

# THE RIO NEWS.

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NUMBER 32

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Agents in Rio de Janeiro:

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São Paulo:

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

Caohambú and Lambarô:

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Bello Horizonte:

Trains leave station of General Carneiro, on main line of Central railway at 2.30 p. m. and 11.40 a. m.—the latter a mixed train.

Petropolis:

Bureau leaves the Prainha at 4 p. m. daily, except Sundays and holidays to connect with railway at Maná. Passenger train leaves S. Francisco Xavier station (Central Railway) at 7 a. m. and 5.15 p. m. on all holidays passengers should take the suburban trains at the Central Railway station at 6.5 a. m. and 4.20 p. m. to connect with Petropolis train.

Returning from Petropolis the bureau train leaves the Prainha at 7 a. m. and 4.30 p. m. On Sundays and holidays the bureau leaves the Prainha at 7 a. m. and 4.30 p. m. On Mondays, excursion train leaves Maná at 5.15 p. m. (bureau leaves Rio at 2.30 p. m.), and returning leaves Petropolis at 6.45 a. m.

Nova Friburgo:

Bureau 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 Marabá. Returning trains leave Nova Friburgo at 2.30 p. m. daily, and at 6 a. m. on Mondays. Excursion train leaves Maná at 5.15 p. m. (bureau leaves Rio at 2.30 p. m.), and returning leaves Friburgo at 6.45 a. m.

Corcovado:

Regular trains, week days, leave 51, Rua Cosme Velho, Laranjeiras, at 8 a. m. and 2 a. m. and 5.30 p. m. returning leave the summit at 7.30 and 9.30 a. m. and 1.45 and 8 p. m. On Sundays and holidays, the hours are: ascending 6.30, 8.30 and 11 a. m., 1.30, 2.30, 5.15 and 8 p. m.; descending 8.30, 10.30, 11.45 a. m., 1.25, 2.35, 4.05, 6.7 and 9 p. m. Each train gives the excursionist half an hour on the summit.

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

Official Directory.

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

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

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 99, Rua 1.19 de Março. EUGENE SEEBER, Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 7, Rua Visconde de Ita hourly (opposite Custom House). WILLIAM G. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.

Church Directory.

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

IRVING CKA WSHAW, M.A., British Chaplain, 65 Rua de Albuquerque. IGREJA EVANGELICA LUTHERANA.—Rua Largo de S. Joaquin, No. 173—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays. Prayer meeting at 10 a. m.; Worship at 11 a. m. Biblical class at Sunday School. Scriptures, at 5 afternoon. Gospel preaching at 6.15 p. m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study and preaching at 7 p. m.

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor. METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Catete. English services at 12 a. m. Sundays. Prayer meeting service Thursday, 7.30 p. m. Portuguese services at 10 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sundays; 2 p. m. Wednesdays.—E. A. TILLY, Pastor. Sunday School 11 a. m. at Fabrica Catete, Sunday 11 a. m. and 4 p. m. Rev. FRANK WIEDREHEKER.

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

ALVARO E. DOS REIS, Pastor. Residence: Rua Petropolis, 32.

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

W. B. BAGBY, Pastor. Caixa 352. IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIACHELO.—No. 224, Rua D. Anna Nery, Estação 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 Freue ick Eisenlohr, German Physician, Office: 75, Rua General Camara. Consulting hours from 12 to 3 p. m.

Englishmen and Americans wishing to learn Portuguese should apply to PROF. L. MARCHANT, Rua do Ouvidor, No. 55.

Dr. Have burg, Physician and accoucheur. Residence: 82, Rua 19 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. 71.—On sale, the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages.

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent. BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.—21, Rua Gonçalves Dias. Open from noon to 6 p. m.—For terms, apply to Librarian.

RIO SHAMEN'S MISSION.—Rest and Reading Room, Rua Camerino (formerly Imperatriz), 3rd floor; from 9.30 to 10 o'clock p. m. Secretary's office hours: W. J. LUMBY, Missioner. Gifts of books, magazines, papers, etc., also of left-off clothing, will be gratefully received at the Mission, or at No. 27, Candelaria.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—No. 31, Rua da Quitanda, 2nd floor. Rooms open from 9.30 to 10 o'clock p. m. Secretary's office hours: from noon to 10 o'clock p. m. Nicolau A. Rodrigues, President; Thomas L. da Costa, General Secretary; K. A. W. Sloan, Hon. Treasurer.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The United States minister to Uruguay and Paraguay is now visiting the last named country.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 6th says that the impending revolutionary invasion of Uruguay will take place between the 15th and 20th inst. It is stated that the revolutionary government will be established at Salto.

—Eight years ago the political career of General Roca seemed to have come to an end; and now there are reasons for supposing that it is only about to begin in real earnest. Of the men who stood more or less on the same plane as himself eight years ago, he is the only one left with an increased political prestige. Alem and Del Valle are dead. Dr. Pellegrini is in Europe poor in health, we regret to say, but poorer still in the fame of statesmanship. General Mitre has won many moral victories and pulled many Roquista chevrons out of the fire, and he now fills with honour the presidency of the senate—a post which may be regarded as a crumb that General Roca has swept contemptuously from his political table. Dr. Bernardo Irigoyen is governor of the province—owing to the benign toleration of General Roca. Don B. Iturrarse is governor of Santa Fe, also by the grace of the General. And the quiet gentleman who sighs for the departed glory of other days in the retirement of his «estancia» at Arrecifes (Juares Celman) is only one of the many political scapegoats or victims that have been crushed beneath the cor of the Argentine juggernaut. Roca rules the roost. He has tasted and smoked them all. We are not of this. We are sorry for the sake of the poor, overrated men of straw who in the last eight years have been weighed in the balance and found wanting.—Southern Cross, Buenos Aires.

—Bloomy forebodings have been indulged in by some with regard to the health of the port, when the docks of Buenos Aires are completed and in full working order. It has been prophesied that owing to the absence of any current in the four rivers that remain stagnant in the docks, and decompose in the summer sun. Hence it is cheerfully anticipated that some fearful epidemic will one day break out in the city, to justify the critics of the Madero port. We cannot confess to sharing these fears to the full: we doubt very much the statement that the rise and fall of the tide does nothing to change the water. It is hardly credible that the same water simply shifts back and forwards, sometimes in and sometimes out of the dock. But this is no reason why the sanitary service in the port should be neglected. It is obviously inadmissible that the steamers in port should get rid of their refuse by simply throwing it overboard. To prevent this a sanitary service has been established; but this sanitary service wants some active reform. This statement is proved by the complaint which has been lodged, that two of the Grange boats were left entirely unattended, one of them for three days, and the other for eight. If the matter is not attended to, we may have an epidemic, starting aboard one of our steamers; but the fault will not be that of the steamer, nor yet that of the port, but of the sanitary service. If a fine is imposed on the Captain for infraction of the rule obliging him to have the refuse discharged by the sanitary service, and not into the dock, it is equally fitting that a fine should be imposed on the sanitary officials who neglect their duty.—Review, Buenos Aires.

AFTER SANTIAGO.

«FIGHTING BOB» EVANS REPORTS.

Captain Evans has given the following account of the destruction of Admiral Cervera's squadron:—«The «Iowa» was first headed so as to keep the «Maria Teresa» on her starboard bow. We hoped to ram one of the leading ships, but it soon became obviously impossible to do so on account of the superior speed of the Spaniards.

During the firing between the Iowa and the destroyers, one of the latter sent a shell within a few feet of my head. I said to Executive Officer Rogers, «That little chap has got a lot of cheek.» Rogers shouted back, «He shoots very well all the same.»

Fifty minutes after the first shot had been fired the «Viscaya» put her helm to port with a great burst of flame issuing from the after part of the vessel. She headed slowly for the rocks of Asseraderos, where she stranded.

As it was apparent that the «Iowa» could not possibly catch the «Colon» and that the «Oregon» and «Brooklyn» undoubtedly would, and as the fast «New York» was also on her trail, I decided that the calls of humanity should be answered, and a steamer given to the twelve or fifteen hundred Spanish officers and men who had struck their colors.

I therefore headed for the «Viscaya» which was now burning furiously fore and aft. When the «Iowa» had come in as far as the depth of the water permitted, I lowered all my boats and sent them at once to the assistance of the unfortunate Spaniards, who were drowning by dozens or roasting on the decks.

I soon discovered that the Cubans from the shore were firing on the men who were struggling in the water after having surrendered to us. This I immediately stopped. My boats crews worked manfully, and succeeded in saving many of the wounded on board. One man clambered up the side of the «Viscaya» and himself saved three Spaniards from being burnt to death. The smaller magazines of the «Viscaya» were exploding with magnificent

cloud effects while the boats came alongside, and willing hands were soon helping the lacerated Spanish officers and sailors on to the «Iowa's» quarterdeck.

All the Spaniards were absolutely naked. Some had their legs torn off by shells, while others were mutilated in every conceivable way. The bottoms of the boats held two or three inches of blood, and in many cases poor men were lying in their own blood. Five poor chaps died on the way to the «Iowa». They were buried with military honors from our ship.

I saw some examples of heroism, or more properly speaking of discipline and devotion to duty which could never be surpassed. One man of the «Viscaya» had his left arm almost shot off just below the shoulder. Fragments of it were still hanging by a small piece of skin, but he climbed unassisted over the side and saluted as if on a visit of ceremony. Immediately after him came a strong hearty sailor, whose left leg had been shot off above the knee. He was hoisted aboard the «Iowa» with tackle, but never a whimper came from him.

Gradually mangled bodies and naked though un wounded men were accumulated on board until it would have been difficult to recognise the «Iowa» as a United States battleship. There was blood all over her usually white quarter deck, and 272 naked men were being supplied with water and food by those who a few minutes before had been using a rapid fire battery on them.

Finally to the «Iowa» came a boat with Captain Eulate, of the «Viscaya», for whom a chair was lowered over the side, as he was evidently wounded. A captain's guard of marines was drawn up on the quarter deck ready to salute him. I stood waiting to welcome him. As the chair was placed on deck the marines presented arms. Captain Eulate slowly raised himself from the chair and saluted me with grave dignity. He unbuckled his sword-belt, and, holding the hilt of his sword before him, kissed it reverently, tears streaming from his eyes. He then surrendered the sword to me, but, of course, I declined to receive it. When the crew of the «Iowa» saw this they cheered like wild men. Just as I started to take Captain Eulate into my cabin, in order to allow the doctors to examine his wounds, the magazines of the «Viscaya» exploded with a tremendous noise and a huge burst of flame. Captain Eulate, extending his hands, said:—«Adios, «Viscaya»; there goes my beautiful ship, captain.» And so we passed into the cabin, where the doctors dressed his three wounds.

Meantime, thirty officers of the «Viscaya» had been picked up, besides 272 of the crew. Our ward-room and storage officers gave up their state-rooms, and furnished food, clothing, and tobacco to the naked officers of the «Viscaya», and the paymaster issued uniforms to the naked sailors. Each man was given all the corned beef, coffee, and hard tack he could eat. The war had assumed another aspect.

As I knew the crews of the first two ships wrecked had not been visited by any of our vessels, I next ran down to them. I found the «GloUCESTER» with Admiral Cervera and a number of his officers on board, and also a large number of wounded, some of whom were frightfully mangled. Many of the Spaniards had been killed on shore by the fire of the Cubans.

The «Harvard» came off, and I requested Captain Cotton to go in and take off the crews of the «Maria Teresa» and «Oquendo». By midnight the «Harvard» had 970 prisoners aboard. A great number of them were wounded. For courage and dash there is no parallel to this action of the Spanish admiral. He came as he knew to absolute destruction. There was one single hope, and that was that the «Colon» would steam faster than the «Brooklyn».

I took Admiral Cervera aboard the «Iowa» from the «GloUCESTER», which had rescued him from death, and received him with a full admiral's guard. The crew of the «Iowa» crowded aft over the turrets, half naked and black with powder, as Cervera stepped over the side. He was bareheaded, and over his undershirt he wore a thin suit of flannel borrowed from Lieut. Commander Wainwright. The crew cheered vociferously. Cervera is every inch an admiral.

The officers of the «Viscaya», when questioned, said they simply could not hold the crews to the guns on account of the rapid fire of the Americans. The decks were flooded with water from the fire hose, mingled with blood, in which floated fragments of bodies.

A twelve-inch shell from the «Iowa» exploded a torpedo on the «Viscaya's» bow, blowing twenty men overboard, and mangled into the fire which had at once started below.

The torpedo boat «Ericson» was sent by the flagship to help the «Iowa» to rescue the «Viscaya's» crew. A terrible sight met their gaze. The flames leaping out of the huge shot-holes of the «Viscaya's» sides licked the hissing decks where the wounded men were striking for help. Between the frequent explosions came the awful cries and groans of the men penned below.

During his stay on the «Iowa» Admiral Cervera endeared himself to all on board. The Spaniards say no torpedos boats ever came out of the harbor to attack Admiral Sampson's vessels, but they kept guard every night inside the harbor. In the engagement the «Indiana» was hit only twice, the «Oregon» thrice, and the «Iowa» nine times.

**Banks.**

**LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.**

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

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO  
10, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

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**BRASILIANISCHE BANK FUR DEUTSCHLAND.**

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

Capital. . . . . 10,000,000 Marks.

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

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos  
(Caixa 520.) (Caixa 155)

Draws on:

Germany..... Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Berlin and correspondents.  
Hamburg, Hamburg M. A. von Rothschild Solme, Frankfurt a M

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

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

Portugal..... Banco Lisboa & Açores and correspondents. and any other countries.

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

Petersen-Theil, Directors.

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

LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 21, Rua da Alfandega.

Authorized by Decree No. 59, of 17th October, 1891.

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

**BRANCHES:**

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

**DRAW'S ON:-**

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

Also on:

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

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

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

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

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

31 A, Rua 1º de Março

Branches at:

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

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

Draws on its Head Office in London:

The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited, LONDON.  
Messrs. Heine & Co., PARIS.

Messrs. J. Berenberg Gossler & Co., HAMBURG.

and correspondents in Germany.

Messrs. 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 Freres & Co., Paris. J. Henry Schroeder & Co. Kleinwort & Sons & Co. A. Kuffer & 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.

ITALY: Banca Commerciale Italiana, Genova Milan, Turin.

AND ANY OTHER COUNTRY

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

Henri Joly, Manager.

**Nectandra Amara Pills.**

These wonderful pills, so useful and beneficial in all affections of the stomach and intestines, are obtainable in all places where a post-office exists, the manufacturer will forward by registered mail and to any given address, if accompanied by money: 1 box for £300, 1/2 dozen boxes for £2500 and One dozen boxes for £20000.

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.

Commerz und Diskonto Bank in Hamburg.

Banco de Portugal, HAMBURG.

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.

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

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

**S. PAULO FACTS AND FANCIES.**

Fillydke had just come in from a month's trip to Minas, and we were by way of being very glad to see him. "What's the news in S. Paulo?" he asked. "News? Well, there is none, there never is," growled Creepcrawl.

"Oh yes, there is, through," I disputed. I make a point of disagreeing with him, and indeed with everybody else, when possible—which it usually is. The habit fosters discussion, and discussion enlarges the mind. Creepcrawl frowned, and lit his pipe at the candle.

"All right," he said, "you tell him the news, then." "Well, first of all," said I, "according to the Rio News of 26th July, the American nation intends to annex, as part of the spoils of war, the whole quality of generosity in the handling of fallen enemies! Any European nation attempting to set up a claim will be treated with cold disdain."

"Nonsense," said Creepcrawl, "they would never be so ungenerous." "Why should they not?" exclaimed I with some warmth. "Look at the facts as stated. Having conquered a Spanish army of, I believe, about 20,000 men, what did they do? Why, they first soothed their wounded pride, and made them forget that they were conquered."

"Same as they did the niggers in Georgia," interrupted Fillydke, beginning to sing: "scarcely could they be restrained from bursting into tears. While we were marching through Georgia, Fillydke," said I impetuously, "if you would talk less, and drink more, you would be a more useful member of society. How on earth am I to tell you the news if you do all the talking?"

"Right you are," said Fillydke. "But you won't persuade me to believe that the Americans, as a nation, love a nigger better than they do a Spaniard; or care any more about a Spaniard than—than—a photographic process cares about her chimney?"

"That only makes their conduct the more generous," I rejoined. "But that is not all. I have a copy of the Century magazine by which you will see that the New York fire brigade is braver and more efficient than any other fire brigade in the world." Moreover I have a copy of Mounsey's magazine which complains that the American government does not pay the American minister in London a sufficiently generous salary to enable him to live in a style befitting the representative of the greatest nation on earth! Take off your hats, gentlemen." I continued enthusiastically, "for the Flag is passing by."

"But what about the Spaniards?" asked Fillydke, when he had finished with his hat. "Ah, to be sure. Well they are chartering Spanish steamers, and sending the 20,000 Spanish soldiers they have just had the devil's own job to capture, back to Spain free of expense; the steamers are to be afterwards employed I notice in prying on American commerce; the soldiers, now experienced veterans, to fire once more on American mother's sons,—to stand behind earthworks and barbed wire, and blow American volunteers

\* The names of its most distinguished heroes are: Meagher, Dougherty, Iresnan, Ahearne, Dennis Kyer, Quinn, Sheridan, Vaughan, O'Connell and Murphy. See Century Magazine February 1898.

to shreds and tatters with round shot and shrapnel. If that be not generosity, what is it? I enquired triumphantly. "Great Britain is not an ungenerous foe, but she never did such a thing as that!"

"I should think not, indeed," grunted Creepcrawl. "Dewdrop," he continued, looking fixedly at me with his stupid sleepy eyes, "do suppose the American government is—"

"—off its chump?" suggested Fillydke. "—quite so generous as all that?" concluded Creepcrawl, sternly ignoring his interrupter. "One of two things is certain. Either the American government 'repatriated' those troops from policy—not generosity—or it is trifling with its responsibilities to the American nation,—which, I take it, is out of the question."

"Better change the subject I think." "I think so too," said Fillydke. "Tell me some São Paulo news."

"The B. C. A. has got his V. C.," said I. "Indeed? What for?" exclaimed Fillydke. "Gallantry in saving the life of the B. M. on a recent occasion at the Roastbeefery. It appears he dressed up a dummy to represent the B. M. at the fatal banquet. Like as life it was, they say; could do everything but speak. Meantime the real B. M. was skulking eastward; never stopped till he reached London, ran up the E. O. stairs three at a time, and tumbled breathless into the arms of the Marquess of Salisbury. 'Knight him, my liege, Knight him, he deserves it!' gapped the B. M. 'The punishment seems a severe one,' said his lordship, pensively; 'but who is the man, and what has he done to offend you?'"

The B. M. was once more speechless. "You are unwell," said the Marquess kindly, as he took his coronet down from its accustomed peg, and put it on his head. "Let me offer you a stimulant!"

"My lord, the carriage waits," said a pumperel diplomat, entering at the moment. The two diplomatists descended the stair. A moment later, "Where to, my lord?" asked the footman, as he slammed the door of the coach and six.

"The Duck and Crutches," murmured his lordship, as he groped for his jewelled cigar case; "fourpenny is excellent." And this was how the B. C. A. got his V. C.

Creepcrawl smoked hard. "Run thing about that Roastbeefery," he said at last; "nobody seems able to escape it. Sacrificed another gentle victim a week or two since—eh, Dewdrop? Distinguished railway director, Lucezia Borgia banquet—*menço*—goose and poultry generally, grapes à la Zéso, whose juice, whether sour or not, was much appreciated by the junior engineers."

"Any speeches?" asked Fillydke. "Rather! One man made four in Portuguese, and so long that, by the time he had finished, the company got hungry again, and beginning at the dessert, worked its way back to the caviare. Some one was going to remonstrate. 'Oh never mind him,' says the guest of the evening, 'it's only his permanent way!'"

Your remark," said Fillydke, who had been reading the New History of Sandford and Merton in the train, "reminds me of the old English story of 'Ye Ffioxe and Ye Ffiorde,' which, as you have not yet heard it, I shall now proceed to narrate. You must know, then, that a certain Fox, having travelled a long way, arrived faint and weary at the banks long, of a Ford which he had to pass on the way home. Knight was settling down in a wonderful manner, and all nature was snoozing.

"Can I get over you?" asked the Fox, addressing the Ford. "Not if I know it," replied the Ford. "You want to get over dry, I suppose?" "I do," said the Fox.

"Then beware, Fox, for the Sportsman is after you!" "Alas, sir Ford, you wish to make game of me, then? You may be deep, Ford, but I am deeper," quoth the Fox. "Fidels!" "Prompto!" "Adeste!"

"Adsum," said Fidels, who, like myself, is a man of ponderous attainments. "Quid est materia?" "Can't you see the traffic is stopped?" "Not at all," said Fidels. "Shall I get you a special?" "Where? How?" asked the Fox. "Ware? How?" repeated Fidels. "Ah, of course, I understand."

Off he rushed to the Chief Stables, and ordered a cab; then he flew to the architect's office, and called the Driver. The Fox entered the vehicle. "Driver," he shouted, "set up to your name! What the deuce are you fiddling at?" "There is no oil in the lamps, sir," said the Driver.

"Bother the lamps," cried the Fox; "turn on the electric light then! You don't take me for a Polish Virgin do you?" "Off they went at a furious pace. 'Ha ha ha!' chuckled the Fox as he settled himself back among the luxurious cushions of the *carro de praça*, the Sportsman will draw blank to-day, for what I cannot get over I can always get round!"

But this presumptuous elation was not justified by the event; for the Sportsman, appearing suddenly on the scene accompanied by a lot of jolly dogs, bugged him after all!

Moral. Never meet the Devil till he comes round the corner. "N E X T" called Creepcrawl in commanding tones.

NICODEMUS DEWDROP.

S. Paulo, 5th Aug. 1898.

CONGRESSIONAL IMPOTENCE.

A Congress since its opening in May has cost the nation a total of 1,856,250, which in these distressing times no one will call a trifle. But what has Congress done during this period, which represents three fourths of the ordinary session of the legislature? It has counted the votes of the presidential election and has refused the judicial power the licence asked to prosecute some of its members—and this more or less is all, unless it is desired to enumerate as legislative acts the scurrilous discourses, such as those of the senator who amuses himself by narrating to his colleagues his matrimonial confabulations with his servant and his female cook, or the dirty, indecent interruptions of the deputy who some days ago interrupted Sr. Mello Rego when he was opposing the excessive pay of the deputies. The public will judge if what Congress has accomplished is worth 1,856,000 beyond what is expended upon the Annas and the secretaries of the two houses. It is time for considering how to relieve the Union of this burden of a subsidy, above all with the abuse of prerogations. The states ought to pay their own representatives; and, if the Union has to pay the subsidy, this ought not to be considered a salary or means of living, extending it to all the prerogations caused by the idleness of the congressmen themselves.—Journal do Commercio, August 6th.

On the following day the Journal do Commercio triumphantly added:—Our *varia* of yesterday has already produced the beneficial effect we were seeking. Yesterday there was even a session in the chamber of deputies. (Saturday sessions are rare events.—Ed. News.) From May 4th up to yesterday August 6th there has been no session for lack of quorum on 34 days, not counting the period in which Congress was functioning for counting the votes of the presidential election, and the Sunday and legal holidays.

“The scurrilous (*mofoeiro*) senator who (poor man!) can not give more than he has, did not confabulate yesterday with his female cook, as before he had informed us to be his custom. He preferred to read our *varia* upon what Congress is costing us—upon what his excellency is costing us. As to the long-winded talk which he has spun out, we are under no obligations to give it the honor of a reference. The worst is that the taxpayers yesterday even paid him his salary of 755, and that to-day, Sunday, when the humble and honest workman gains nothing, we will have to pay the scurrilous (*mofoeiro*) senator another 755.00. This, and this only, is what irritates us.”

“Sr. Julio de Mello, 1st secretary of the chamber of deputies, undertook yesterday to take revenge on the Journal for the just observations which it made upon the labors of Congress, notifying our reporter to go and occupy a place from which he could hear nothing of what auggst, legislators said, who were speaking in lower tones. If this deputy from Pernambuco thinks that he can annoy us with this, he is mistaken. The Journal do Commercio has already outlived the anger of men of larger calibre than himself, and can live without relating what is passing in the chamber of deputies while the latter does not wish to give it the means of doing so conveniently. In fact we shall lose nothing by this.”

“Curious circumstance: the *Gazeta de Notícias*, *O Paiz*, and the *Jornal do Brazil*, without any combination among themselves and with us, also discussed yesterday the scandalous illness of Congress which is costing us over 21,000,000 a day. The *Paz* attributes the fault to the government senators and deputies; we do not inquire who has been to blame; we call attention to it and we shall continue to repeat it.”

BAHIA FINANCES

In 1896 the general revenue receipts of the state of Bahia aggregated 11,895,274,514, and the expenditures 11,823,614,762. In 1897 these were considerably increased, the receipts to 13,880,032,568, and the expenditure to 13,774,482,516. For the current year the receipts were estimated at 14,130,820,572, and the expenditures at 14,128,772,882. At the present time the foreign funded debt of the state amounts to 18,830,000 francs, and the internal funded debt to 3,881,100\$. The floating debt comprises £ 70,000 owing to the gas company, 540,218,750 owing to the orphans' fund, etc., 956,388,245 to the savings bank, and 20,000\$ to the national government, and 20,000\$ to the government senators and deputies. Among the uncollected revenues is to be noted the very considerable sum of 1,009,852,532 owing by gas consumers, which exposes one of the weak points in government ownership of such services.

WEST COAST ITEMS.

—The Chilean police are said to be exercising severe vigilance over the anarchists. —The United States government insists that Colombia shall pay to Italy the award given in the Cerutti case. —It appears that Peru has another revolutionary outbreak on hand, and that it is directed by a member of the Seminario family. —The Chilean journal *La Tarde* says that the boundary dispute can now have but one of two solutions—arbitration, or war. There ought to be no doubt as to which it shall be, as both nations have already agreed to submit the dispute to arbitration. War over so petty a quarrel would be a monstrous crime.

CENTRAL OF BRAZIL (State) RAILWAY

Tenders are invited for the supply of 120,000 tons of Coal during the year 1899.

By order of the Administration, I hereby notify that at 1 p. m. on the 31st October next tenders will be received for the supply of 1,200,000 tons of first-class coal for the construction of this railway during the coming year.

Every proposal must be accompanied by a certificate of deposit for the sum of Rs. 20,000, to be deposited in the Treasury of the Railway as guarantee of good faith of the tenderer, which deposit will revert to the coffers of the Railway in case of refusal to sign the contract if adjudicated.

Tenders should be properly closed and written in black ink, duly stamped, dated and signed, to be opened and examined in the presence of the parties interested.

The bases of the contract will be as follows:

I. The contractors undertake to furnish coal of first quality and in accordance with the stipulated conditions, newly extracted from Cardiff mines, of equal quality, riddled three times, containing more than four per cent of ash and containing not more than nine tenths per cent of sulphur. Its heating power must be not less than eight thousand one hundred and eighty calories, measured by Thompson's calorimeter, all of which will be verified by analysis and experiments to be realized by the Administration of the Railway, or by anyone it may nominate for that object.

II. The coal that, duly analyzed and experimented on, should not satisfy the conditions of the preceding clause will be rejected and immediately replaced by contractor with other of proper quality, in order that the Railway shall not run short of supplies, in which case it will be purchased in the market, at the difference in price being on account of the contractor, in addition to the fines they may have incurred.

III. The coal must be delivered in large lumps, not more than five per cent of small coal, no cubic inch in size, being admitted. The means of ensuring the execution of this clause will be determined by the Administration as it may consider most convenient.

IV. Should the quantity of small coal at each delivery be greater than that agreed on, the coal will be riddled, on account of the contractor, and the quantity of pieces less than thirty cubic inches in size shall be reduced to the proportion agreed on.

V. The coal may be delivered as may be agreed either inside the vessel, or alongside the pier or wharf of the Maritime station at Gomboso, and in quantities corresponding to the rate of ten thousand (10,000) tons per month, not exceeding on any particular day the amount of five hundred (500) tons, and with the discharge per working day cannot exceed 250 (two hundred and fifty) tons. In the first case, transport by barges from the ship to the pier or quays, and thence to the waggons or deposits on shore will be made at the Railway's expense. In the second, the last only of charge from quays to waggons will be effected by the railway employees or by the contractors, as the Administration of the railway may determine with previous advice of three days at least.

VI. Prices will be considered to refer to the English ton delivered, under whichever of the following conditions the railway being effected by employees of the railway itself.

VII. In case of a strike amongst the miners of the mines that supply the coal at the port of Cardiff the contractor will be obliged to continue to supply the railway, though it may be of other origin, at the price contracted. In the event of a strike of the coal to be equal to the best used on the English Railways.

VIII. All payments will be made at the Treasury of the port of National Money (currency) within the period of eight days after delivery of each cargo, and will be calculated at the rate of exchange of the day preceding the payment, the price being stipulated in pounds sterling.

IX. Delivery will commence in the first fortnight of the month of January 1899, and end in December of the same year.

X. The Administration of the railway will preserve the right to increase or decrease the quantity to be furnished monthly up to twenty per cent, with sixty days previous advice to the contractors.

XI. The contractors in guarantee of execution of their contract will, on signature of the contract, deposit with the Treasury of the Railway the sum of forty contos of gold, or its equivalent in gold, to be applied to any fines in which they may incur, being, moreover, obliged to make good this sum every time that they suffer reduction in amount. This deposit may, if desired, be substituted by Government bonds, duly registered. Deposits in money will carry no interest.

XII. In case of failure on the part of the contractors to observe any of the clauses of this contract, the Administration of the Railway will be empowered to impound the amount of two to twenty contos of reis (2000 to 2000000) in proportion to the gravity of the offence.

XIII. The suspension of delivery for more than one month, or any attempt to supply an article of inferior quality will be sufficient authorisation for the Administration of the Railway to rescind the contract and forfeit by the contractor of the sum deposited, stipulated in clause X; which will then revert to the coffers of the railway.

XIV. From the acts and decisions of the Administration of the Railway the contractors will have the recourse of appeal to the Minister of Industry, Railways and Public Works only.

Office of the Secretary of the Estrada de Ferro Central do Brazil, 6th August 1898.

Manoel Fernandes Figueira.

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.

HOUSE WANTED.

In Larangeiras, Cattede or Botafogo, of moderate size (with four or five good sleeping rooms) and possessing garden, good water supply, bath, etc. Apply to “Inquirer,” at this office.

TO LET.

A sitting-room and bed-room in the residence of a foreign family, in a very healthy locality. Apply to No. 1, Rua das Neves, Paula Mattos.

WANTED.

Board and lodgings with an English family. Address: R. K. at the office of *The Rio News*.

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’Arche” and “Montferriand” 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 Panista remedy Nectandra against the distressing seasickness and all the other nauasas 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 properties should be without it, without providing himself with it as a preventive measure.

On the 9th ult., 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 her ship.”

On the 14th May last, the distinguished physician Dr. Ernani Pinto wrote us as follows of the application of Nectandra for sea sickness: “I have used the Tincture of Nectandra Amara, 36. In 22 of the cases the result was complete and rapid. In 4 others there was a decided relief. Cases of gastro-intestinal perturbation treated with the same remedy. S. Amongst these may be 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 to Paris, from which he had been subject for a month before embarking; and the case of Sr. F. R., who was suffering from excruciating colic and violent vomiting. In these cases as well as in the other five, the effect obtained 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 success.

On the 17th October, 1898, the surgeon of the Army Medical Corps, Dr. Henrique Mazonco, wrote us as follows:—“I certify that when on board ships of war, I have had occasion to use the Tincture of Nectandra Amara against seasickness, a remedy which she tried and which she found to be very efficacious. The foregoing is true on the faith of my rank.”

Capital Federal, Oct. 9th, 1898.—Dr. Henrique Mazonco.

On the 17th August, 1898, Sr. Lacaed wrote us as follows:

Rio de Janeiro, 17th August, 1898. Mr. J. B. de Miranda.—According to my promise, I have the pleasure to send you today 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 seasickness, a remedy which she tried and which she found to be very efficacious. 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.—R. American Landing.

Miss Richardson's letter runs:—“I have much pleasure in testifying to the merit of Nectandra Amara as a remedy for seasickness. I used it recently on a voyage and found it most efficacious.” R. Richardson.

On the 15th October, 1898, Dr. Paes Leme wrote us as follows:

Rio, 15th October, 1898.—My good friend Miranda.—Forty years I have used your preparations of Nectandra Amara on the members of my family and with the greatest advantage I have used it on the emigrants of the nauasas arising from the language and shaking movements which passengers have to suffer on our railways. I tried its powers on a gentleman travelling from Serraria station to Luz 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 is 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. Ever yours.—Pelo G. Paes Leme.

N.B.—The proprietors of the Panista 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 in Rua de S. Pedro, No. 24 (1st floor) Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Read the following unsolicited testimony of

TROPICAL DUNLOP TYRES

Mr. C. G. Gnapp (formerly of Bedford, and now in charge of Messrs. Walker's Cycle Works Department, Ceylon) writing to “Wheeler” says:—

“The cushion tyre was predominant until 1896, but since the virtues of the Dunlop Tropical Tyres were proven it is quite something out of the ordinary to see a machine fitted with any other tyre. I must say withstood the effects of the damp and heat in the tropics, and the public here appreciate them by seeing that they get them.”

PRONOUNCED A BOON AND A BLESSING TO CYCLISTS IN HOT COUNTRIES.

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Write for full particulars to—

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Note the Trade-mark.

Hotels.

Hotel dos Estrangeiros

PRAGA FERREIRA VIANNA

(Centro)

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 greatest 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 Pastur 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 extended description, including a hygienic system of sewerage, flushing tanks, and ventilating pipes.

The apartments have been repainted and renovated 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 Subterranean tramway, Santa Theresa, to be reached in 20 minutes from town.

This house is highly recommended for its excellent position and beautiful description 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 a most safe place for foreigners, tourists and new arrivals.

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

The restaurant and kitchen are first class.

THE PROPRIETOR,

VIUVA SUZANA MENEGES.

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, in a broad and quiet street, with tram 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 bath-rooms provided with hot and cold water.

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

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

Grande Hotel Internacional

SITUATED ON THE BETHORQUE

SANTA THERESA HILL,

Rua do Aqueducto No. 105,

Telephone 5018

Is served every 15 minutes by the electric tramway line from the town (leaving the Largo de Cariaca) close to the doors of this hotel, and Silvestre.

This establishment, the first in Brazil for its elegance, comfort and situation amidst forests and enjoying the most magnificent scenery, views of the mountains, town, harbor and bays, 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

FERNAND MENEGES,

ASSEMBLEIA 52, Telephone 206.

TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

United States.

Aug. 3.—Three other brigades have been landed in Puerto Rico, and General Miles is rapidly advancing on San Juan at the head of his troops. The attack on the town is said to be imminent.

The latest news from the Philippines is that the Tagalo chief Aguinaldo is doing all in his power to thwart the supposed intentions of the United States in the Philippine islands, and has announced his intention of occupying Manila at once. To this both Admiral Dewey and General Merritt are firmly opposed.

General Fitzhugh Lee, the former consul-general in Havana, has been nominated to command the 7th army corps that is to garrison Cuba after the signing of the treaty of peace.

The secretary of war has ordered a strict enquiry into the question as to who was responsible for the delay in transporting the wounded Americans home after the battles of Santiago.

In the hospitals of Santiago there are 3,479 attacked with fever of various kinds, and 1,060 sick from other causes. Since the last report there were 679 additional cases of fever, and the same number cured. 15 deaths occurred.

M. Cambon this evening presented the reply of the Spanish government to the ultimatum of President McKinley. The reply is said to be definite and conciliatory, as was expected.

General Brooke arrived at Ponce accompanied by several exiles from Puerto Rico who received an enthusiastic ovation on their return.

The "Saint Paul" took Gavianna in Puerto Rico without any resistance having been made. The people hoisted the American flag immediately by the Spaniards evacuated the town and before the Americans came up to occupy it.

Aug. 4.—The Governor of Manzanillo has proposed to Calisto Garcia the terms on which he will surrender the town, the principal being permission to leave with the honors of war.

The "St. Paul" and "St. Louis" are to be returned to the American Company as their services as armed transports are no longer required.

Many of the rich people of Havana who took refuge in the Isla de Pinos are being scourged by small pox, yellow fever and want of food, and hundreds are dying daily.

Suspension of hostilities is expected in view of the peace negotiations.

Aug. 5.—The Tagalo leader, Aguinaldo, is pressing, through the British consul in Manila, his demands to know the intentions of the American government as to the Philippines.

General Merritt has informed his government that the "Infanta Maria Teresa" has been floated off Cavite.

Aug. 6.—Constant disembarkations of American troops are taking place at Puerto Rico. General Brooke has taken possession of Arroyo being supported by the guns of the fleet.

M. Cambon has announced that he expects no definite reply to the American demands recently sent for at least a week.

Spain.

Aug. 3.—The terms of peace have now been published in Madrid. President McKinley exacts the independence of Cuba, the cession of Puerto Rico and the adjacent islands, the cession of Manila and its bay (which should have been the whole island of Luzon), the cession of one of the Caroline islands, the cession of one of the Ladrones islands, the evacuation of Cuba and Puerto Rico within 24 hours from the signing of the treaty, and the appointment of a mixed commission to regulate the question of the Cuban debt.

The Spanish press has been forbidden to publish any news or views on the subject of the peace negotiations unless these have been approved by the government censors. The government maintains an almost absolute reserve.

Telegrams from Santiago say the embarkation of the Spanish prisoners has commenced.

The liquidations at the end of July on the Spanish Exchange have shown many financial failures. Several defaulters have fled the country and others have committed suicide.

The Imparcial says that the news of the death of Prince Bismarck was received in Havana with sorrow and funeral solvices were fired.

In Havana the organization of soup kitchens is being actively carried on, the starting point receiving 20,000 free rations daily.

Sr. Sagasta has consulted the leaders of all political parties in Spain on the subject of the terms of peace.

Aug. 4.—The Spanish government is said to have agreed to all the American demands with the exception of making itself responsible for the existing Cuban debt. The ministry also claim indemnification for all the military stores at present existing in Cuba.

Sagasta has called Weyler, Polavieja and Chinchilla to a special conference, re peace.

Aug. 5.—General Weyler refused to be present at the meeting with Sagasta, the prime minister. All the other generals voted in favor of peace.

Telegrams from Santiago are published in the Madrid papers saying that there are 6,000 Spanish prisoners sick there, and entirely unprovided with beds or medicines.

The deliberations of the cabinet are conducted with the utmost secrecy, but the rumor runs that a hitch has occurred in the peace negotiations.

Great Britain.

Aug. 4.—Telegrams from Washington published in London, say that the S. S. government is discussing the formation of armies of occupation after the treaty of peace to be distributed as follows: Cuba, 50,000 men; Philippines, 30,000; Puerto Rico, 20,000.

Germany.

Aug. 3.—The funeral of Bismarck will take place on Saturday next. The great heat of the season has necessitated the hurrying on of the interment.

As was to be expected the "Vorwarts," as a socialist organ, has made a stirring commentary on Bismarck's life work, under the guise of fair comment in the presence of death. It characterizes Bismarck as a great man whose brute force could be used, as weak against moral and intellectual ideas instancing the case of the "Kulturkampf" in support of its arguments. It imprecated France only to make Russia a power in European affairs.

The Emperor has followed up his visit to the death bed of the great chancellor, by writing to his family and declaring that Germany can never forget the services of Bismarck.

Aug. 5.—The funeral of Bismarck though of simple form was of a most impressive nature. The Emperor and Empress were present. The panegyric of the illustrious statesman was eloquently delivered by Minister Faber.

Aug. 6.—The greatest excitement exists amongst politicians to find out what has become of Bismarck's memoirs. People generally hope they have been destroyed for reasons of state while they are said by some to be in Stuttgart, and by others in the Bank of England for greater security.

THE NATIONAL MINT.

In response to a complimentary visit and letter from Dr. Eneas de Souza, director of the national mint, the United States minister visited that important establishment a few days since and then sent to its director the following sympathetic letter:

To Doctor Eneas de Souza, Director of the Mint, Rio de Janeiro.

Dear Sir:—

Your kind visit and letter gave me genuine pleasure. To acknowledge the letter I have written this could visit you in your present situation. Now I can speak with both understanding and admiration of the work you so creditably direct. While I was gratified to see the results of the artistic training given your employees, I was even more pleased to notice in every department of your bureau the discipline of the boys there being instructed. Your system of giving educational opportunities to orphan and waifs in a non-eclectic state institution is unique. Equally admirable is your happy combination of patriotic philanthropy with instruction in the practical arts and in manual usefulness. After a visit to the Mint at Rio de Janeiro no one can doubt the fervor of your admiration for the founders and preservers of our nation to whom your address eloquently refers. By placing everywhere in this bureau of engraving the images in bronze and the portraits in steel of North American heroes from Washington to McKinley, you have doubtless inspired many poor boys to read the stories and to emulate the deeds of our great men. When, at my request, you vouchsafed those lads a half holiday, "to remind them" as you kindly put it, "pleasantly of the American minister's visit," I saw in many eyes that greeted me the fire of a genius which, if directed by you, will be through art or statecraft add lustre to Brazilian history. Your good work may develop another Benevenuto Cellini or an Albrecht Dürer. There may be among those boys some with the noble possibilities of a Lincoln or a Garfield. The day of brilliant achievements for the Brazils seems at hand. If so, you are furnishing the gifted youth incentive and opportunity.

I admire the medals, the stamps and the drawings of the Mint, but above all the typical Brazilian courtesy of its officers.

Let me renew to you my assurances of sincere good will, with which,

I am,

Yours very respectfully,  
Charles Page Bryan.

CRICKET.

CLUB BRAZILEIRO DE CRICKET, v. UNITED BANKS.

This match was played on the Paysandu ground on Sunday 31st ulto. The pitch was very hard and fast, but bumped a little. The batting was very good although the scores were low, but the day was pre-eminently a bowler's day, Brooking and Jackson doing excellent work for the Banks, and R. H. Robinson and Smythe standing out conspicuously overhand balls breaking from the leg. Robinson proved himself a terror to the batsmen as they had to sit high and be caught, defend their wickets by blocks that made no runs, or miss and get their middle stump down. In the first innings, Robinson scored 6 wickets for 2 runs, although 9 runs were scored against him in the whole innings when Wilnot handled the bat. This cricketer gave a fine instance of pluck and endurance. Fielding a drive from E. V. Morrissy, Wilnot had his ankle badly hurt by the ball, but he

pluckily hopped to the wicket with the assistance of Conolly's strong arm, and scored 5 runs from Robinson's bowling, Conolly kindly doing his runs. The Club scoring 49 in the first innings were lucky in dismissing the Banks for 34. In the second innings, good steady cricket was displayed throughout, but the club could not follow up its advantage and succumbed to the bowling of Brooking and Jackson for 21 runs. The Banks had 37 to get to win, and easily accomplished the feat. Conolly, Brooking and Jackson made the runs between them by some heavy driving in the cool of the evening. At five o'clock stumps were drawn, the Banks carrying their score to 88 for 4 wickets.

The match excited great interest amongst the spectators who were watching the game from the pavilion and the shade of the lovely palms. Among these we noticed Mr. H. O. Robinson and the Misses Robinson, Mrs. O. H. Wilnot, Miss Sheppard, Miss Messon, Miss Bigley, Miss Chawner, the Misses Wilson (3), Mr. and Mrs. Lamoureux Mr. and Mrs. Roberts, Mrs. Nichols, Mrs. Bunker, Mrs. and the Misses Mawson, the Misses Fairburn, Capt. and Mrs. Gregory, Mr. Quayle, Mr. Ridgeway, and many others whose names were not obtained.

Messrs. Hardwicke and Maude acted as umpires, and gave the fullest satisfaction. Tea was provided for the ladies during the afternoon.

The scores were as follow:

CLUB BRAZILEIRO DE CRICKET
1st Innings
W. Morrissy, b. Brooking... 0
E. V. Morrissy, b. Brooking... 9
C. L. Robinson, b. Brooking... 1
H. J. Reeves, b. Brooking... 1
V. Tatam, run out... 4
G. H. Unwin, ct. Hargreaves, b. Brooking... 6
A. Smythe, ct. b. Jackson... 11
M. Morrissy, ct. Francis b. Brooking... 1
R. H. Robinson, b. C. A. Conolly... 0
A. C. Skeey, not out... 7
W. F. Gims, b. C. A. Conolly... 1
Extras... 8
Total... 49

2nd Innings
W. Morrissy, ct. J. Mawson, b. Brooking... 5
E. V. Morrissy, b. Jackson... 0
C. L. Robinson, b. Brooking... 2
H. J. Reeves, ct. Hargreaves, b. Brooking... 3
V. Tatam, b. Brooking... 3
G. H. Unwin, b. Jackson... 9
A. Smythe, ct. b. Jackson... 0
M. Morrissy, l. b. w., b. Brooking... 1
R. H. Robinson, ct. Jackson, b. Brooking... 1
A. C. Skeey, not out... 0
W. F. Gims, l. b. w., b. Jackson... 1
Extras... 1
Total... 24

UNITED BANKS.
1st Innings
C. A. Conolly, b. Morrissy... 1
R. A. Brooking, b. Morrissy... 1
N. Jackson, not out... 21
G. H. Lomas, b. Smythe... 0
R. H. Robinson... 1
J. Mawson, b. R. H. Robinson... 5
C. B. Mawson, b. R. H. Robinson... 0
V. Youle, ct. Unwin, b. R. H. Robinson... 0
S. Francis, run out... 3
H. Hargreaves, b. R. H. Robinson... 0
O. Wilnot, not out... 5
Extras... 5
Total... 24

2nd Innings
C. A. Conolly, ct. Unwin, b. Robinson... 14
R. A. Brooking, b. Gims... 14
N. Jackson, not out... 21
G. H. Lomas, b. Gims... 0
E. Roberts, b. R. H. Robinson... 6
J. Mawson, did not bat... 0
C. B. Mawson, did not bat... 0
F. Youle, did not bat... 0
S. Francis, did not bat... 0
H. Hargreaves, did not bat... 0
O. Wilnot, did not bat... 3
Extras... 3
Total... 58

LONDON & BRAZILIAN BANK vs. BRITISH BANK.

The above match took place at Iesrahy on Sunday 1st and resulted in a win for the latter Bank by 7 wickets and 12 runs. The fielding of the London & Brazilian team was very poor whilst that of their opponents was just the reverse and went a long way towards their victory. Mrs. Gibaud and Mrs. Rolls very kindly presided at the tea table.

LONDON & BRAZILIAN BANK.
1st Innings
J. B. Mawson, b. Mawson... 2
F. R. Prior, ct. Roberts, b. Mawson... 0
R. Brooking, ct. Evers, b. Mawson... 15
R. M. Dalziel, b. Mawson... 1
O. W. Rolls, b. Roberts... 2
P. Barry, b. Mawson... 1
A. Blake, b. Mawson... 1
M. Edwards, b. Mawson... 0
A. M. Hadden, not out... 5
E. Bailey, b. E. Roberts... 0
J. Cooper, b. Roberts... 2
Extras... 6
Total... 28

2nd Innings
J. B. Mawson, l. b. w., b. Mawson... 4
F. R. Prior, b. Roberts... 0
R. Brooking, b. Roberts... 3
R. M. Dalziel, b. Roberts... 0
O. W. Rolls, b. Mawson... 14
P. Barry, not out... 0
A. Blake, ct. b. Roberts... 4
M. Edwards, b. Roberts... 0
A. M. Hadden, b. Roberts... 1
E. Bailey, run out... 5
J. Cooper, b. Roberts... 2
Extras... 4
Total... 37

BRITISH BANK.
1st Innings
S. E. Evill, b. Mawson... 2
E. Roberts, b. Brooking... 5
H. Smyth, b. Mawson... 1
C. B. Mawson, not out... 32
T. R. Gibaud, b. Brooking... 0
H. Evers, b. Mawson... 1
C. Robinson, b. Brooking... 1
J. J. Lewandis, b. Mawson... 2
C. S. Smith, b. Brooking... 0
C. Negro, b. Brooking... 6
Extras... 5
Total... 49

2nd Innings
S. E. Evill, ct. Hadden, b. Brooking... 9
E. Roberts, b. Brooking... 4
H. Smyth, did not bat... 1
C. B. Mawson, did not bat... 36
T. R. Gibaud, not out... 0
H. Evers, not out... 0
C. Robinson, did not bat... 0
J. J. Lewandis, ct. Blake, b. Brooking... 1
C. S. Smith, did not bat... 0
C. Negro, did not bat... 0
Extras... 8
Total (5 wickets)... 58

ATHLETIC SPORTS.

The 15th inst. is going to be a record day in our sporting matters in Rio. The annual sports are to come off on the R. C. & A. A. new grounds at San Domingos and a large gathering is expected to see our young athletes on their mettle. Admission to the grounds will only be 28000 per head, and seats on the chairs and benches the spreading mango trees can be obtained for an extra 28000. The events, as will be seen from the list we give below, will commence at 11 a.m. and finish before 5 p.m. to allow people from this side to cross the water in time for dinner. Many families are, however, not likely to require dinner, as we hear of elaborate private arrangements being made for gipsy picnicking under the trees on the grounds. The events are all to come off *longo campo*, and the unfortunate competitor who is not on hand to the tick will get left. It has been arranged to ring a bell five minutes before each event, so the impatient ones will have to excuse. The number of chairs is limited, and those who wish to secure them should take time by the forelock and secure tickets from the hotel secretaries, Messrs. Gay H. Unwin and H. L. Wheatley at 190, rua da Quitanda.

The programme of the sports is as follows:
11.0 1st heat 100 yards Flat Race. (Members only)
11.15 2nd heat 100 yards Flat Race. Do.
11.30 Throwing the Cricket Ball. Do.
12.0 Long Jump. Do.
12.30 220 yards Handicap. Open
12.45 Bicycle Race. 1 mile. Members only.
1.0 High Jump. Do.
1.30 100 yards Flat Race (final). Do.
1.45 Boys' Race under 14 Handicap. Entries close on the ground.
2.0 Hurdle Race (10 flights 120 yds.) Members only.
2.15 Girls' Race (under 14) Handicap. Entries close on the ground.
2.30 Quarter mile Flat Race. Members only.
2.45 Married Men's Race (H'cap). Entries close on the ground.
3.0 Putting the Weight (16 lbs.) Members only.
3.30 5 mile Flat Race (scratch). Open.
3.45 Sick Race. Members only.
4.10 Consolation Race
4.15 Presentation of prizes by Mrs. Geo. E. Cox.

CRICKET.

A match has been definitely arranged between Rio de Janeiro and the State of São Paulo, the match to be played here on the 7th and 8th September next. The arrangements are in the hands of a committee composed as follows: Messrs. F. S. Youle, H. L. Wheatley, H. J. Reeves, A. Amaral and G. H. Unwin (Hon. Sec.) Cricket in Santos and São Paulo is very much on the increase, and it is therefore confidently expected that a good game will result.

BASEBALL.

We regret to learn that owing to the fixtures of the athletic clubs in Rio, it has been found impossible to arrange a near date to play a return match in Petropolis. This is a great pity inasmuch as now that the war is well nigh over, we should like to see the Rio clubs with sufficient practice to put the teams of the American ships of war on their mettle when they next revisit these waters. To meet them with deadly cannon balls is one thing, but to meet them in a friendly game of baseball is another, and at baseball we should like to see the Rio cricketers beat the visitors of Cavite and Santiago. In any other way, God forbid!

# THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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

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RIO DE JANEIRO, AUGUST 9th, 1898.

It is a curious coincidence that on Saturday last the four leading morning newspapers of this capital all published severe criticisms on the two houses of congress for their signal failure to occupy themselves with the regular legislative work of the session. Three-fourths of the ordinary session have been consumed in counting the votes cast in the last presidential election, in discussing the petition for licence to prosecute certain members for complicity in conspiracy and murder, which was refused, and in wrangles and fruitless discussions over matters of slight importance. So impotent has this congress shown itself that even its friends can no longer excuse and defend it! Our readers will remember that we have again and again criticised the apathy and incapacity of these legislators who year after year fritter away valuable time in empty chatter and then impose upon the country the costs of repeated extensions of the session to complete the regular routine work for which they were called together. There is cause for suspicion that these unfaithful servants are not altogether free from a mercenary object in these extensions, for they are generally men to whom a salary of 75\$ a day is worth nursing. But even were the country able to pay the extra cost, the morality of the transaction deserves nothing but unqualified censure. It is an act of bad faith and a corrupt use of the public money. And for those members who spend the greater part of their time in publishing newspapers, or in the exercise of business and professional duties, or in loafing about the cafés and streets, instead of attending the sessions, the case is even worse. To speak plainly—as we usually do—their conduct is dishonest and dishonorable in every sense of the term. They accept a responsible mandate, they accept pay for its execution, and then they deliberately avoid the work and employ their time in doing something else. There are no separate rules of morality in this world for the private citizen and the public official. What is immoral and reprehensible in the ordinary avocations of life, is equally so in public life. And the evil is all the greater, because its effects are more widely distributed and the responsibility is greater. We like the *Journal do Commercio's* suggestion that the subsidies of congressmen should be paid by the states. This is logical as well as good policy. These legislators represent the states and not the nation, and logically they should be paid by those by whom they are employed. In addition to this they should be paid only for the ordinary session and for actual daily attendance, or, still better, they should be paid a fixed sum for the session, subject to reductions for non-attendance. And if the present mischievous tendency for devoting time to other employments continues, then the offending member should be required to choose between his public duties and his private occupation. In no case should he be permitted

to edit a newspaper, or practise in the courts, or manage a bank, while congress is in session. And no member should be permitted to retain his commission in the army, or navy, or to retain any public official position, after his election to either house. The time and abilities of every member should be directed solely to the work of framing laws, and to the highly-important task of negotiating the public services, together with the receipts and expenditures of the government. It is for these important services that they are chosen, and it is decidedly immoral for them to either shirk the work, or to divide the time with private occupations.

It seems to us that Deputy Serzedello has stumbled upon a very important question. He says that the nominal strength of the army is 25,000 men, but that the actual number is only 12,000 men. How, then, he inquires, is the appropriation of \$8,000,000 expended? That question covers a very important point. The taxpayers are paying for an army of 25,000 men, while the number in service does not exceed 12,000. Who gets the money? Let us know about these skeleton battalions and these fully paid officers who have nothing to do?

We can very readily understand the theatrical indignation of *The Brazilian Review* over our comments upon the recent banquet to the minister of finance, but we fail to understand how unconscious he is of the absurdity of these blind rushes at the imaginary foes of his printed and illustrious patron. *The Review* is printed at the national printing office, and the favor must be balanced, but this surely does not exempt our neighbor from making ridiculous accusations, nor to deny facts. We very much doubted the widely-published assertion that the banquet was given by the national and foreign commercial houses of this city, and we quoted a statement made by the *Noticia* in which Dr. J. C. Rodrigues, of the *Journal do Commercio* was complimented as "the initiator and one of the principal organizers" of the festival. The success of the event was very much to Dr. Rodrigues' credit, and he didn't deny his part in it. He left that for *The Review* to do, and spontaneously has the latter undertaken the job that he charges us with "untruths and chronic quarrelsomeness before investigating the facts. Anticipating some such foolishness we reserved an important witness for the occasion, the staff representative of the *Journal do Commercio*. In replying to a toast to "the press," Dr. Paranhos Pederneras said that the task is a difficult one, and would have been more brilliantly executed if to that post had been appointed my illustrious chief, Dr. José Carlos Rodrigues, to whom is due the initiative of this homage to the minister of finance." Another comment is unnecessary. The editor of *The Review* apparently went out gunning for a quarrel, in a matter which did not concern him in the least, and has suffered irreparable damage through the unjustified and premature discharge of his weapon. *Requisito in pace.*

## THE HOSPITAL BENEFIT.

As we imagined, the good cause brought together a goodly throng on Thursday night last at Frank Brown's circus. For the good cause, too, Frank Brown provided a first class show. The reception committee, Messrs. T. C. Jackson, C. E. M. Taylor, A. Roberts, H. W. Stacey, and H. R. Beans, had their hands full, when the people began to arrive, and at 8.30 p. m. the vestibule of the S. Pedro Theatre resounded with so many English voices that it was hard to conceive that we were in Brazil where the English speaking colony is so small. It would have been easier to imagine one's self in the vestibule of Covent Garden theatre on an opera night. From all sides of the bay the visitors came, anxious to show by their presence the sympathy that all feel with so excellent an institution as the Strangers' Hospital. We hear that when the Rev. Irvine Crawshaw first conceived the idea of the benefit, he had some slight misgivings as to its success, but Thursday night satisfactorily proved to him and everybody else that when an occasion arises for a display of generosity towards a noble work, our community rises to the occasion. Open handed generosity was shown all round from the first moment the idea was mooted. The boxes on the first tier were snatched up at fancy prices from 100 to 500 milreis. Some of the large firms not only took boxes, but generously purchased seats for their employes. Americans vied with Britishers, and Brazilians vied with both to make the affair a success, and a great success they made it. We do not remember ever having seen such a full gathering of the English-speaking community in Rio. It was so full that a friend from the River Plate called on us next day, and said that making late visits the previous night, he found all the private houses closed, and all the hotels empty of his American friends—all being away at Frank Brown's circus. To meet his people he had to find his way there too. As a reunion it was found delightful by all with large circles of friends, as everybody they knew was to be found there, and glad faces wreathed in smiles were seen flitting from box to box during the interval.

Amongst the families present we noticed Mr. and Mrs. Landsberg, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. Wvatt, Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Robinson and the Misses Robinson (2), Mr. and Mrs. Beans, Mr. and Mrs. Stacey, Mr. and Miss Tross, Mr. and Mrs. Cox and family, Mr. and Mrs. Crawford, and Miss Jacobs, Mr. and Mrs. Sheppard and Miss Sheppard, Mr. and Mrs. P. Robinson and Miss Isabel Fernandez, Mrs. and Miss Bagley, Mr. and Mrs. Gibaud, Mr. and Mrs. G. Pullen and family, Mr. and Mrs. Yates, Mr. and Mrs. Conceicao, Mr. and Mrs. Seeger, Mr. and Mrs. Benest, Mr. and Mrs. McNeill, Mr. and Mrs. Nicolls, Mrs. Mawson and family, Mr. and Mrs. Haynes, Mr. and Mrs. Lamoureux, Mrs. Bisset, Miss Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. V. Mendes, Mrs. Mrs. Rolls, Mr. and Mrs. Fierz, Mr. and Mrs. Kentish, Mr. D. Watson and family, Mr. and Mrs. Gibbons, Miss Hardman, Mr. and Mrs. Burroughs, Mrs. Grimsditch and family, and others whose names have escaped us. Amongst the gentlemen we noticed the Rev. I. Crawshaw, Messrs. C. Berg, H. L. Bentley, H. Horlwick, J. Gordon, A. C. Connolly, T. Campbell, A. Deane, H. Bronson, J. C. Rodriguez, H. J. Livings, A. C. Skay, R. Carson, E. Gepp, A. Thomson—but we find these names in our list simply because they were near us. To have made a list of all the names would have been to compile a census return of the whole English-speaking population of Rio. Everybody was there.

Frank Brown always gives a good performance but on this occasion he and his troupe excelled themselves. Mlle. Zitzia Marasso walked the invisible wire, Loyall did many juggling tricks; a grand tumbling match by the whole corps of clowns was watched with interest and curiosity to know what had been of their spines. Sublime, a magnificent coal black animal, was put through many fine performances with ridiculous, a cute little pony small enough to pass under his companion's belly. Miss A. Libra gave a fine exhibition on the rolling globe and the clown, Paço Busto sent the house into roars as the most obdurate itinerant musician that ever itinerated. Tony did some fine booming pistol shooting at the musician. He pointed his deadly weapon at the goals in the gallery three or four times, and the bulls were found to have lodged in the musician's right ear, left ear and in coat-tail. Capt. Carrington, a Bill will have to keep their eye on Taffy Rosita de La Plata on coming in to go through a difficult double act with Loyall was received with great applause. With a grace and a charm and a swing and a dash peculiarly her own, she kept all eyes glued to the ring while she was there. When we were boys the most extraordinary feat in a circus was the leap of the elder Cook from the ground on to the bare back of a horse at full speed. It was a difficult thing to do, but Rosita and Loyall do it every night. They did more on Thursday night for the two jumped on to the same horse, and kept their balance amidst the loudest acclamations of the audience. This was really the principal performance of the first act. We may mention that some of our backward readers have broken out into poetry over the charms of the lady, but as they were not as pretty as Rosita de La Plata we have reluctantly been obliged to put them into the waste paper basket. A charming musical performance on bottles, bells and glasses by the Greineti family succeeded, and then came an interval of 15 minutes. The visiting from box to box, the meetings in corridors and unexpected places, the hearty salutations in English, the introductions and cordial handshakes in that pleasant quarter of an hour were worth all the money spent that night. The second part of the performance was magnificent. Rosita de La Plata and Loyall again appeared and were cheered to the echo. Miss Elvira Marasso gave a dashing exhibition of bare back horsemanship—or should it be horsemanship?—but Frank Brown himself entered the ring and dominated the scene. To praise Frank Brown would be as useless as to gold refine gold or paint the lily white. Again and again the welkin rang with peals of heartiest laughter, and the best tribute that he had given was that of the lady who said her sides were sore from laughing at the antics of Frank Brown and his monkey, and could not have stood another ten minutes without going into hysterics. Everybody was there, everybody was delighted with the performance, and everybody will now be pleased to hear that over 11 contos were gained for the Hospital.

Amongst those who did great service towards the splendid result was a dainty little *bomboniere* in the person of Miss Daisy Pullen, who with a bewitching timidity sold sweets in the theatre. The proceeds of her tour around boxes and stalls reached no less a sum than 214\$700, and we heartily congratulate the pretty little Dresden-china damsel on her successful *debut* as a collector in the cause of suffering humanity. Everybody felt the influence of the object. The Gas company gave extra illumination outside that night, and only charged half rates. Fancy a gas company with a heart! Yet here in Rio we have that phenomenon—when the Strangers' Hospital is in question.

The City Club supplied the writers and the refreshments. Not a single nickel was made in profit from the bar, but the beverages were voted first class by all who tried them.

The working committee did well. Frank Brown did better, the English-speaking community did best of all in turning up in such numbers. But what does it matter? Everyone concerned would do the same thing to-morrow for the Strangers' Hospital.

## THE BRITISH SQUADRON.

Our readers will be pleased to hear that the British squadron on this station will be in Rio harbor before this issue is in their hands. *The Beagle* came in on the 5th inst. for a few hours, and returned at once to Ilha Grande where the other ships, *Flora*, *Scallop*, and *Basilisk*, were staying for torpedoes and drills and exercise. The whole squadron is expected to enter the harbor as we go to press, and will make a short stay. General regret has been expressed that the officers were not here in time for the Larangeiros club dance, but it is hoped that officers and men will have a chance of being present at the annual sports on the 15th. When a British squadron enters the port of Rio, all the British hearts beat high, and officers and men are sure of a hearty reception. The squadron is under the command of Commodore Charles J. Norcock of H. M. S. *Flora* and our latest Navy List gives the list of officers as follows: H. M. S. *Flora*: Commodore, Charles J. Norcock; Secretary, Victor A. T. Weekes; Commander George Cooper; Lieutenant, Bertram M. Chambers; Thos. C. Smythe, Hugh N. G. Stuclej, Stephen H. Swayth, Chaplain, Rev. David Richards, B. A.; Fleet Surgeon, George D. Twigg; Staff Paymaster, Edward H. Truscott; Staff Engineer, Albert E. L. Westaway; Sub-Lieut. Thomas F. Brayshaw; Surgeon, Edwin S. Miller, M. B.; Assistant Paymaster, Charles E. Manning; Engineer, Frederick Jarvis; Assistant Engineers, Lionel W. Swift, Thomas B. Dalgel; Gunners, Thomas Lowman, Alfred Opie; Boatswain, George H. Adams; Carpenter, Richard T. Keuse; Midshipmen, N. W. Diggle, J. M. Barker, A. J. G. Good, M. T. Gepp, A. R. U. Cottrell-Dormer, J. A. Edgell, C. Callaghan, G. B. Harrison, G. I. S. More, B. M. Harvey; Clerk, Leonard Blackler.

H. M. S. *Scallop*: Commander Francis W. Keary; Lieutenants, John R. Seagrave, Martin F. Staplyton, William R. Nicholson; Paymaster, Wingfield W. Alton; Sub-Lieut. Ernest O. Ballantyne; Surgeon, Frederick Federb; M. B.; Engineer, Peter T. Crichton; Gunner, John Fiddick.

H. M. S. *Basilisk*: Commander, Edward P. Aske; Lieutenants, Charles G. Botton, Charles W. C. Strickland, Ronald S. J. Wigram; Staff Surgeon, John Dawson; Paymaster, Charles D. M. Farrant; Sub-Lieut. Henry P. Ritchie; Chief Engineer, James A. Reynolds; Assistant Engineer, William A. Murray; Gunner, William Hawkins.

H. M. S. *Beagle*: Commander, Douglas A. Gamble; Lieutenants, Charles E. Le Mesurier, Robert N. Lawson, Fitzmaurice, Alfred, Frederick A. Hallows, Paymaster, Herbert K. Horsey; Assistant Engineers, James B. A. M. B.; Chief Engineer, William Ryan; Assistant Engineer, Henry O. Andrews; Gunner, James S. Hicks.

## LEGISLATIVE NOTES

Aug. 1.—*Senate*.—The senate unanimously sustained the veto of the prefect of the Federal District to the resolution of the municipal council for granting permission to Domingos Alves Biliano to appropriate real estate in order to extend Rua Barão de S. Francisco Filho.

Aug. 2.—*Senate*.—Senator Bernardo de Mendonça criticised the police report on the disturbances at the Polytechnic School.

Aug. 3.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—The committee on legislation reported in favor of approving the acts of the government and its agents under martial law. Deputy Serzedello, in a speech on the army bill, spoke in favor of executing the conscription law. The army, he said, instead of 28,000 enlisted men, which is its nominal strength, has in reality only about 12,000. Moreover, the soldiers are never drilled and have no arms, no uniforms and no suitable barracks. He inquired how the appropriation of \$8,000,000 for the war department has been spent. Deputy Mello Rego said that, as the country in its present condition could not maintain an army of 25,000 men, it would be well to reduce the number of officers. Deputy Coelho Cintra offered an amendment reducing the number of enlisted men from 28,650 to 27,250 and increasing to 1,600 the number of cadets.

Aug. 4.—*Senate*.—The senate unanimously adopted a motion for expressing profound sorrow for the death of Prince Bismarck. Senator Bernardo de Mendonça spoke on the disturbances at the Polytechnic School, the assault on Dr. Nelson de Vasconcellos, the threats against a reporter of the *Journal do Brazil* and the arrest of the business manager of the *Tribuna*. The latter, he said, under the pretext of a subpoena for giving evidence, had been arrested and for 10 hours deprived of food and of communication with his friends. A reporter of the *Tribuna*, he added, had subsequently been assaulted by police detectives.

Aug. 5.—*Senate*.—In discussing the navy bill Senator Oticeira offered an amendment reducing the number of national marines to 2,000 and that of naval fusiliers to 400, and providing for the sale of unserviceable vessels belonging to the navy. The senate rejected the bill from the chamber of deputies authorizing the government to purchase the Matheos ramentos do Brazil railway. Senator Lauro Sodré introduced a bill for a national exhibition in 1900 for commemorating the fourth centennial of the discovery of Brazil.

Aug. 6.—*Senate*.—Senator Bernardo de Mendonça censured the *Journal do Commercio*

for attacking congress. He also censured the government for printing the *Cidade do Rio* gratuitously at the national printing office and for paying the editor of that journal 12,000\$ or 15,000\$ a month for defending the government. The senate sustained the President's veto of the Brazil Great Southern Railway bill. — *Chamber of Deputies.* — Deputy Cassiano complained that the government had not yet sent to congress the estimates required for framing the budget.

COFFEE NOTES

—It is stated that the board of directors of the Associação Commercial of this city has telegraphed to Campos Sales requesting him to endeavor to obtain from the French government a reduction in the import duty on coffee.

—If there is a prospect of a failure of the next crop, as many planters allege, why not try the effect of fertilizing and pruning? If the coffee-trees are exhausted by the heavy crops of the last two years, then the trees should be carefully pruned as a means of concentrating their strength, and careful cultivation should be employed to restore exhausted vitality.

—The government of the state of Rio de Janeiro has promulgated the agreement which it made on the 7th of June with that of Minas Geraes for collecting the export duty on coffee. This agreement provides for the establishment of warehouses for the storage of coffee and the two state governments bind themselves to solicit from the general government the concession of the right of warehousing to issue warrants on the coffee thus stored. No coffee can be withdrawn from the warehouses before payment of the export duty with the exception of a quantity not exceeding 5% of the total receipts at those warehouses. Whether the coffee is withdrawn or not, the duty must be paid within 90 days after the arrival of the coffee at the warehouse.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—It is said that groups of armed fanatics are again collecting in the neighborhood of Camudos, state of Bahia. They are armed with Mousers and Maunlicher rifles, and the local authorities are unable to disperse them. The problem is one which it will be difficult to solve under present conditions.

The controversy in São Paulo over the request of certain foreign physicians, chiefly Italians, for exemption from the regular examination, has been carried on with a great deal of unnecessary acrimony. For some unexplained reason, the native practitioners and various journals have thought it best to characterize the foreigners as charlatans.

—Our readers should not forget that the 100,000 notes of the 5th and 6th estampas are exchangeable without discount only up to the 31st ult. The 500,000 notes of the 5th estampa, 200,000 and 500 of the 6th estampa, 200 of the 7th estampa, and all the notes of banks of issue (including those of the Banco do Brazil) will be exchanged without discount up to 31st December next.

The latest telegram about the Amazonas quarrel is that Gov. Fileto fit a blank sheet of paper with his signature attached when he went to Europe, with the understanding that his vice-governor could fill in his resignation in case of necessity. And these are the men who are "chosen" to preside over the destinies of a great country! Can any one really blame *The Rio News* for an occasional expression of pessimism?

—On his arrival at Pará on the 4th inst. Gov. Fileto Pires at once had consultations with the governor of Pará, the military commander of the district Gen. Solon, and various other personages. The steamer *Peregrina* was held in readiness, and at 10 o'clock p.m. on the 5th the governor and his party left in haste for Mandos. There will probably be an entertaining and edifying conflict on his arrival there between the two juveniles and their corrupt followers. Last evening a later telegram says that Gov. Fileto had returned to Pará. He met a steamer from Mandos, and the news discouraged him.

—There has been some very queer work at Mandos, in addition to the peculiar settlement of that jobbing port scheme. It would seem that a letter of resignation from Governor Fileto Pires was presented to the assembly, which was promptly accepted. Gov. Fileto, on his arrival at Pará, was advised of the acceptance of his resignation, and at once denounced the letter as forgery. He says he never resigned, and that he proposes to assume the governorship. Politics in Amazonas are evidently becoming more than exciting. Frauds, corruption, forgeries, and all that, will hardly tend to demonstrate the fitness of such people for self-government.

—Gov. Fileto Pires has sent a telegram to President Prudente de Moraes asking to be reinstated in the office of governor of Amazonas. It was stated some time ago, our readers will remember, that the state legislature, cancelling Fileto's leave of absence, had ordered him to return to the state within 15 days under penalty of losing his office. Fileto accordingly hastened to return and was on his way to Mandos, when he was met by a telegram informing him that the legislature had accepted his resignation. He vows, however, that he has not resigned and has no intention of doing so. If any document purporting to be his resignation has been sent to the legislature, it is, he asserts, a forgery.

—The lands, buildings, machinery and other properties of the Companhia Internacional de Maranhão, situated on the Maranhão river, state of Bahia, are to be sold in this city by auction to-day, under judicial liquidation. The company was organized to distill and refine petroleum, to manufacture machine oils, soap, candles, etc., and to carry on various other industries, such as brick-making, sawing lumber, etc. A large sum of money has been expended in machinery, buildings, etc., great part of which will be lost.

—Some days ago the *Commercio de São Paulo* published a reproduction of a group of 23 assassins, robbers, gamblers and thieves, which were recently captured at S. Carlos do Pinhal, São Paulo. This band is known to have been responsible for no less than 31 crimes. There is one Portuguese woman in the gang, who was employed as a spy, the remainder being Italians of the other sex. The existence of such bands of criminals at such small places as S. Carlos, is certainly a bad sign and it is to be hoped that the authorities will allow themselves to be influenced by no false sentiment. The country districts should be more carefully protected against such mafiosos, so that the true industries of Brazil can be properly developed.

—Something new in dueling has just come to light in São Paulo. A challenge having passed between Felix Bocayuva and Zuccarini, both journalists, the former exacted as a preliminary condition that the latter should exhibit an affidavit, signed by the Italian consul, affirming his moral character (*moralidade*). The consul very properly refused to sign any such document, and the duel had to be postponed. Smalwyt says he is rejoiced to see this new feature in dueling. If every duelist were obliged to first secure a certificate as to his moral character, there would not be so many duels, said Smalwyt, and then there would not be so many silly exhibitions on the part of otherwise respectable members of society. And then, perhaps it would be good policy for every duelist to require his antagonist to exhibit his birth certificate, his life insurance policy, a quitance from his grocer and tailor, and properly signed receipts from his surgeon and undertaker. There is nothing like having serious matters treated seriously.

CRICKET.

SANTOS vs. SÃO PAULO.

The second visit of the S. P. A. C. to Santos and the 3rd fixture between the two rival clubs this season was played on 31st inst., the result being a very decisive win for Santos, by one innings and 28 runs.

The Paulistas certainly had not their strongest eleven, two or three of the men chosen being unable to come down, nevertheless the team was fairly representative.

Miller won the toss for São Paulo and decided to bat, and therefore had the advantage of the best pitch. The scoring on both sides was small. This can be partly accounted for by the soft beach, but the total collapse of the Paulistas in the 1st innings was a surprise to everybody, the whole side being put out for 13 runs. This is the smallest score ever made by a S. Paulo team against Santos and no doubt will remain a record for many years.

The batting of the São Paulo men was weak and we cannot commend Miller for playing the game he did at such a critical time. When he saw so many of his men fail to score he should have played a freer game, and endeavored to brace up his side. Miller is quite capable of scoring fast against any bowling, and there was nothing very difficult about the bowling of Tross and Barber on Sunday week. Miller went in first wicket down and carried his bat for seven.

The second innings of the Paulistas was practically a repetition of the first, one man alone, Stewart, got into double figures; he made twelve by patient play, when he had to retire l. b. w. Blomley remained at the wickets about 75 minutes for 5. Tross who had tempted him with every kind of ball finally clean bowled him. Miller was out off a very unsatisfactory ball; he played his first ball, a full pitch from Barber, straight into Tomlinson's hands at coverpoint and was easily held. Wyatt was smartly run out. The rest of the men were clean bowled, the total of the innings being 27.

The Santos fielding was quite up to the mark, one or two slight mistakes only being made. Routh as usual was excellent, his picking up and returning being perfect, and he, together with Burgos behind the wickets, was responsible for three of the batsmen being run out. Barber and Tross as the analysis shows, both had splendid averages.

Santos batting was steady, each man doing a little, Vieira being the only man who failed absolutely. The position of the two clubs now is: Santos—won 12, lost 7, drawn 7. Total matches played since the formation of S. A. Club in 1890, 26. It will be seen therefore that São Paulo will have to wait a year or so yet before they will be able to turn the tables on the Santistas.

After the match several of the São Paulo men accompanied by some Santistas drove along to José Medina and walked over the new ground of the S. A. C. The Paulistas expressed themselves highly pleased with the advanced state in which the ground was, and their genial captain, Charlie Miller, remarked that he hoped in the future the two old clubs would there fight out many a cricket battle with the same good feeling that has character-

ized these matches since their inauguration.

The score was as follows:

S. PAULO ATHLETIC CLUB

First Innings.

Table with 2 columns: Player Name and Score. Includes P. W. Crewe, H. Crompton, C. W. Miller, E. Wyatt, E. Stewart, F. Florde, W. Rule, H. Greenland, E. Blomley, J. Shaw, F. Knight, Extras, Total.

Second Innings.

Table with 2 columns: Player Name and Score. Includes P. W. Crewe, H. Crompton, C. W. Miller, E. Wyatt, E. Stewart, F. Florde, W. Rule, H. Greenland, E. Blomley, J. Shaw, F. Knight, Extras, Total.

SANTOS ATHLETIC CLUB.

First Innings.

Table with 2 columns: Player Name and Score. Includes A. M. Burgos, J. de S. Routh, H. Barber, C. L. Stock, H. Tross, A. Redman, J. A. Cross, G. Tomlinson, E. O. Broad, R. C. Lloyd, C. Greeland, C. G. Vieira, Extras, Total.

RAILROAD NOTES

—Whenever there is little news stirring the newspapers report negotiations for the sale of a railway to a foreign syndicate. On the present occasion the railway selected for this purpose is the Sorocabana.

—We are glad to note that the senate has had the wisdom to reject a bill providing for the purchase of the Melhoramentos railway. At a time when the state is selling, or leasing its unprofitable lines, it would be extreme folly to purchase another.

—The London & River Plate Bank will continue to receive the old scrip of the Leopoldina Railway Co. and exchange it for the new up to the end of the month of August. Those of our readers who have not already changed their shares, had better hurry up and do so.

—On the 6th inst between the stations of Boa Vista and Jacuba on the Paulista railway, a train was derailed by cattle on the track. The engineer and some of the passengers were very much injured. The loss is estimated at 180,000\$.

SHIPPING NOTES

—The Brazilian cruiser *Tridentes* left Santa Catharina on the 7th inst. for this port.

—The passengers who left Rio by the *Theria* on the 3rd inst., were: Messrs. C. Pereira da Cunha, C. A. Gamba and F. Ulogotti.

—The passengers who arrived in Rio by the Pacific Steam Navigation Co's liner *Liguria* on the 2nd inst., were: Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Drees, Mr. Guttman, and Mr. J. A. S. de Menezes.

—It is announced that in view of the improvements made at the port of Santos the Royal Mail company has resolved to make a monthly call there with their large mail steamers. The first in this new service is the *Nile* which arrives here to-day.

—The P. S. N. Co's mail boat *Theria* brought the following passengers to Rio, on 2nd inst: Dr. A. W. Sheldon, Mr. Victor Notthman Jr, Mr. W. H. Martin, Mrs. Clara M. Clemence, Mr. and Mrs. Tebyrica, and Luiz, Maria, Austin and Ray Tebyrica, Misses Margarida, Irvina, and Corina Tebyrica, Mr. J. J. Ferreira and family, and Mr. Jules Sain.

—The following passengers left Rio on the 5th inst., by the S. S. *Gallia*, of the Lamport & Holt Line: Mrs. Florence A. Barnes and Mr. H. Estinghausen to New York, and Mr. Otto Kneese to Bahia. Amongst the passengers in transit from the River Plate were our old friends, Rev. Dr. Drees and his talented wife, and Mr. Michael Scally, who are going to New York.

—The passengers who arrived in Rio by the S. S. *Gallia* were: From New York: Mr. and Mrs. Mario Mendonça, Mr. and Mrs. Myron Clark and 3 children, Rev. J. S. Kennedy, wife and 3 children, Mrs. J. Brown, Miss Pescard, Miss Elderde, and Mrs. E. Smythe. From Bahia: Mr. C. P. de Souza, Mr. R. Jevons, Miss Lydia Mares, Miss Anne Veregianna, and Mr. A. Atlas.

—The passengers who left Rio by the *Liguria* on the 2nd inst. were: For Liverpool: Mrs. J. Price and infant, M. Walton, Mr. and Mrs. George, Miss S. George, Messrs. T. Chetawith, W. Marks, A. J. Fregida, L. W. A. Happe, Joseph Pryor, J. S. Pryor, and W. Kent. For La Pallice: Mrs. Barragat, Mr. and Mrs. Stop, Miss, L. Grassy, and Mr. J. C. Bourgos. For Lisbon: Messrs. A. R. Costa Neves and F. R. de Gama.

LOCAL NOTES

—On the 1st inst. President Prudente de Moraes signed the copyright bill voted by congress.

—The Italian minister, Count Antonelli, has been slightly ill for some days past, but is now quite well again.

—The sub-solicitor of the Federal District has appealed from the sentence acquitting the alleged murderers of Col. Genil de Castro.

—On Saturday last the minister of foreign affairs and the minister of Peru, formally signed the treaty of asylum and extradition between these two countries, on which they have been for some time engaged.

—The ratifications of the arbitration treaty between Brazil and France were formally exchanged on Friday last. This treaty will, it is expected, provide a definite settlement of the French Guiana boundary dispute.

—It has been announced for some time that the President intended to make an excursion to Santos and São Paulo, but he has lately advised his friends that he has changed his plans and will not leave Rio until the end of his term.

—The knife is again becoming a little too prominent. Several persons were killed and wounded in and about this city last week on account of the practice of resorting to the knife in every dispute. Would it not be well to hang a few of these assassins?

—It would seem that various persons have been protesting against the use of their names on committees organized to give a *grande festival em homenagem ao alto commercio nacional e estrangeiro*, which is to come off at the S. Pedro theatre on the 17th inst.

—The authorities are evidently waiting upon Providence for relief from the rigors of the drought in this vicinity. The water supply is becoming dangerously scarce in some quarters, but it is still abundant with a few favored individuals who have "fixed things" with the inspectors.

—The police continue to inflict fines upon the persons engaged in the scandalous *jogo de bicho*, but apparently without result. The fines are so small and the profits so large that the gamblers can easily afford to pay when caught. Six months at stone-breaking might perhaps have a better effect.

—Were it not that some semi-official organ might accuse us of untruthfulness and a malicious desire to injure the country, we should say just here that the weather is exceptionally hot and dry, our water supply is dangerously short, and the danger of a fever epidemic is becoming imminent.

—Just beyond the Botanical Garden there is a collection of "model" artisans' dwellings called the "Villa Sauer," the drainage from which is allowed to discharge into the Rio Macaco, to the great prejudice and danger of the neighborhood. The sanitary authorities have called upon the public works department to remedy the evil.

—Of the period fixed by the constitution for the congressional session less than a month now remains, and yet the discussion of the budget has not even been commenced. Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons doubtless think that for legislators of a country whose government is promising retrenchment, such conduct is, to say the least, very peculiar.

—The continued heat and drought are causing much inconvenience and suffering throughout the city, and are bringing us face to face with a very great danger—an early outbreak of yellow fever. Little has been done thus far to improve the sanitary condition of the city, and we may therefore expect to pay dearly for the negligence and incompetence of our sanitary officials.

—There was a tremendous crowd in the Largo Machado last night when the Botanical Garden Co. tried a new experiment. This was a free exhibition of the cinematograph thrown from their office window to a screen on the Praça Duque de Caxias. The humorous views given were heartily enjoyed by the crowd, and we hear that the exhibition will be continued for several nights.

—The director of Botanical Garden having applied to the city prefect to have the Rio Macaco cleaned, because it has become a danger to public health, the latter replies that the service does not fall within his department. It would appear that nothing falls within that department but a very large revenue, which is paid out in salaries to men who have no duties to perform.

—In the first half of the present year there were registered in this city 3,720 births, 4,316 deaths, 673 marriages, 83,309 arrivals by sea and 74,189 departures. By the health authorities were visited 853 steamers and 199 sailing vessels. At the Ilha Grande quarantine station the number of vessels visited was 17 steamers and 11 sailing vessels whose aggregate tonnage was 29,087, and which carried 995 seamen and 9,930 passengers.

—Complaints having been made of the unsanitary condition of the Rio Mucaco, which runs through the Botanical Garden, the *Journal do Commercio* has had the matter investigated and not only finds the stream dangerously contaminated, but that part of the Garden lying near the Rua D. Castorina is overrun by the neighbors and by animals, to the great prejudice of the place. It is strange that the sanitary and municipal authorities can not keep such a public resort clean and free from vermin.

—We have heard of an amusing scheme for a banquet, or something of that sort, to the merchants who were present at the Casino banquet to the minister of finance. Of course the minister himself could not be expected to stand the expense, so the organizers of the manifestation have started out to solicit subscriptions, and it is said that some of the aforesaid merchants, to whom the banquet is to be given, have been asked to contribute. This is possibly the scheme alluded to as "absurd" in the *Journal* of the 3rd inst.

—Destructive fires were raging in the Corcovado forests on Sunday and yesterday. Some of them are ascribed to fire balloons but the *Journal* says the principal ones were caused by the vandalism of some visitors to the Corcovado, who even tore up boards from the floor of the summit pavilion to make a fire. The dry woods naturally caught fire, the woodwork of the pavilion was destroyed, and serious damages were caused to the forest preserves. Such vandals should be severely punished.

—The Ladies Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church of this city are preparing to give a musicale and tea at the American Church, on Largo do Catete, on the evening of the 19th inst., in aid of the Petropolis church, recently inaugurated. The Petropolis congregation is small and has incurred a considerable debt with their new church, and it is hoped that sufficient can be realized in this proposed entertainment to materially assist them. The purpose is one which will appeal strongly to the sympathies of our readers, and it may be confidently expected that a very generous response will be given to the appeal for help.

—We were pleased to receive an invitation to attend the press night function at the Parque Fluminense restaurant and gardens on Friday night last, but as all the members of our staff were deeply engaged for that evening we were unable to short notice to send a representative. One of our staff has since visited the new gardens and was cordially received by the proprietors who expressed a wish to have these gardens well patronised by the British and American residents, as they intend to keep the place up to a high standard. That the place is beautiful with natural foliage is apparent, that the new buildings are appropriate and attractive there can be no doubt, but as an evening resort in a much frequented part of the city, its greatest attraction is its illumination. The electric light installation was placed in the capable hands of Mr. J. P. Robinson, and lighted by 8 arc lamps of 2,000 candle power each, and 90 incandescent lamps of 16 candle power each, night is turned into daylight. No better advertisement could have been had, as it is impossible to pass the place unnoticed. Our representative states that if Messrs. Ferreira, Vasques & Co. always keep as good a brew on tap as they gave him, they are bound to have a successful future. The Schubert club has already installed itself in a portion of the building, which fact alone will tend to keep the tone of the establishment up to a high standard.

BIRTH.

MACCARTHY.—August 3rd, 1898, at their residence Rua Petropolis No 1, Santa Theresa, Nellie, wife of Rev. Chas. D. MacCarthy, of a daughter.

DIED.

BARDSLEY.—On 2nd August, at Nottingham Place, London, EVELYN AILES FIELD, dearly beloved daughter of Alys Gertrude and William Ramsdale Bardsley, aged eleven weeks.

BRITISH CHURCH.

BUILDING FUND.

Donations received:

Already subscribed	Rs. 59,678,530
Messrs Wilson Sons & Co. Ltd. £26,51-00 7/4 Rs. 8697	
R. A. Mather, Esq. ....	1005
C. N. Atlee, Esq. ....	1005
T. Johnson, Esq. ....	1005
C. Murly, Esq. ....	1005
F. T. Fraser, Esq. ....	205
R. H. Robinson, Esq. ....	205
Anonymous ....	105
Mrs. Nicolls ....	505
M. N. Lefebvre, Esq. ....	1005
The staff British Bank of South America .....	1205
Collection 1st July L. & B. Bank Chacara .....	255
Rs. 7,617,500	
Rs. 61,235,530	

Donations promised: Messrs. E. Johnston & Co. 4,000,000

Total. Rs. 65,235,530 Further donations are earnestly solicited. Rio, 8th August, 1898.

F. S. PRYOR, Treasurer.

—Friends and subscribers to the British Church are invited to attend a meeting on Friday next at 3 p.m. at the offices of Messrs. Quayle, Davidson & Co. to hear the report of the special committee appointed to examine the tenders for the repairs submitted at the last general meeting.

BUSINESS NOTES

—The "Caricaca" navigation company has gone into liquidation.

—The Santos custom-house will proceed against the Companhia Paulista in the courts for the restitution of the 11,645,000 illegally collected by the company's ex-despatch-clerk.

—It is said that the postoffice is about to call for designs for postage stamps commemorative of the 50th anniversary of the discovery of Brazil.

—A senate committee has reported against the veto of the municipal prefect of the ordinance allowing the Botanical Garden Co. to increase its fares.

—The Central railway is asking for tenders for the supply of 120,000 tons of coal during next year. The advertisement will be found in another column.

—The Mogyana railway company is calling up the unpaid balance on its shares issued in 1893. These shares have 80% paid, and the balance of 120% per share must be paid up before the 15th inst.

—A party of engineers and administrators arrived here from Berlin a few days ago to take charge of the new telephone system. We have seen no signs of life in the *emprego* as yet and await with interest the first steps of the new manager.

—The greater part of Ilha Mocanguê, belonging to the Companhia Internacional de Marabá, will be sold at auction to-day by judicial order. The island is admirably situated for commercial purposes, and will probably fetch a good price.

—According to the *Journal do Commercio* of the 3rd the debts owing to the Banco União Ibero-Americano, now in liquidation, amounted to 5,176,412,530. These were sold at auction a few days ago and realized the magnificent sum of 3,360,000. The shareholders will therefore receive only \$126 for every 1,000\$ owing to them. The bank must have had a choice lot of customers!

—During the half year ending June 30th last, there were shipped from various stations of the Mogyana railway 1,490 packages of a mangabeira rubber, weighing 75,498 kilograms. There is a considerable quantity of this natural product collected at various points in the state of São Paulo, and attention is being called to the advisability of developing the industry. The mangabeira is not cultivated, and the rubber is therefore a forest product. It is said that a man can collect three kilos a day, which commands ready sale on the spot at \$500 a kilo. It is said that there are extensive tracts of wild land in the interior which, before thought worthless, have now become valuable because of this product.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—The *Journal do Commercio* is filling us with consternation — and the *Revista* with despair! In a reply to the *Debate* this morning, the *Journal* says: "As we are of those who understand that for the government of our country, which has virtually just cut down by 20 per cent what it owes in interest to its foreign creditors, it is necessary to seriously care for its economies and for the good credit of its services, etc. Well, gentle reader, *tempora mutantur, et nos mutantur in illis*. The staunch friends of the government are becoming hostile critics, and are hunting for quarrels; while we find ourselves drifting into the calm of a friendly contemplation from both sides.

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

	1898	1897
Rio de Janeiro.	6,304,509\$414	7,335,358\$629
Santos.	2,920,524\$919	3,963,362\$352
Pará.	1,800,001\$429	2,261,711\$988
Bahia.	1,611,014\$119	1,870,777\$004
Ceará.	856,231\$279	810,607\$415
Aracaju.	259,820\$814	197,078\$146
Sergipe.	136,641\$568	92,249\$286
Uruguayama.	46,514\$200	39,738\$312
Penedo.	10,848\$283	7,733\$277

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, August 9th, 1898

Par value of the Brazilian milreis (\$100).	
do gold.	37 d.
do of the Brazilian milreis (18000)	
in U. S. coin at \$48.65 per £	
1 str.	54 75
do \$100 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold.	1897 cts
do of £ 1 sig. in Brazilian gold.	8 800

Bank rate of exchange, official, on London to-day	7 1/4 d.
Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (gold)	37 25
Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (paper)	26 1/2 sig. gold
Present value of the Brazilian mil reis in U. S. coin at \$48.50 per £	
1 str.	14 50 c.
Value of \$100 (\$48.50 per £ 1 str. in Brazilian currency (paper)	65000
Value of £ 1 sterling " " "	35103

EXCHANGE.

August 7.—The banks all maintained the official rate of 7 1/4 d on London when the market opened but there was considerable hesitation. The Brasilianische Bank was the only one that kept the rate throughout the day, the Banque Francaise putting on a rate of 7 1/2 d later on and the English banks 7 1/2 d. Although the banks announced that they would buy gold at 7 1/2 d, there were buyers even amongst the banks' private paper at 7 1/2 d during the morning. The bank rate going down three and a half pence, the Banque Francaise put on a rate of 7 1/2 d later on and the English banks 7 1/2 d. Although the banks announced that they would buy gold at 7 1/2 d, there were buyers even amongst the banks' private paper at 7 1/2 d during the morning. The bank rate going down three and a half pence, the Banque Francaise put on a rate of 7 1/2 d later on and the English banks 7 1/2 d. 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The market was firm towards the evening at the latter rate. The shippers made offers that were not generally acceptable. Some \$200 bags were bought by them at 10800; some transactions were said to have been done at 10700. The Santos market showed no change but the foreign markets all opened and closed at rates which show a slight fall on the market of the previous day. On Saturday some 12000 bags changed hands at Friday's quotations, but there was no other change in the market.

The shipments since our last report have been: 40,300 bags for the United States; 13,530 " " Europe; 1,123 " " Cape of Good Hope; 30 " " River Plate, etc.; 30 " " Coastwise; 66,313 bags.

The following ships sailed with coffee last week: United States: July 30 New York Br str Roman Prince 7,300; Aug 2 do Br bk Eagle Wings 20,000; 5 do Br str Galatia 25,182; 30 do Br str Elton 15,000.

Europe: July 31 Constantinople Br str Minot 1,025; Aug 1 Bremen Germ str Trer 1,028; 1 Havre Fr str de Rosario 750; 5 Odessa Br str Rio de Janeiro 7,475; 5 Trieste Aust str Barros 5,222.

Ethiopia: July 31 River Plate Br str Codman 95; Aug 4 do do do 1,012; Coastwise, various steamers, 10,672.

The receipts for the past week were 62,227 bags, against 56,127 bags for the previous week and 53,221 bags for the week before.

Brokers' quotations, according to New-York types were the following: No. 6... 12800; No. 7... 11000; No. 8... 10200; No. 9... 9400.

The stock in all hands was estimated this morning at 315,042 bags, against 318,542 bags a week ago. The Santos stock is reported at 497,750 bags.

Daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro

Table with columns for Date, Receipts, Shipments, and Balance. Includes sub-tables for Average price per c and Stock at Santos.

Imports.

Flour.—During the past week, 3,500 barrels were received by the Prussia. The market is exceedingly quiet and there are no changes in quotations to record. But the market is firmer than in the preceding week. The latest quotations were: Trieste... nominal; Richmond Bk... 47800-48000; Baltimore 1st... 47000-48000; Western and Interior... 45000-48000; River Plate... 41000-42000; Local Mills... 45000-46000.

Codfish.—The stock in all hands is about 6,500 packages, the Century having brought 2,438 tubs during the week. Prices have made a slight advance. Deliveries have improved a little and the stock is well held at the prices we give below. The retail prices now current are Gaspe \$25.00 per tub, Halifax \$30.00 per tub, St. John \$35.00 per tub and Norwegian \$40.00 per case. Lard.—There have been no additions to stock during the past week. The movement in the market has been small, but prices are still firm at last week's quotations. Native lard is still quoted as nominal and American lard runs from \$30 to \$35 per pound.

Rice.—35,000 bags of Rangoon rice were received during the past week. There has been little doing in the market but the transactions seemed to show an improvement in prices and the downward tendency which has been noted to work been maintained, as Rangoon rice is now quoted at 24000 per bag.

Pitch Pine.—There are no arrivals to record during the past week. The market is not firm and prices vary from \$200 to \$250 per bag.

White Pine.—The Arthur C Wade brought 400,000 feet last week, but prices remained the same and the market is extremely dull, the ruling price remaining 200 cents per foot.

Spruce Pine.—Transactions in this item are dead still.

Swedish Pine.—We have still nothing to report. The outlook in this branch is so great that it is likely to continue for some time.

Kerosene.—Nothing has been received during the past week. The prices remain as before, namely \$580 to \$600 for lots, but retail business has been done at \$500 per case.

Turpentine.—No arrivals. Prices remain unchanged and still run from \$500 to \$550.

Rosin.—Our report of last week holds good for the week. Dark grades are selling for from 25000 to 28000, and light grades range from 25000 to 25000 according to quantity and quality.

Cement.—Receipts nil. There is no change to record. The market is quiet and prices are unchanged. Belgian cement is quoted at 16000 to 17000 per barrel, and English cement at 16000 to 20000 per barrel.

Indian Corn.—The receipts during the week were 20,000 bags from the River Plate ex Duvalle and 5,560 bags ex Deak. The prices for new crop still rule from \$200 to \$250 and for the old crop from \$150 to \$200 but there is not such a firm feeling in the market as in the previous week.

Wool.—Receipts have been nil. The market is still weak. River Plate wool is quoted at the former rates, namely \$100 to \$150 but the local produce has improved to from \$100 to \$150 per 50 kilos.

Hay.—5000 bales arrived from the River Plate in the Rosa Marthom. The dealers are weaker than in the previous week and prices now rule from 140 to 145 cents per kilo.

Coal.—From Newcastle ex Holwell, 4,000 tons; From Fleetwood ex Sam Mendel, 4,000 tons.

Rum.—The week's supply was of average quantity, and the following prices now rule: Pernambuco and Macao, 215000-220000; Bahia and Arica, 220000-225000; Campos, 225000-235000; Angola and Paraty, 225000-235000; Pernambuco, 225000-235000; Alcohol of 50 to 60 deg, 400000-420000; ditto, 400000-420000.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. AUGUST 1. FLEETWOOD.—Br bk Sam Mendel, 46 tons; J. Lewis; coal to Hime & Co. AUG. 2. COLETA BUENA.—Br sp Agimera, 1570 tons; W. O. Thomas, cargo in transit. AUG. 3. BALTIMORE.—Amer lug Priscilla, 611 tons; E. Springsteen, four to order. AUG. 4. PASPEBIAC.—Br lug Culture, 181 tons; J. G. Bequet; codfish to P. S. Nicolson & Co. RIO GRANDE.—Br lug Yona, 196 tons; A. Mosker; ballast to Karl Valais & Co. AUG. 5. PORTO.—Port bk Archela, 272 tons; F. Gomes Cardia; sundries to J. A. G. dos Santos. VALENCIA.—Port bk Maria Emilia, 35 tons; J. V. B. Kabine; sundries to J. A. Gonçalves. AUG. 6. NEW YORK.—Amer bk Arthur C. Wade, 612 tons; N. Sherman; lumber to Empresa Industrial Brasileira.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS. AUGUST 1. NEW YORK.—Amer lug Eagle Wings, 1077 tons; A. Vanhon; coffee. TALTA.—Br sp Mchkanish, 164 tons; James Cairn; stone ballast. TALTA.—Germ bk Primus, 109 tons; B. Neumann; stone ballast. AUG. 5. MABLE.—Nor bk Louise, 281 tons; G. K. Andersen; ballast. AUG. 6. NEW ORLEANS.—Port bk Lomon, 719 tons; Domingos Magalao; stone ballast.

FREIGHTS. LIVERPOOL.—35 shillings and 5% primage per ton weight or measure. BREMEN, LONDON, ANTWERP.—35 shillings and 5% per 1,000 kilos. SOUTHAMPTON, GENOA.—30 francs and 10% primage per 1,000 kilos. MARSEILLES.—1,000 kilos. VALPARAISO.—45 shillings and 5% primage per 1,000 kilos. PUNTA ARENAS.—60 shillings and 5% primage per 1,000 kilos. HAVRE.—35 francs and 10% primage for 600 kilos. BORDEAUX.—40 francs and 10% primage per 500 kilos. NEW YORK, NEW ORLEANS.—30 cents and 5% primage per bag of 50 kilos. MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AIRES.—\$3.00 per bag of coffee. PERNAMBUCO.—\$1.00 per bag of coffee.

Vessels Afloat & Chartered for Rio. Amy... Baltimore; Baltimore... do; Brilliant... Brunswick; Bretha... Rangoon; Claudia... Cardiff; Callas... Rangoon; Cortez... Westwick; Due Fratelli... Marseilles; D. Pedro II... Baltimore; Edu. Penabaz... Swansea; God News... Baltimore; Juan Robt... Hamburg; Konal (str)... Glasgow; Lind Rouberry... Rlyth; Liv... Cardiff; Luv... Westwick; Lutter... Swansea.

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

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

Table of foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, August 7th, 1898, with columns for Name, Tons, Arrived, From, Consignees.

Table of British vessels with columns for Name, Tons, Arrived, From, Consignees.

Table of Danish vessels with columns for Name, Tons, Arrived, From, Consignees.

Table of German vessels with columns for Name, Tons, Arrived, From, Consignees.

Table of Italian vessels with columns for Name, Tons, Arrived, From, Consignees.

Table of Norwegian vessels with columns for Name, Tons, Arrived, From, Consignees.

STOCKS AND SHARES

Large table of stock and share prices, including sections for Rates of Stocks and Shares, Arrivals of foreign steamers, and Departures of foreign steamers.

Stocks and Bonds and Joint Stock Companies --- August 8th

Table with columns: Emission, Circulation, Public Funds, Nominal Value, Last Quotation. Lists various bonds and currencies with their respective values and market prices.

Table with columns: Capital, Shares, Emitted, Par, Banks, Paid, Reserve Fund, Last Dividend, Last quotation. Lists various banks and financial institutions.

Table with columns: Capital, Shares, Emitted, Par, Railways, Paid, Reserve fund, Last Dividend, Last quotation. Lists various railway companies.

Table with columns: Capital, Shares, Emitted, Par, Tramways, Paid, Reserve fund, Last Dividend, Last quotation. Lists various tramway companies.

Table with columns: Capital, Shares, Emitted, Par, Steamships, Paid, Reserve fund, Last Dividend, Last quotation. Lists various steamship companies.

Table with columns: Capital, Shares, Emitted, Par, Cotton Mills, etc., Paid, Reserve fund, Last Dividend, Last quotation. Lists various cotton mills and textile companies.

Table with columns: Capital, Shares, Emitted, Par, Insurance, Paid, Reserve fund, Last Dividend, Last Quotation. Lists various insurance companies.

Table with columns: Capital, Shares, Emitted, Par, Miscellaneous, Paid, Reserve fund, Last Dividend, Last Quotation. Lists various miscellaneous companies.

Collegio Americano Fluminense. Persons desiring to matriculate their children with please communicate with the Directress, Miss LAVONA GLENN, No. 2, Barão d'Hamby, Botafogo.

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Business Signs Engraved

## Missing Friends.

The British consul will be glad to receive information of the following

RIDGEWAY, Frederick.—Acrobat and general circus performer—supposed to have come to Rio in July, 1895. Is reported to be partly paralysed and mentally de-ranged.

NOLDS, 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.

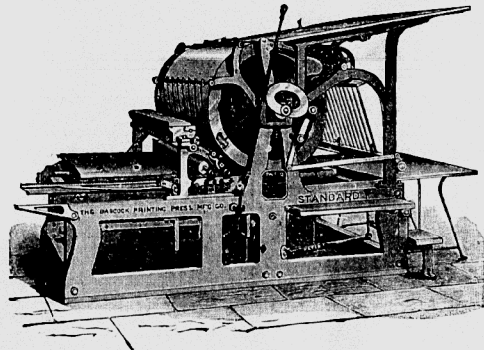
EVOT, Patrick and James—who left County Wexford Ireland, about 15 years ago and are believed to have engaged in cattle raising in Brazil.

Rio de Janeiro, 1st July, 1898.

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 Under contracts with the British and Brazilian  
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TABLE OF DEPARTURES.  
 1898

Date	Steamer	Destination
Aug. 10	Magdalena	Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.
" 10	Nile	Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, Cherbourg and Southampton.
" 22	Thames	Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.
" 24	Magdalena	Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, Cherbourg and Southampton.

This Company will have steamers from and to England three times a month.  
 Insurance on freight shipped on these steamers can be taken out at the agency.  
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 and without the inconvenience of transfer.  
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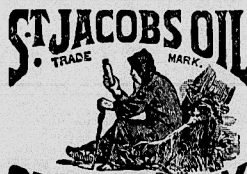
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