Including Deposits, Total deficit.

Table with financial data for Extraordinary recourses: Internal loan, Issue of nickel, Surplus from 1895.

Balance carried over. (In this year the item "Deposits," contrary to the rule, showed a considerable deficit, the withdrawals exceeding the receipts by over fifteen thousand contos.)

Table with financial data for 1897. Columns include Ordinary receipts, Extraordinary, Expenditures, Deficit, Including Deposits, Total deficit.

Extraordinary recourses :

From Banco da Republica	75,000,000\$000
Idem on a/c aid to agriculture	8,000,000\$000
Issue paper money	75,000,000\$000
Issue Treasury bills	41,250,000\$000
Issue nickel	371,900\$000
Internal loan, 1895	2,044\$444 199,623,944\$444

Expenditures an account of the foregoing :

Redemption paper money, 1st of 1885	75,000,000\$000
Interest on bonds	583,333\$000
To sundry banks	175,598,710\$641
Oeste de Minas RR	8,389,898\$555
Loan to Municipality	3,700,000\$000
Loan to Sergipe	77,098\$351
Loan to Paraná	1,930,000\$000
Loan to Santa Catharina	1,930,000\$000
Loan to Com. Association	525,000\$000 267,734,040\$547

Deficit in this account	68,110,096\$103
Deficit on Ordinary a/c, as above	44,447,297\$734

Total deficit for 1897	112,557,393\$837
Balance of Extraordinary recourses from 1896	234,325,714\$018

Surplus of this a/c carried over	121,768,320\$181
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As the Treasury gives no cash balances, it is impossible to check the accuracy of the foregoing accounts. The minister states that these balances are still « subject to liquidation, » and it is also certain that they are subject to verification. It is certain that the Treasury possesses no such thing as a cash surplus of 121,768,320\$181 brought forward from the proceeds of the 1895 loans. They are simply book credits, and might now be appropriately termed imaginary recourses.

The returns also do not include the balances at the disposition of the London treasury agency, which at times are very considerable.

During the past year the executive opened supplementary, extraordinary and special credits to an aggregate of 59,957,644\$333. These were designed to meet deficiencies in appropriations, and special expenditures purposely left out of the annual budget. They also include unforeseen emergencies, such as « public relief, » etc., for which congress is accustomed to authorize the executive to open extraordinary credits.

— The New York *Merchants' Review* of June 24th contains the following editorial note, which can not fail to interest the cocoa producers of this country:—« Cocoa and chocolate are taking great strides into popular favor in Great Britain. There was an increase in the consumption of raw cocoa amounting to 3,250,000 pounds in 1897, and the gain is said to be still in progress. A British authority says that this increase has been at the expense of tea, which would be truer of the United States than Great Britain. »

— At the last general meeting of the St. John del Rey Mining Co., in London, the Chairman made a very favorable report in regard to output, but as the water power is becoming uncertain the directors have resolved to go in for the generation of electrical power, and the chairman announced that an issue of 44,000 shares would be offered to existing shareholders at par, in the proportion of one new share to ten old, when the shares shall stand at a market price of 2½s. or 25s. Meanwhile the company is in a comfortable position, as during the past three months it has realised a profit of £ 30,000, with which, the chairman frankly stated, he did not intend to part. The shareholders must therefore content themselves *pro tem*, with the small dividend distributed (1s. for the year to February 28 last). Some important observations were made as to the life of the mine, it being stated that there is in sight some 600,000 tons, or enough to last six years at the present rate of consumption, and that the work undertaken in opening further levels was expected to disclose a further fifteen years of life, if, as expected, the lode continues to go down as it has gone so far from the surface.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, AUGUST 2nd, 1898.

THE refusal of the senate, by a bare majority, to concede licence for the prosecution of Senator João Cordeiro for complicity in the attempt on the life of President Prudente de Moraes, is a fatal mistake. It makes the upper chamber of congress an accomplice in the guilt of the accused, it stains the honor and reputation of the highest legislative body in the land, and it casts an unjust reflection upon the courts. And still further, it establishes a precedent which can not fail to bring trouble upon the country in the future. We say nothing of the guilt or innocence of the accused, but as he has been formally charged with participation in an infamous and treasonable attempt upon the life of the executive, common justice demands that he shall respond for his acts before the tribunals. In justice and honor, he can not do otherwise, nor can any immunity be conceded for his protection which will not offend every sense of right and equity. If he is innocent, his own honor demands the opportunity to establish that fact. To elude a trial, either by flight, by subterfuge, or by shielding himself behind a mistaken ruling of the senate, is a virtual confession of guilt, and will be so considered by the world. It is asserted that the police obtained by violence the confessions which implicated him in the conspiracy, but this does not warrant the protection extended to him. Congress is not a judicial body and can not decide upon such a charge. Let him prove this assertion before the courts, and there can be no doubt whatever of the result. We do not for a moment believe that there is a court of justice in this city which would declare him guilty on evidence obtained in such a manner. But the charge of violence rests upon the assertion of a doubly perjured man, for whose word no one can give the slightest respect. Nothing but a searching judicial investigation can establish the truth, and it is congress itself which is placing an impassable obstacle in its way. There is no avoiding the conclusion that by this congress is committing a dishonorable and criminal act. Practically it is assuming responsibility for a criminal attempt upon the executive. Were the President to refuse further correspondence with such a body, who could blame him? A foul conspiracy was formed against his life, and an attempt was actually made to assassinate him. A police inquiry showed that the president of the senate and one of its members, together with several prominent deputies, were concerned in the plot, and yet that body not

only continues to repose its confidence in these men but actually refuses to permit their prosecution! Not even the excuse given by Senator Ruy Barbosa (the incompetence of the judicial officer who made application for permission to prosecute) will justify such a defeat of justice. With such opposition, the President might justly assume that there is no protection for him henceforth under the constitution and laws of the country, and that no recourse remains to him but to resign an office which commands neither respect nor loyal support.

Since writing the foregoing the chamber has also decided, by a small majority, not to grant permission for the trial of the accused members of that house. This was a foregone conclusion, after the decision of the senate. Henceforth the Brazilian congress will figure in the annals of history as a legislative body so lost to shame and to a proper appreciation of its position, as to cover men accused of crime with the mantle of its immunities and to refuse permission for their trial by the courts of justice. And it will also figure as a law-making body which not only had no respect for law, but even refused to permit the law to be enforced against its members.

THE action of congress in refusing to grant permission for the trial of certain members on a criminal accusation, can not fail to lead to serious trouble in the future. It is not the first case, nor will it be the last, and the dangerous principle may now be considered established that the members of the law-making branch of the government are exempt and free from all legal responsibility for the crimes they may commit. Such an immunity will inevitably lead to grave abuses and a violent reaction at no distant day. We can not conceive of a people so spiritless and debased as to submit to such an abuse of privilege. In the early struggles for popular representation, immunities against arrest for political offences or for trifling misdemeanors were necessary in order to protect the legislator against the crown. But they were never designed to shield him from the penalties of revolting crime. In a republic, however, such immunities are wholly out of place. The law is there supreme, and every citizen, from the lowest to the highest, is amenable to its provisions. In a monarchy the king can do no wrong, while in a republic the law can make no distinctions. Both of these principles are fundamental. Once admit an exception and you destroy the principle. The republic which creates a privileged class within its bounds, ceases to be a true republic, for thenceforward its citizens are no longer equal in rights and privileges, and the law is no longer supreme. And the resultant political organization will be infinitely worse than the monarchy, for it weakens the conservative principle of authority and indefinitely extends the privilege of irresponsibility. Privileges and immunities have been the curse and ruin of all the republics of Latin America, and will continue so until the end. No matter how carefully the constitution and laws of a republic may have been framed, the existence of such privileges and immunities will inevitably bring about abuses and political disorder. It is inconceivable that so eminent a political student as Ruy Barbosa should have overlooked their fatal influence, and should himself have contributed to their creation and protection, and it can only be explained, perhaps, on his acceptance of transitory factors in political development as fundamental principles. It may now be too late to correct the error, but we should at least like to see it discussed.

THE trial of the persons accused of the murder of Col. Gentil de Castro on March 8th, 1897, terminated on Saturday last, and, as was generally anticipated, they were all acquitted. There was positive evidence as to the guilt of some of the accused, and strong circumstantial evidence of the guilt of others. The victim was a prominent monarchist, however, and some of the accused were known as active politicians of the extreme republican type. The result unhappily proves that justice is no longer to be reckoned with in Brazil, especi-

ally in criminal proceedings against persons enjoying political influence. This trial, taken in connection with the refusal of congress to permit certain members to be tried for a similar crime, will tend to completely destroy all further hopes in the immediate future of Brazil.

WHEN the vote was taken in the senate last Friday on the resolution concerning permission to prosecute Senator João Cordeiro for complicity in the attempt on the President's life, Senator Ruy Barbosa voted against the concession only because he did not consider the authority competent which made the application, in conformity with the doctrine which he advanced in 1893 against an application for permission to try Senator Wandenkolk. In order to maintain some technical formality and to preserve consistency the senator was willing to defeat the ends of justice, to betray the chief magistrate of the country and to place the senate in the position of protecting one of its members against prosecution for an attempt to assassinate the President. Justice would be better served, in our opinion, by punishing the guilty first, and by settling formalities on some other occasion.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

JULY 25.—The question of granting permission for the trial of the congressmen accused of plotting against the life of President Prudente de Moraes was warmly discussed in both houses. In the senate there was a motion to reconvene the committee on the legislation in order that this committee might report on the competence of the prosecuting attorney to apply for permission for the trial. This motion was opposed by the friends of Senator João Cordeiro and was rejected by a vote of 28 to 26.

JULY 26.—In both houses the question of granting permission for the trial of the accused congressmen was again discussed. Senator Severino Vieira, after speaking on the subject, asked for leave to continue his speech on the following day. The friends of the accused senator objected to this, which was accordingly refused by a vote of 24 to 20.

JULY 27.—The question of permitting the trial of the accused congressmen continued to be discussed in both houses. Senator Virgílio Damasio spoke in the senate and Deputy Martins in the chamber of deputies. The latter appealed to the chamber to send the report on the saving the honor of President Prudente de Moraes, who belongs to the family of republicans to which Deputy Glycerio also belongs. The President's honor, he said, can be saved only by refusing to grant permission for the trial of the accused deputies.

JULY 28.—The two houses continued to discuss the question of granting permission for the trial of the accused senators and deputies. Senator Gonçalves Ferreira and Deputy Adolpho Gordo, each in his respective chamber, gave an account of the warning sent by Feunty Glycerio to President Prudente de Moraes of the plot against the latter's life. This warning was conveyed to Deputy Glycerio to the senator by a merchant who refused to mention his informant's name or to permit his own name to be mentioned. Senator Gonçalves Ferreira transmitted the warning to Senator Moraes Barros and Deputy Adolpho Gordo in order that it might be communicated to President Prudente de Moraes, who at that time received moreover many anonymous letters demanding his resignation and threatening him with death in case of refusal. The senate by a vote of 30 to 27 refused to grant permission for the trial of Senator João Cordeiro.

JULY 29.—*Chamber of Deputies.*—The chamber continued to discuss the question of granting permission for the trial of the accused deputies.

JULY 30.—*Chamber of Deputies.*—By a vote of 32 to 18 the chamber refused to grant permission for the trial of the deputy accused of having plotted against the life of President Prudente de Moraes.

COFFEE NOTES

— A phenomenal blossoming appeared on the coffee trees throughout a great part of the State of São Paulo during the last half of July. What the result will be, no one seems to know. The blossoms are due in September, but they appear some five or six weeks earlier. It is predicted by many that the blossoms will not adhere, and that they betray weakness in the trees.

— A project has been presented to the state legislature of São Paulo, authorizing the state executive to acquire a pavilion at the Paris exposition of 1900, where the agricultural products of São Paulo, principally coffee, can be favorably exhibited. The purpose is to make a propaganda in favor of coffee, and for this purpose coffee will be placed on exhibition in every conceivable way, and cups of the beverage will be distributed to the public. All machinery for preparing coffee for the market, together with machinery and apparatus for roasting, grinding and preparing the beverage, will also be exhibited. It is a practical idea, but why should not the planters bear the expense, instead of the state treasury? Why should a Pindamonhangaba shoemaker pay for a propaganda calculated to benefit the coffee planters alone?

The Diario Popular of São Paulo says that the appearance of the coffee orchards in the municipality of Jaboticabal and throughout a great part of western São Paulo, is most disheartening. The frosts early in July did great harm to the trees, which are now bare of foliage owing to the drought which followed the frosts.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

The S. Paulo Railway Book Club gave a smoking concert on the evening of the 30th ult.

There were 807 births, 107 marriages and 453 deaths in the city of São Paulo during the month of May.

It is announced by cable that Lient Filoto Pires, the junketing governor of Amazonas, left Lisbon yesterday for Manaus. He will arrive too late, however, for Gov. Eduardo Ribeiro is already in his easy chair.

We see by São Paulo exchange that 150 thieves were under arrest in that city a few days ago, which may be considered but a fraction of the number exercising this lucrative profession in that state. Some adequate punishment should be administered to these offenders.

The town of Campinas has at present 4,050 buildings and a population estimated at between 25,000 and 30,000. The streets, whose number is 51, are lighted by 1,060 gas lamps. The number of business houses is about 1,500. There are three daily journals, one of which has been published for 23 years.

A controversy has arisen in São Paulo over the official examination of foreign physicians, some Italian practitioners asking for exemption. A telegram of yesterday gives a report that the state government has conceded a period of six months for these foreign physicians to comply with the law.

On the 31st ult. the São Paulo police discovered in an engraver's shop the plates for counterfeiting various labels and registered trade marks. Afterwards a quantity of falsified Cognac Jules Robin, some vermouth and a quantity of counterfeit labels were apprehended in the establishment of Ferreira Meyer & Co.

A São Paulo state deputy proposes to have a law enacted forbidding sanitary inspectors to exercise their profession while on official duty, and one of our exchanges calls it "a good idea." It is a fatal idea, in our opinion, for no good medical practitioner will then be able to accept the office. A physician should never be prohibited from exercising his profession under such circumstances.

A controversy has arisen between Dr. Aarão Reis, the original engineer of the new capital of Minas Geraes, and Dr. E. Biechho, the present engineer. Both are fond of controversy, and we may therefore expect some interesting developments before they have finished. The quarrel apparently originated over that three-thousand-contos fence for the public park—no one now knowing anything about it. It is interesting to note that Aarão says—with all due modesty, of course—that the governor of the state has said, in a private conversation, that he is now convinced that Aarão would have accomplished with 18,000,000 what his successor has done for 25,000,000. Go right on gentlemen; there is nothing like a quarrel for eliciting the truth!

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

S. PAULO ATHLETIC CLUB V. S. PAULO RAILWAY

These clubs met for a friendly game played at Chacara Dullely on July 24th. Winning the toss the Club elected to play with the sun behind them. At 4.30 p.m. Ffordie kicked off for the Railway, who played three short. The first scrimmage took place in the Railway quarters, but owing to the weight and dash of their forwards the ball soon travelled to the other end and from a forward pass by Kirkman, Blacklock got away, passing to Miller and for some time the Railway lines were in danger until Wyatt relieved by a long kick. Knight and Webster following well up, caused Miller to touch down. Kirkman kicked out and Club forwards getting well together rushed the ball down and from a scrimmage in the Railway 25, Blacklock, the latter ran round and grounded the ball behind the Railway's posts, Miller taking the kick but without result.

At half time the score stood: São Paulo Athletic club, 1 try to nil.

On resuming, the Railway made a strong attack on the Club's defence, Mawson putting in some good useful runs, and Webster playing the fine game at centre threequarter, but the defence of the Club backs was too good and the ball was gradually worked back forcing Knight to touch down for the Railway. After the kick out Webster came away with a fine run, but the ball was ruled back. Then from an offside penalty on the Club's part, Wyatt put in a free kick from his own 25, the ball just missing goal and Miller touched down.

Following the kick-out well up, the Club forwards took the ball into the Railway quarters, passing to Blacklock who grounded the ball behind the Railway's goal, Kirkman making a good shot for goal but without effect.

This reverse put the Railway on their mettle and with combined rushes and good back play they carried the ball over the Club's line. Then the Club got away again and for some five minutes before time, Miller coming away with a smart run, passed to Crowther Smith who scored the third try for the Club, Wilson kicking a poster.

A most enjoyable match both to players and spectators ended leaving the Club victorious by three tries to nil.

The Railway are to be congratulated on making such a plucky fight, especially as they played it through short their forwards, although their extra weight made up in a great measure for this. The return game will be looked forward to with a great deal of interest.

The teams were:

S. P. A. C.

- Back, F. Sparkes;
S. Crowther Smith, F. Blacklock, C. Miller, J. J. Wilson;
H. Kirkman, M. King;
Forwards, H. R. Pennington, P. Cumber, J. Bieruch, S. Weigall, E. Hume, W. Jeffrey, T. Hapall.

- Back, E. Wyatt;
E. A. Duffield, J. Shaw, E. G. Knight, J. S. Webster;
L. M. H. W. J. Mawson;
Forwards, W. J. Ingoldby, P. C. Ffordie, W. F. Ware, J. Finlayson, R. V. King.
Touch Judges, Messrs. Stewart and Rendall. Referee, E. Bartlett.

RAILROAD NOTES

—Since August 1 the night express leaves São Paulo for Rio de Janeiro at 5.45 p.m. Return tickets are now sold at 25 per cent discount.

—The schooner SARAGU sailed June 7th from Baltimore for Paranaguá, Brazil. Her cargo consists of four locomotives and tenders, together with other railroad equipment, all valued at about \$50,000.

—A derailment occurred on the Nova Friburgo branch of the Leopoldina lines, near Cachoeira, on the 31st ult., the locomotive jumping the rails and sustaining much damage. A side track was at once laid and traffic was resumed after a short suspension.

—The Paulista company has refused to restore to the Santos custom-house the sum of 16,418\$000, which the latter affirms was withdrawn in duplicate by the company's dispatch clerk. The company denies having given any authorization for withdrawing this money.

—Reports are again current in São Paulo of negotiations for the sale of the tramway lines belonging to the Viação Paulista company. Two separate negotiations are now reported, one for the sale of the Santos lines, and one for the sale of the São Paulo system—both to German capitalists.

—According to a recent decision of the United States district court at Milwaukee the municipal government of that city has no legal right to fix the fares of a tramway company at a rate which prevents the earning of a just compensation. The court holds that a railroad is a person within the meaning of the constitution, which declares that no state shall deprive any person of property without due process of law. To reduce fares to a point where profit is impossible, is to deprive the said company of its property. This decision, if extended to all the railroads in the United States, will be of far-reaching importance, as it will stop the states and municipalities from further meddling with tariffs.

SHIPPING NOTES

—The passengers who landed at Rio on the 30th inst. from the Hamburg Sudamericanische steamer Piraguassu were Mr. Henrique Salignants from Hamburg, and Messrs. Paul Sellwisch and Arnoldo de Albuquerque from Bahia.

—We were informed yesterday that the case of the crew of the steamer Greylands had come almost to a stand-still, owing to the judge who took the case in hand, at the request of the British legation, being indisposed and too unwell to attend to any business matters at present. It is unfortunate that he should be incapacitated just when his services are urgently needed in a really serious case. At the present time, the seven men are still in prison and have been so since May the 28th ult., owing to the indisposition of a judge. Does the city of B. A. only boast of one judge who is capable of trying a case. Surely, he ought to have a deputy fit to take his place. With regard to the man who was given out as having been murdered, and for whose death the seven British seamen are still in prison, we beg to inform the judge that he was knocking about town yesterday enquiring of several captains whether a freeman was not wanted by them. Why not arrest him and place him in duress vile!—Times, Buenos Aires.

—The Supreme Court of the United States has affirmed the sentence of death on John Anderson, cook of the Boston schooner Olive Pecker, for the murder of the captain and mate of this coast last year. Anderson's crime was a remarkable one. The three-masted schooner Olive Pecker, Capt. J. W. Whitman, sailed from Boston on June 20 last year for Buenos Aires with a cargo of lumber. On the morning of 6th August, when the vessel was off this coast, Anderson shot the captain in his cabin and the mate on deck and took command of the vessel. The bodies of the murdered men were thrown overboard, the vessel set on fire and burned, and the crew reached the shore of Brazil, where they were arrested and sent to the United States, Anderson for trial and the others as witnesses. The trial began on December 18, before Judges Goff and Hughes of the United States Court, and on December 22nd the jury found Anderson guilty of the murder of the mate. He was sentenced to be hanged on March 18th. An appeal to the Supreme Court followed with the result stated.

LOCAL NOTES

—Several of the supposed murderers of Col. Gentile de Castro wore at their trial floriantista medals.

—The exchange of ratifications in regard to the arbitration treaty between Brazil and France, will take place during the present week.

—What kind of a republic is this whose safety is said to depend on the impunity of congressmen accused of having plotted to murder its President?

—On Saturday the falling of one of the walls of building No. 57 Rua da Lapa wounded four workmen who were engaged in the construction of building No. 55.

—What will be said of a congress that without even a protest permits its members to be arbitrarily incarcerated without trial and yet refuses to permit their trial before the courts of justice for crimes of which they are accused?

—We are asked to announce the fact that a cricket match between the London and Brazilian Bank and the British Bank is arranged for Sunday next, the 7th inst. at Icaraly. Play will commence at 11 o'clock, and a good game is expected.

—Now that their companions are saved from prosecution, several deputies are returning home, leaving the regular business of the session to enact itself. When will congress see the wisdom of paying no salaries to deputies not in actual attendance?

—On Sunday building No. 86, Rua Sete de Setembro was destroyed by fire and adjoining buildings were considerably damaged. On this occasion, as at nearly all the recent fires in this city, the work of extinguishing the flames was very much hindered by scarcity of water.

—Smalwytt says that congress might very well be called the "sante-camara da Club da Morte." But then, why bother about it? The members of that august body seem to be quite unconscious of what they have done and quite indifferent as to what the world thinks of them!

—What a difference between the political prisoners incarcerated by Marechal Floriano Peixoto and the floriantistas accused of plotting the murder of President Prudente de Moraes! The former demanded trial before the courts of justice and the latter are resorting to all sorts of subterfuges in order to evade it.

—Smith suggests that congress shall be converted into a mutual life and accident insurance company. "We shall next hear," says Smith's brother, "of Smith suggesting the invention of gunpowder." As we never interfere in family quarrels, Smith and his brother will please permit us to request them to settle this matter without our assistance.

—The Polytechnic students have published a manifesto reiterating their intention of not attending school. Why not close up the school, then, and let the young men go elsewhere for instruction?

—We regret very much that owing to the late hour at which we received the score of the cricket match between the Club Brazileiro de Cricket and the United Banks on Sunday last at the Paysandu grounds, we are unable to give a report of it this week. The game was, however, such an exceptionally good one that we will revert to the matter next week at length.

—It was only natural, we presume, that the senate which voted for the impunity of the authors of all the heinous crimes committed under the cover of martial law during the administration of Marshal Floriano Peixoto, should also refuse permission for the trial of Senator João Cordeiro, accused of plotting against the life of President Prudente de Moraes.

—If under the present system of government in Brazil, in conformity with what seems to be the doctrine of Deputy Martins Junior, republicans as well as congressmen are entitled to immunity, would it not be well to publish a list of the privileged persons and cause them to be labeled so that common mortals may avoid them and thus prevent the possibility of being brought into conflict with them?

—When the accused congressmen were arbitrarily arrested under the cover of martial law the sympathy felt for them, notwithstanding their sinister antecedents, was natural and proper. But now that constitutional law has, fortunately, come more firmly its sway, they cease to be entitled to sympathy and are rendered objects of animadversion and contempt by their efforts to evade trial for the crimes of which they are accused.

—It seems to us that no part of the shame resulting from the impunity of congressmen accused of a murderous plot, belongs to President Prudente de Moraes, who has apparently made use of all lawful means in his power to save his country from this disgrace. In the opinion of many there is consequently no reason why he should resign his office and they do not believe that he has expressed any intention of doing so.

—There has been circulated a report of President Prudente de Moraes having displayed his intention of resigning if congress refused to grant permission for the trial of its members accused of having plotted to murder him. It is even asserted that Vice-President Manoel Victorino has actually organized his cabinet. Perhaps he can sell it to Campos Salles, if he doesn't ask too much for it. Not having been used, it ought to be as good as new.

—The C. C. is again at work. Last Thursday's Jornal do Commercio publishes the following ludicrous telegram from London:—"The Financial News continues to make violent attacks on Brazil. It is reported that Messrs. Rothschild have told Dr. Campos Salles not to attach any importance to the hostility of that journal." And now perhaps the imaginative C. C. will be so good as to evoke from his inner consciousness Campos Salles' laughable response to the singular request thus playfully attributed to Messrs. Rothschild.

—The trial of the ten prisoners accused of the murder of Col. Gentile de Castro commenced last Friday and ended on Saturday at 4.45 p.m., all of them being acquitted. This result means that at the end of a period of nearly 17 months the law is still impotent to discover and punish the authors of a dastardly crime perpetrated in open day, in a public place and in the presence of hundreds of witnesses. We leave our readers to decide whether this is or is not a symptom of a state of affairs that ought to excite the utmost apprehension in regard to the future of the country.

—The President has sent a special message to congress, recommending immediate measures for increasing and improving the water supply of this city. The idea is to increase the water rates (which are high enough already) and then cover any excess of expenditure by extraordinary credits. If the President will accept a suggestion or two, we should like to say that the service can be very greatly improved by simply employing practical and capable administrators and by using water metres. By the first a uniform distribution can be secured, and by the second "special favors" and a great part of the present waste can be prevented.

—For some months a certain estalagem in Larangeiras, formerly known as the "Collegio Americano," has been a perfect pesthouse. It was crowded with foreigners, many of whom work at a neighboring cotton factory, and the sanitary conditions of the place were indescribably bad. The result was that the place was decimated by yellow fever, and for a time there were one or two deaths a day there from this disease. Although the disinfecting carts were going there daily, the sanitary authorities took no steps to close the house until week before last, when the police were requested to clear it out. We note, however, that the police have done nothing, as the tenants are still there.

CRICKET AT SANTOS. SANTOS 1ST XI vs. SANTOS 2ND XI. This match was played at Santos on 24th July. Considerable interest was attached to this match as Dickson, captain of 2nd XI, had got together a fairly strong team. A fine day favored the game and the match was very keenly contested, resulting in a win for the 1st XI by 58 runs. The 2nd XI batted first and knocked up 63 runs, A. Lewis' 15 being top score. For the 1st XI Barber, Stock and Routh all batted well. In bowling Lewis with his 'slobs' played havoc with the batsmen, his 4 wickets only costing 8 runs. The fielding all round showed great improvement to what we have been accustomed to see in Santos in local matches. Below are the scores: SANTOS 2ND XI. F. H. Gepp, ct. and b. Barber..... 7 A. L. Tweedie, b. Barber..... 0 A. Lewis, b. Stock..... 15 A. T. Smith, ct. Burgos, b. Tomlinson..... 2 P. Lewis, b. Stock..... 15 P. Lewis, b. Stock..... 3 J. Thomson, ct. Burgos, b. Stock..... 1 C. Vieira, b. Stock..... 4 M. Harding, not out..... 7 E. Wucherer, l.b.w., b. Stock..... 0 A. Dickson, b. Stock..... 0 Extras..... 9 Total..... 63 SANTOS 1ST XI. J. A. Cross, ct. Gepp, b. Harding..... 5 A. M. Burgos, b. Kealman..... 2 H. E. Barber, b..... 21 G. Tomlinson, run out..... 15 C. L. Stock, ct. Smith, b. Kealman..... 39 J. de S. Routh, b. Lewis..... 24 R. C. Lloyd, ct. Dickson, b. Lewis..... 2 E. O. Broad, ct. Thomson, b..... 3 H. Wright, l.b.w., b. Lewis..... 3 B. Standen, ct. Lewis, b. Kealman..... 0 E. Greene, not out..... 0 Extras..... 7 Total..... 121

At the meeting held at the offices of Messrs. Quayle Davidson & Co. last Friday, three proposals were opened for repairing the British church. The treasurer reported that he had received sixty-five contos, which would easily be increased to seventy contos by the firms still awaiting advice from London.

THE HOSPITAL BENEFIT.

Every one in South America knows that the name of Frank Brown is a name to conjure with. In Brazil as well as in the River Plate he is known as the Prince of Clowns, and some one who knew how easily his heart goes out to children and charitable institutions in the Argentine Republic, conceived the happy idea of asking him to give a benefit performance for the most deserving institution we have in Rio, and that of common accord is the Strangers' Hospital, as far as our community is concerned.

The necessary negotiations with Mr. Frank Brown were of the simplest nature. He jumped at the idea as readily in Brazil as he has again and again jumped at ideas of doing good to similar institutions in the River Plate.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Statistical Annual for 1898; published by the Cincinnati Price Current. This is one of the most useful annuals published in the United States. It is compiled and edited by Mr. Charles B. Murray, who is a recognized authority on crop statistics, and is devoted to statistics of the provision and grain trade.

of a railway across the continent from Rio de Janeiro to some point on the Pacific. The subject is an interesting one, even though it may not be practical at the present moment. The subject demands two separate examinations, however, the technical and the economic, and when the author has demonstrated the feasibility of constructing such a line through an uninhabited region so extensive as the one in question, he will then have the still more difficult task before him of demonstrating the utility and traffic possibilities of such a road.

BUSINESS NOTES

In Rio Grande do Norte goat-skins that were selling at 4200 have fallen to 2800, and sheep skins that were selling at 2500 have fallen to 900 reis.

A telegram of the 30th ult. says that at Ceará business is almost suspended for lack of currency and that for the same reason many postal orders remain unpaid.

It is announced that an association is about to be formed in Petropolis for the maintenance of a volunteer fire company. The insurance companies are to be asked to contribute towards its support.

The minister of finance has appointed Sr. Jansen Muller, of the Paranaquá custom-house, to assist the inspector of the Santos custom-house in an investigation into the frauds detected there. We mentioned this investigation in our last issue.

A Santos news item states that the government of São Paulo will not undertake to execute the sanitary works of that city, but will assist the municipality to do it by a contribution of 500,000 a year, besides the predial tax, which will be given to the municipality for this special purpose.

The many friends of Mr. O. H. Wilmot will be pleased to hear of his promotion to the post of acting manager of the Pará branch of the British Bank of South America. Mr. Wilmot was formerly accountant at the Rio branch, and ranks well among the younger members of the British Bank's staff in Brazil. He is expected to leave for Pará to-day, accompanied by his wife, both of whom will be missed by a host of friends in this city. We wish Mr. Wilmot all success in his new post.

A business man relates the following incident. One day last week he received advice that a short-paid piece of correspondence awaited his orders that the post office. Later on he sent his clerk to pay the deficit and get the letter, but, to his surprise, the boy returned with a message that they had no stamps at the office and had requested him to call again later on. Surely, the postoffice does not appreciate the value of time. It might be an urgent letter, or it might not be convenient to send again until the next day.

A contributor to the jornal do Commercio says that the indemnisation of 2,000,000 to the grantees of the Mandos port works is a swindle, as no indemnisation has been incurred under the concession. The grantees have made no attempt to execute the contract and have therefore incurred no prejudices. The payment, says the said correspondent, is corrupt and is designed to enable certain men to make great fortunes quickly. It will be noted that this statement is made by a Brazilian and is published in the local columns of the jornal.

Our São Paulo representative advises us that a Santos customs confederate has recently classified "Scrub's Cloudy Household Ammonia," which is used for laundry and cleaning purposes, as an "embrocation" subject to a duty of \$500 per kilo. Ammonia pays a duty of 350 reis. Of course, no importer can pay such an absurd rate as \$500 on an article whose cheapness the world over contributes to its use. How any confederate could make such a mistake we can not imagine, but as it is but one among many instances of the tortuous workings of the official mind, we must submit to it with patience and resignation. The confederate who can classify cloudy ammonia as an "embrocation," is worthy of a set on Olympus beside the other who classified cashekin as "dynamite."

FINANCIAL NOTES

The Bahia state government has been authorized to borrow 400,000 for the construction of two hundred primary schoolhouses.

The time for exchanging the 100,000 notes of the 5th and 6th estampa has been extended to the 31st inst. This is probably due to the circumstance that at many distant points no adequate provisions had been made by the government for the redemption of these notes.

The minister of finance states that there were coined last year at the mint 2,875,000 hankels of 100 reis and 2,405,000 of 200 reis, whose aggregate weight was 64,825 kilos. This does not seem to agree with the frequent statements made to visitors at the mint that the said coinage consumes a ton of metal a day.

The new custom-house at Macaé yielded 113,351,552 during the first half of the current year.

According to a recent official report, the revenue of the state of Amazonas for the year ending 30th June last amounted to 21,426,204,574, including the surplus from the preceding year. The revenue from export duties alone amounted to 15,474,204,558, and the balance from the preceding year was 1,419,939,991. The expenditures effected up to 30th June amounted to 16,790,939,263, showing a surplus of 4,635,334,811.

The sharp fall that occurred in prices of Brazilian bonds at the close of last week has now been practically recovered. From 53 1/2 Brazilian bonds of 1889 fell to under 50. They have now recovered to 53 1/4 on the publication of correspondence between the Messrs. Rothschild and Dr. Campos Sales, and a rise in the exchange. In their letter Messrs. Rothschild pointed out the imperative necessity for retrenchment in all departments of the government, and the President elect has promised severe economies. We trust that Dr. Sales will be able to carry out his promise, and that Brazilian finance in the breathing time it has under the funding scheme, will be rescued from its present deplorable condition. -The Statist, June 25.

COMMERCIAL

Table with exchange rates for various currencies including the Brazilian milreis, U.S. coin, and sterling.

Table with bank rate of exchange, official, on London and present value of the Brazilian mil reis.

EXCHANGE.

July 25.-The British Bank opened with an official rate of 7 1/4 d. at which rate the other banks also drew through their posted rate was 7 1/4 d.

July 26.-The bank rate of the day oscillated between 7 1/2 and 7 3/4 d. on London, but the mean of 7 1/2 d. really ruled throughout the day with all the foreign banks.

Table with exchange rates for various locations including London, Paris, Hamburg, Italy, and New York.

July 27.-The opening rates of the banks showed a difference of opinion. The Brasilianische bank opened with a rate of 7 3/8 d. on London, the British bank with a rate of 7 7/8 d. rate, and the London & Brazilian and London & River Plate banks with a 7 1/2 d. rate.

July 28.-The British and Française banks opened with a rate of 7 3/8 d. on London, at which rate all within a couple of hours 7 1/4 d. was posted.

July 29.-The official rate on London was 7 1/4 d. at opening time, and this rate was maintained throughout the day by the British and Française banks.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 1st August, 1898. Exports.

Coffee.-The total sales for the previous week were only 26,000 bags, against entries of 36,200 bags and shipments of 51,477 bags. The business of the past week was but little better.

The shipments since last report have been: 25,077 bags for the United States, 8,683 for Europe, 14,830 for Cape of Good Hope, 2,197 for River Plate, etc.

The following ships sailed with coffee last week: United States: 25 New York Br str Cyprian Prince, 47,434

Europe: 23 Hamburg Ger str Porto Alegre, 3,707

Cape: 28 Port Elizabeth Dan str Water Fox, 4,603

Elsewhere: 26 River Plate Br str Nile, 1,074

The receipts for the past week were 56,027 bags, against 55,221 bags for the previous week and 29,281 bags for the week before.

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

Table with coffee prices for various locations including New York, Baltimore, and Europe.

The stock in all hands was estimated this morning at 138,540 bags, against 134,110 bags a week ago. The Santos stock is reported at 418,470 bags.

The coffee shipped in the month of July had the following destination:

Table with coffee shipment destinations including United States, Europe, and Hamburg.

42,295

Table with 2 columns: Country/Port and Amount. Includes Cape of Good Hope, River Plate, Valparaiso, Northern ports, Southern ports.

The exporters were as follow:

Table listing various exporters and their amounts, including Arbacke Brothers, W. F. McLaughlin & Co., Gustaf Trunks & Co., etc.

Daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro

Table showing coffee receipts and shipments from July 23 to July 30, including columns for Stock, Receipts, Shipments, and various coffee grades.

Flour.—5,750 bags were brought last week from the United States by the s.s. Galileo. The week has been an exceedingly dull one...

Codfish.—There have been no arrivals during the past week, and the stock in all hands is about 8,500 packages. The demand is slack and the sales have been small.

Wool.—No fresh consignments have come to hand. There has been little movement in the market during the week, and prices are not at all firm.

Pork.—The receipts during the past week have been small. The decrease in prices has, however, been continued although the stock in hand is diminishing.

Rice.—There have been no fresh arrivals. No great change is noticeable in quotations, but there is a downward tendency. Rangoon rice is now quoted at from 25,000 to 26,000 per mt.

White Pine.—No fresh arrivals are to hand. The market is still extremely dull, and 250 reis per foot is the ruling price.

Swedish Pine.—Nothing to report. Crossed.—Some prices are still very firm for the same figures as in the preceding week, namely \$5.00 to \$6.00 for logs, with retail at \$6.00 to \$7.00.

Spice Pine.—No additions to stock have been made. Prices are, however, unchanged from last week, and rule from \$6.00 to \$6.50.

Cement.—Receipts nil. There is no change to report. The market is quiet and prices are unchanged. Belgian cement is quoted at 17,500 to 17,800 per barrel, and English cement at 19,500 to 20,500 per barrel.

Indian Corn.—There have been no arrivals this week. The market is firm and prices are practically unchanged since the previous week. The price for the new crop rule from \$5.00 to \$5.50, and the old crop fetches from \$5.00 to \$5.50.

Iron.—The receipts have been nil. The market is still weak. River Plate iron is quoted at the former rates, namely \$20 to \$25, but the local produce has improved to from \$20 to \$25 per 100 kilos.

Hay.—No fresh arrivals. The dealers are weaker than they were last week, and were not able to obtain the 160 reis for which they held out. 150 reis per kilo has been the rate of the week.

Cattle.—The following consignments arrived here during the past week: From Norfolk, Va. ex Canada 3,487 tons; ex Hull 2,474 tons; ex Leith 1,628 tons; ex County Anglesa 1,628 tons; ex Buenos Aires 2,674 tons; ex Newcastle 2,674 tons; ex Cardiff 2,278 tons; ex Bahia 4,372 tons.

Run.—The week's supply was of average quantity, and the following prices now rule: Pernambuco and Macaé 235,000-240,000; Bahia and Aracaju 225,000-235,000; Campos 225,000-235,000; Angra and Paraty 225,000-235,000; Paratyba 225,000-235,000; Alcohol of 36 to 38 deg 40 deg 400,000-450,000.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

LONDON.—Dan lug Sukhan; 255 tons; Swatter; sundries to Walter, Block & Co.

NORFOLK.—Br sp Canada; 2137 tons; W. D. Munro; coal to Gas Company.

ZULU.—Br sp Thimber; 1625 tons; D. Timothy; coal to Gas Company.

HAMBURG.—Germ bk Moma; 748 tons; T. Diebker; sundries to Herm. Stoltz & Co.

LEITH.—Br lug County of Anglesa; 688 tons; T. Lupis; coal to order.

BALTIMORE.—Br steam bk Severn; 1425 tons; J. W. Reid; coal to order.

SWANSEA.—Br sp Province; 1695 tons; Henry Jones; coal to order.

RANGOON.—Br sp Sierra Coloma; 1307 tons; D. Bowles; rice to Norton Megaw & Co. Ltd.

DUMBER.—Br sp Scottish Isles; 126 tons; F. Stone; coal to Gas Company.

BARBADOS.—Br sp Louisa; 1412 tons; F. E. Dodge; ballast.

IGUATE.—Germ bk Altair; 102 tons; A. Filipe; ballast.

PORT ELIZABETH.—Dan bk Water Fox; 347 tons; Nesce; coffee.

CAPE TOWN.—Nor bk Solgran; 678 tons; J. Larsen; coffee.

PORT ELIZABETH.—Nor bk Helene; 778 tons; O. Kvetson; coffee.

NEW ORLEANS.—Nor bk Withem Anton; 650 tons; Pedersen; sundries.

NORFOLK.—Br sp King's County; 2891 tons; M. Salter; stone ballast.

FREIGHTS.

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

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

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

HAVER.—35 francs and 10% primage for 500 kilos.

BORDEAUX.—40 francs and 10% primage per 500 kilos.

NEW YORK.—20 cents, and 5% primage per bag of 50 kilos.

MONTEVIDEU, BUENOS AIRES.—\$500 per bag of coffee.

Vessels Afloat & Chartered for Rio

Table listing vessels, their destinations, and dates, including Arthur C. Wade, Arcina, Amey, Baltimore, Brilliant, Brodick Bay, Claudina, Galias, Das Pratas, D. Pedro II., Cordes, Good News, Irzi, Jersilla, Ins Robt., Kassala (str), Lw, Latmor, Marianna.

Table listing arrivals of foreign steamers, including ship names, origins, and arrival dates.

Departures of foreign steamers.

Table listing departures of foreign steamers, including ship names, destinations, and departure dates.

Foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, July 31st, 1898.

Table listing foreign sailing vessels in the port, including ship names, origins, and destinations.

British

Table listing British vessels, including ship names, origins, and destinations.

Danish

Table listing Danish vessels, including ship names, origins, and destinations.

German

Table listing German vessels, including ship names, origins, and destinations.

Italian

Table listing Italian vessels, including ship names, origins, and destinations.

Norwegian

Table listing Norwegian vessels, including ship names, origins, and destinations.

Portuguese

Table listing Portuguese vessels, including ship names, origins, and destinations.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

Sales of Stocks and Shares.

Table showing sales of stocks and shares, including Apolices, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

Banks.

Table showing bank sales, including Constructor, Credito Movel, Republica, Rural e Hypothecario (and S.), Loterias Nacionaes.

Miscellaneous.

Table showing miscellaneous sales, including Loterias Nacionaes.

Banks.

Table showing bank sales, including Constructor, Credito Movel, Republica, Rural e Hypothecario (and S.), Loterias Nacionaes.

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Table showing miscellaneous sales, including Loterias Nacionaes.

Banks.

Table showing bank sales, including Constructor, Credito Movel, Republica, Rural e Hypothecario (and S.), Loterias Nacionaes.

Miscellaneous.

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Banks.

Table showing bank sales, including Constructor, Credito Movel, Republica, Rural e Hypothecario (and S.), Loterias Nacionaes.

Miscellaneous.

Table showing miscellaneous sales, including Loterias Nacionaes.

Stocks and Bonds and Joint Stock Companies --- August 1st

Main financial table with columns: Emission, Circulation, Public Funds, Nominal Value, Last Quotation, Capital, Shares, Emitted, Par, Banks, Railways, Steamships, Cotton Mills, etc., Insurance, Miscellaneous. Includes various company names like Commercial do Rio de Janeiro, Leopoldina, Carioca, etc.

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Missing Friends.

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RIDGWAY, Frederick — Acrobat and general circus performer—supposed to have come to Rio in July, 1888. 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.

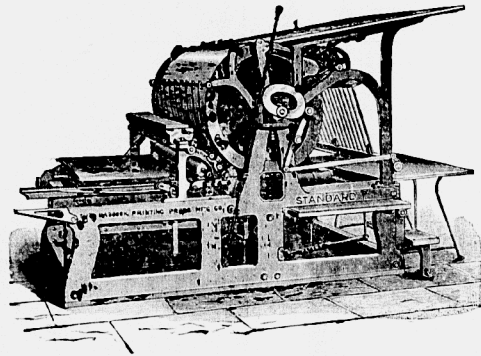
EVON, Patrick and James — who left County Wexford, Ireland, about 25 years ago and are believed to have engaged in cattle raising in Brazil.

Rio de Janeiro, 1st July, 1888.

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THE RIO NEWS.

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 been published as *The South American Mail* and *The*
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