



THE RIO NEWS.

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NUMBER 33

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Subscribed Capital £2,750,000

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Through express trains leave the Central station daily at 6 a.m. and 8.30 p.m.; returning leaves S. Paulo at 5 a.m. and 9 p.m.

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

Cachambú and Lambarý:

Central Railway (São Paulo express) to Cruzeiro, thence by Minas and Rio Railway to destination.
Juiz de Fora, Barbacena, Ouro Preto, etc.

Bello Horizonte:

Trains leave station of General Carneiro, on main line of Central railway, at 2.21 p.m. and 11.30 a.m.—the latter a mixed train.

Petropolis:

Barca leaves the Prainha at 4 p.m. daily, except Sundays and holidays, to connect with railway at Mauá.
Nova Friburgo: Regular trains, week days, leave at 5.30 a.m. daily and at 3 p.m. on Saturdays, to connect with the Leopoldina Railway at Sant' Anna de Maruly.

Nova Friburgo:

Barca leaves the Praga das Marinhas at 5.30 a.m. daily and at 3 p.m. on Saturdays, to connect with the Leopoldina Railway at Sant' Anna de Maruly.

Corcovado:

Regular trains, week days, leave at 8 a.m. and 2.20 p.m., returning leave the summit at 7.30 and 9.30 a.m., and at 6.30 and 7 p.m. On Sundays and holidays, the hours are: ascending 6.30, 8, 9.30 and 11 a.m., 12.30, 2.30, 3.30 and 8 p.m.; descending 8.35, 10.05, 11.35 a.m., 1.05, 2.05, 4.05, 6, 7 and 9 p.m.

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 Itaboraité (opposite Custom House), Petropolis. EDWARD C. H. PHIPPS, Minister.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 99, Rua 1ª de Março. EUGENE SEIGER, Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraité (opposite Custom House), Petropolis. 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 Cateco. Baptisms and Marriages at times to be arranged with the Chaplain.

REV. CH. KRAMSHAW, M.A., British Chaplain.

6, Rua do Anacleto.

IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Largo de S. Joaquin, No. 179.—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays. Prayer meeting at 10 a.m.; 7 p.m. on Wednesdays. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 5 afternoon. Gospel preaching at 6 1/2 p.m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study and preaching at 7 p.m.

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Cateco. English services at 12 a.m. Sundays. Prayer meeting services, Thursday, 7.30 p.m. Portuguese services at 10 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sundays 7 p.m. Wednesdays.—E. A. TILLY, Pastor. Sunday school 11 a.m. at Fátima Corção, Sundays, 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. Rev. FRANK WIEDREHEKER.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15, Travessa da Baicera. 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. HAGBY, D. D., CHAS. D. MACCARTHY, Pastors.

Caixa 352.

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

Professional Directory.

Dr. William Freese ick Eisenlohr, German Physician. Office: 78, Rua General Camara. Consulting hours from 12 to 3 p.m.

Englishmen and Americans wishing to learn Portuguese should apply to PROF. L. MARCHART, Rua do Ouvidor, No. 95.

Dr. Haverburg, Physician and accoucheur. Residence: 89, Rua 1ª de Março. Consulting hours from 12 to 10 p.m.

Dr. Brissay, Surgeon, graduate of the Faculty of Paris. Specialist in diseases of females, urinary passages. Radical cure of hernia, hemorrhoids, tumors, surgical diseases of the bones, and surgical operations. Consultations from 1 to 3 p.m., Rua da Quitanda, No. 42.

Miscellaneous.

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

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

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BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.—31, Rua Gonçalves Dias.—Open from 10 to 6 p.m.—For terms apply to Librarian.

THE SIMONS' MISSION.—Rua and Reading Room 10, Rua Camerino (formerly Imperatriz), 3rd floor: W. J. LUMBY, Missioner. Gifts of books, magazines, papers, etc., also of self, clothed in white, will be gratefully received at the Mission, or at No. 27, Candelaria.

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

WEST COAST ITEMS.

The Chilians are now talking of increasing the effective strength of their army. We have lost all hope of the recovery of Argentina and Chili; both are mad beyond all cure.

Things seem to be mixed on the West Coast. Chilean telegrams state that the O'Higgins is at Coquimbo, while Buenos Aires advises state she (if we may call O'Higgins a «she») is in the Straits landing artillery.

A Lima telegram of the 14th says that no news have been received from Pura, where we presume the last revolution is located. Pura is in the extreme north, and the telegram says that the revolutionary movement originated in Guayaquil, Ecuador.

It is reported from Santizo that the Chilean government has removed Barros Arana from the boundary commission. Barros Arana has been connected with the boundary surveys and negotiations for many years, and was looked upon by the Argentines as an obstacle to the peaceful solution of the dispute. Now let the Argentines recall Moreno, muzzle the Prensa, and suppress various other mischief-makers, and the quarrel will be ended in short order.

The announcement that the Chilean congress has authorized the issue of \$50,000,000 of notes to supply the cash requirements of the country has depressed the price of Chilean bonds, as such an issue is likely to have a very unfavourable influence upon exchange, and may ultimately increase the difficulty of the government in meeting the interest on its foreign debt. The five per cent. bonds of 1876 have fallen to 70. Argentine government securities have also been somewhat weak, in the absence of favourable news respecting the boundary difficulty.—The Statist, July 23.

What is to be done about Chili bonds? It is a difficult question. A settlement of the boundary dispute would do much to restore confidence, as once the fears of war were removed, the government could curtail military outlay, and address itself to retrenchment and reform. The revenue for 1897 was about \$8,400,000, and the expenditure \$4,600,000. For the current year the estimated revenue is 12,000,000, including a surplus, and the expenditure \$8,000,000. For 1899 the revenue should be \$3,000,000, and expenditure 76,000,000. It is proposed to re-establish the duties on inheritances and donations, and to levy taxes on foreign insurance companies, tobacco, matches and storks. Reforms will be introduced in the tariff for stamps, a saving will be made in the police administration, and an increase established on telegraphic rates. If only, therefore, the Argentine trouble could be speedily arranged, Chili bonds ought to look cheap.—Daily Mail, London.

A merchant of Valparaiso says that Chili would have sold the celebrated O'Higgins to this country last spring if Argentina had been willing to sell a correspondingly formidable warship to us, but Argentina was afraid of offending the large Spanish colony in that country. Otherwise we might have taken a long step toward preventing wars between our sister republics by acquiring their means of fighting. The willingness of Brazil to sell us three men-of-war and a lot of torpedoes shows that she is impressed with the uselessness of spending money on a navy, and probably the two republics south of her feel the same way, but unfortunately they are at loggerheads over the ownership of the sea for the owners of the Andes, and neither would disarm unless the other would. There is something very droll about keeping men-of-war to fight with for the backbone of the continent, but if the contending countries cannot fight on the ground in dispute because much of it they cannot reach they must of course keep themselves prepared to fight on the sea for the ownership of the mountains. But Mr. Duval gives some very cogent reasons for thinking war is unlikely. Chili, however, has gone so far as to issue notes, fortunately drawing interest and more analogous to bonds than to currency, and she has just suspended specie payments for thirty days to check the tendency to export gold. The country has lately emerged from a cheap money era, and, having got back to the terra firma of the gold standard, we trust she is not going to undo and the arduous labors of recent years as the result of which she extricated herself from the financial slough.—N. Y. Journal of Commerce, July 14.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

The export of jerked-beef from Argentina to Cuba has recommenced.

A Buenos Aires telegram says the Argentine minister at Santiago has asked if the news is true that Chili is bribing the Straits of Magellan.

The Argentine minister of foreign affairs has advised Peru that he made no reference to the Tacna and Arica question at the recent banquet in honor of Bolivia.

We hear that a «simpatico» footballer and cricket enthusiast fell victim to the charms of pretty young lady, during a recent visit to Brazil. The future bride being now on her way to England, Her father is now rather quiet recently the manner one of the most important railways in Brazil and has just retired after many years' residence in that country.—Times, Buenos Aires.

A Buenos Aires telegram of the 14th says that Capt. Delcuse, commandant of the Italian legion, has received a letter from S. Paulo offering him one thousand Italians from Brazil, to serve in the said legion. Delcuse has replied that he will send word in case he requires them.

The Argentines are now after the «fanatics.» According to a telegram of the 14th the Buenos Aires police have captured three Spaniards, who call themselves «Apostles of Christ,» and who had gathered some 250 followers about them. The society is called the «Christian Confederation,» and is noted for its disregard of cleanliness. It is said that a branch has been formed in São Paulo, Brazil.

According to the Buenos Aires papers received this week, a report was current at the time they appeared that Don Pellegrini had negotiated in London for the Argentine government a loan of £2,800,000, one million to be paid at once, another million in November, and the remaining £800,000 in March. We are assured by those who are in the best position to be well-informed that there is no truth in the report, and we feel convinced ourselves that, while the foolish dispute between Argentina and Chili over the frontier is continued, no considerable amount of money will be advanced to either in the city. Neither the great financial houses nor the general public are disposed to afford the two republics the means of cutting one another's throats.

Probably the report originated in the placing here of Argentine treasury bills some little while ago; or it may be that an advance toward, we fancy, a small advance—for the payment of the coupon on the loan made; or it may even be that some irresponsible person, wishing to make a profit, made some kind of proposal about a loan to the Argentine government. In any case, we think we are justified in stating that £2,800,000 have not been lent in London to Argentina.—The Statist, July 23.

THE TODDY-TREE.

Nature has her rum-shops, her saloons. She produces plants which devote themselves to the manufacture and sale of intoxicants. The South American toddy-tree is well known to naturalists. It is well known also to the South American beetle, the Oryctes Hercules. When the latter goes on a spree, he never goes it alone, after the miscellaneous habit of the human drunkard. He collects his friends and acquaintances to the number of thirty or forty; the whole crowd run their short horns through the bark of the toddy-tree, revel in the outflowing juices, and, while inebriated, are easily caught by the human natives.

The toddy-tree parts with its liquor free of charge. There are other plants which are less generous. They exact no less a penalty than the death of the unfortunate drunkard. And what do they do with the body? Strange as it may seem, they eat it. In this manner they obtain the food which nourishes them and sustains their healthful existence.

At the end of each of their long green leaves these plants have a pitcher-shaped receptacle. We might style this the growler; but it never needs to be rushed. It is always full of what with special appropriateness might be called bug juice—a watery liquor, sweet to the taste and inebriating to the senses. Only in fine weather is the growler open for business. On rainy days it is firmly shut up to keep out the rain that would dilute and spoil the contents. Nature's saloon-keepers do not water their stock.—Lippincott's.

HERE are two capital cheque stories from Notes and Gold, the organ of the banker, or at all events, of the bank clerk. «I'm very sorry, miss,» says the paying cashier, «but this is a crossed cheque, and I cannot pay it over the counter.» «Oh, is it, really?» replies the fair customer. «How tiresome! Then I suppose I shall have to come round the other side to get it.» This forms a reminder of the other cheque story, which is that of a Presbyterian minister, who had, to his intense surprise and delight, received an unmounted cheque from a charitable donor. «This cheque is to order, and must be endorsed,» explained the paying cashier at the Highland bank. «Eh?» «Endorsed across the back.» «Oh, ay!» And with the pen and all his soul the minister wrote, «I heartily endorse this cheque.»

In the south of Peru every facility appears to be given to commercial travellers. They are allowed to enter with their samples, on presenting through a responsible agent to the custom-house an official request to pass so many packages of samples. These are examined and valued by the office named, and then a bond is presented by the agent, who undertakes to pay the amount of the valuation of any of the samples that may not be reshipped within the term specified, generally 90 days; this process will cost the commercial traveller from 10s. to £1, according to the number of packages he brings, and he is then free to go where he likes with his samples, without being obliged to give an account of them in any other part of the interior he may wish to visit. Of course, the responsible local agents before giving the bond to the custom-house must satisfy themselves as to the status of the traveller, who, in most cases, besides his business cards, brings a letter of recommendation to some known resident in the port; indeed, this is almost a requisite, and should not be overlooked by intending visitors.—Textile Mercury.

Banks.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

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

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO
 10, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

LISBON, OPORTO, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SAO PAULO, CAMPINAS, RIO GRANDE DO SUL, PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AYRES, ROSARIO DE SANTA FE, AND NEW YORK.

Also on:
 Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., LONDON.
 Messrs. Mallet Frères & Co., PARIS.
 Messrs. Schroder & Co., J. H. Schroder & Co., nachf., HAMBURG.
 Messrs. Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co., HAMBURG.
 Messrs. Granet Brouen & Co., GENOA.

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

Capital. 10,000,000 Marks.

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

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

Draws on:
 Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Berlin and Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg
 M. A. von Rothschild Solme, Frankfurt a M. and correspondents.

Germany.....
 England.....
 Union Bank of London, Limited, London.
 Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., London.

France.....
 Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches.
 Heine & Co., Paris.
 Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Paris.
 Lazard Frères & Co., Paris.
 De Neufville & 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,
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THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.

LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

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

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

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

BRANCHES:

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

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 Banco de Portugal and agencies.—PORTUGAL.
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 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 1° de Março

Branches at:

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

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

Draws on its Head Office in London:

The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited, LONDON.
 Messrs. Heine & Co., 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 on notice or for fixed periods and transacts every description of Banking business.

BANQUE FRANÇAISE DU BRÉSIL,

AUTHORIZED BY

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

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

HEAD OFFICE:

9, RUE LAFFITTE, Paris.

Branch Office in Rio de Janeiro:
 78, Rua da Quitanda

P. O. B. 58.

Branches at S. Paulo and Santos.

Draws on:

Head Office, Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, and agencies.
 Société Générale pour favoriser le développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France, and agencies.
 Heine & Co., Paris.
 Lazard Frères & Co., Paris.
 Prier Merceat & Co., Paris.

LONDON
 Union Bank of London, Limited.
 London Joint Stock Bank, Limited.
 Parr's Bank, Limited.
 Lazard Brothers & Co.
 J. Henry Schroeder & Co.
 Kretzschmar & Co.
 A. Ruffer & Sons.

GERMANY
 Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Deutsche Bank, Berlin and branches.
 Dresler Bank, Dresden, and branches.
 Schroeder Gebrüder & Co. Hamburg.
 Conrad Hinrich Donner, Hamburg.
 Norddeutsche Bank, Hamburg.
 L. Behrens & Solme, Hamburg.
 Correspondents in all chief-cities.

PORTUGAL
 J. M. Fernandes Guimarães & Co. and their correspondents.
 Banco Commercial de Lisboa, Lisbon.

ITALY
 Banca Commerciale Italiana, Genova
 Milan, Turin.

AND ANY OTHER COUNTRY

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

Henri Joly,
 Manager.

Nectandra Amara Pills.

These wonderful pills, so useful and beneficial in all affections of the stomach and intestines, are obtainable in all places where a post-office exists; the manufacturer will forward by registered mail and to any given address, if accompanied by money: 1 box for 2\$300, 1/2 dozen boxes for 12\$600 and One dozen boxes for 20\$000.
 Address: JOAQUIM BUENO DE MIRANDA, No. 74, Rua de S. Pedro, 1st floor Rio de Janeiro.

BANCO DA REPUBLICA DO BRAZIL.

Realized Capital. . . Rs. 110,150,200\$000

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

Reserve Fund. Rs. 19,537,044\$811
 Profits in suspense . . . Rs. 9,075,823\$568

on 30th June 1898.

OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

9, Rua da Alfandega.

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

Draws on:
 Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London & County Banking Co. Ltd.
 Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co Ltd.

LONDON.

Messrs. Hottinguer & Co. Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.

Commerz und Diskonto Bank in Hamburg. HAMBURG.

Banco de Portugal LISBON.

Opens accounts current:
 Pays Interest on Deposits for fixed periods.
 Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every description of banking business.

I KNEW THEM EYES WUZ ELLEN'S.

They driv' a kerridge to the door,
 An' out of it a lady got,
 All dressed in silks an' furbelows,
 An' walked right up to whur I sot.
 See she: "I come from Obedstown,
 I'm huntin' for a Cap'n Brown."
 I looked, an' when her face I see,
 'Thinks I, "No, marn, you kaint fool me!"
 I knowed them eyes wuz Ellen's.

My darter, married twenty year,
 An' gone to live in Iycho;
 She'd growed an' changed; but then, law me!
 Queer of a mother wouldn't know.
 Her hair was tetch'd a bit with gray,
 An' mebbe she wan't quite so gay;
 A beette stouter in her size;
 Vit, as I looked in them blue eyes,
 I knowed them eyes wuz Ellen's.

An' so I riz right up at once,
 An' grabbed her close an' hilt her tight,
 An' she sez "Mar!" an' I sez "Nell!"
 An' then we hugged with all our might.
 Fortime might ketch me on some things,
 Consid'rin all the change it brings,
 But when I looked I knowed her shore—
 I seen my baby's eyes once more—
 I knowed them eyes wuz Ellen's.

—"Out of the Ashes."

EMPEROR WILLIAM.

Poultney Bigelow writes for the July Century an article on "Ten Years of Kaiser Wilhelm." Mr. Bigelow says: "It is one great source of the Emperor's power that he knows personally not merely all his brother sovereigns, but every man of official importance in his own country. There is not a province in Germany with which he is not familiar, and his memory for names and faces is so great that for him to see a man once is to know him for the rest of his life. In this knowledge of his country he surpasses any of his predecessors on the Prussian throne, and all of his contemporary sovereigns. It is safe to say that Queen Victoria knows less of Great Britain than her grandson knows of his country, and in the case of Russia it is equally true. This is not such a trifling matter as it might appear.

"In spite of much evidence to the contrary, the Emperor is not a tyrant, nor has he manifested a desire to wield power for the mere purpose of making other people uncomfortable. He takes a positive delight in hearing of good things said or done by others. He does not fail to read what is said against him.

"When the late William Walter Phelps was the American representative in Berlin, 'Mark Twain' happened to be in town. Mr. Phelps having informed me that he had taken no steps to let the Emperor know of this, I of course pointed out to our minister—what I knew to be the case—that the German Emperor knew by heart the

works of our great humorist, and would be most happy of an opportunity to talk with him. Mr. Phelps, however, persisted in thinking that it was not his business to do anything in the matter, seeing that Mr. Clemens was not present in any official capacity. Next day I was leaving for America, but that evening I had an opportunity of telling the Emperor that Mark Twain was in town. The moment he heard this he clapped his hands at the good news, and called out to his wife, who was at the other side of the rooms: 'Auguste, Auguste, here is good news! What do you think? Mark Twain is in town!' and then he eagerly inquired about him. But when he learned that Mr. Phelps had not seen fit to arrange a meeting at once, he frowned in a significant manner. Of course Mark Twain was immediately invited to meet the Emperor at luncheon, and both enjoyed the meeting.

"It would be, I think, within the mark to say that in the last ten years the Emperor has conversed at length with every eminent American or Englishman who has passed through Berlin. I have never heard of such a meeting but that the visitor has been strongly impressed by his imperial host's specialized knowledge. In the midst of the rush of festivities at Kiel in 1895, the Emperor found time to dine on board the flagship 'New York' of the American squadron. Her captain told me afterward that their imperial host stayed until 2 o'clock in the morning, and during his stay extracted from them every manner of information. He closed his visit by testing the capacity of the crew for manning ship and putting out fires at the shortest possible notice. When Mahan published his great book on the 'Influence of Sea Power,' the Emperor at once read it, and sent him a cordial telegram acknowledging the indebtedness of himself and his officers for the lessons taught therein. I have no doubt that the strenuous efforts now being made to strengthen the German navy have received great encouragement from the study of this American work.

"I have known few men so free from brag or hypocrisy as was this German prince when he ascended the imperial throne. On the Christmas immediately preceding the death of his noble father he wrote a letter to a friend three thousand miles away. I have no right to make this letter public, but shall be forgiven for this much: the writer dwelt earnestly upon the year that was closing, and particularly referred to the problems of the future, little dreaming that he was the one who would be called upon to assist in their solution. In this letter he confessed that the ambition of his life was to improve the condition of the working-people, to reconcile the rasping conflict between those who have and those who have not, and, above all, to make the Christian religion a real thing. He went on jokingly to lament that some of our American millionaires did not see fit to leave him legacies for this purpose; for he was, he said, always hampered for want of necessary funds."

THE FINANCIAL REPORT.

(Continued from April 2nd.)

After a somewhat extended discussion of the present financial state of the country, the causes of which are known to us all as well as to the government, the minister addresses himself again to the subject of receipts, expenditures and deficits. It is noteworthy that he recognizes the evils of an excessive issue of paper money and its influence on present affairs.

In some preliminary remarks to his extended discussion, the minister shows that in the 67 years of its existence, up to and including 1889, the monarchy had 59 budgets voted, on which the deficits aggregated 798,661,147\$419. For the eight years of the republic, not including the six weeks belonging to 1889, the aggregate deficits (which the minister does not give) were 353,239,-

000\$657. As the minister very correctly says "the country greatly needs balanced budgets."

At the date of the revolution in 1889 the paper money in circulation was 183,867,254\$500, which was increased to 439,614,276\$500 in government issues and 315,344,330\$500 in bank issues (total 754,958,606\$500) at the end of 1897. The tabulated statement of the various issues and of subsequent redemptions, will be useful for reference purposes.

After discussing the various laws relative to taxing brokers, incomes, dividends, etc., the minister takes up a subject of special interest, that of "short a propriations." As it is a long-standing abuse, the budget committees finding it useful in their remarkable feats of balancing receipts and expenditures, it will repay perusal.

In discussing the Oeste de Minas question the minister states that a loan was effected in London in 1893 for this railway through the medium of the government, the company agreeing to deposit the net proceeds in the treasury in currency at an exchange of 20d. The loan was for £ 3,700,000, and the net proceeds were £ 2,849,000, which produced Rs. 34,188,000\$5. The government guarantee conceded to the railway was 6 per cent currency on the amount of this loan actually on deposit, out of which it undertook to pay interest on the said loan, and to hand over to the company any remaining balance, or receive from it any deficit realized. The continued fall in exchange has produced unfavorable results for the company, interest on the loan abroad more than absorbing the 6% on the deposit, which in 1895 at 12 1/2d, represented only about £ 1,071,000. The complication was then brought before congress, the company asking to have its 6 per cent guarantee calculated in gold, and congress authorized the executive to either liquidate the account, or to take over the road. Nothing has been done, however, congress having failed to provide the necessary credits. The business is a complicated one, as the lines extend through the states of Minas Geraes and Rio de Janeiro, with guarantees from both, and has likewise a section guaranteed by the national government. These with kilometric subsidies on some sections and a German loan of 9,607,342\$ in gold, render it difficult to take over the property on satisfactory terms in view of the obligations the government would have to assume.

In relation to customs duties, it is difficult to understand the position taken. In his voluminous discussion the minister seems to favor collecting the duties in gold, and then at a fixed exchange rate of 12d. Then again he seems to favor protection and retaliatory rates.

The defence of the restrictions on the coastwise traffic also occupies much space, but the minister looks at but one side of the question—that of building up a national mercantile marine. The obstructions to industry and trade and the heavy cost to the nation of such a policy are not considered.

In his discussion of the necessity of statistical information, which is greatly lacking in Brazil, the minister gives utterance to chauvinistic opinions which will perhaps astonish some of those who recently joined in a manifestation to him. In discussing the need of statistics as an aid to national industries (p. 288) the minister favors the establishment of Brazilian houses in those countries which most largely import or receive Brazilian products, which houses shall be branches of or directly connected with the most important commercial houses here, through the medium of which these products can be exported. "In this manner," says the minister, "will end the monopoly of the exportation of our products exercised, exclusively, by foreign houses in Brazil, branches of the head houses situated in the American and European markets, which are exploring the commerce in the fruits of our labor (cultural) at prices dictated by the free and uncontrolled will and pleasure

of parties interested in an ungovernable speculation." So, too, in the import trade. The minister quotes from the report of a predecessor to show that nearly all the articles imported are received by foreign houses established in Brazil, by whom all, or nearly all the profits are drained from Brazil and go to the country of the merchants or speculators who operate in this branch of business."

GREAT BRITAIN is maintaining its lead in postal affairs. The idea of an imperial penny post has been strenuously advocated by Mr. H-miker Heaton, M. P., for many years, and it has at last been found practicable, and will be adopted at the beginning of the next financial year. The irony of the situation is that Mr. Heaton conceived the idea in Australia for Australia's benefit, and becoming an M. P. on his return to England made it his life work. Australia is the only British colony that is not included in the new arrangement.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY.

For the convenience of subscribers attendance will be provided at the Library. Sundays and holidays excepted, from 8.30 a. m. until 10 a. m. to take charge of books etc., which subscribers may wish to leave on their way into town.

It is respectfully notified that the Library will be open during hours mentioned solely for the purpose of receiving books etc., and not for the issue of any book, paper or magazine. Subscribers are earnestly requested to conform to this rule, the continuation of the convenience depending on their compliance. The doors of the Library will be closed at 10 a. m. precisely, and reopened at midday.

Rio de Janeiro, 9th August, 1898.

HAROLD J. HAMPSHIRE, Hon. Secretary.

MUSICALE.

The Ladies Aid Society of Rio de Janeiro will give a Musicale and Tea at the M. E. Church, Largo do Cateite, on the 16th inst. at 8 p. m. in benefit of the Petropolis Methodist church. EXTRA \$500. Tickets can be had of any member of the Society, or of Messrs. Crashley & Co., 67 Rua do Ouvidor, Messrs. Clark & Co., 37 Travessa do Oural, and the Methodist Publishing House, 25 Rua d'Alfada.

Also at the door on the night of the Musicale.

WANTED:

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

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

TWO GAS ENGINES

One of 2 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, Cateite or Botafogo, of moderate size with four or five good sleeping rooms and possessing garden, good water supply, both, etc. Apply to "Inquire," at this office.

TO LET.

A sitting-room and bedroom in the residence of a foreign family, in a very healthy locality. Apply at No. 41, Rua das Neves, Paula Mattos.

REUTER'S-FINANZ-CHRONIK.

Subscriptions for this important financial organ published in London, will be received at this office. Subscription, 20s. per annum.

STRANGERS' HOSPITAL. No. 110, RUA DA PASSAGEM, Botafogo, RIO DE JANEIRO

Situated in one of the healthiest and most attractive localities of this city, at a considerable elevation above the sea, and well within its own grounds. The grounds are tastefully laid out with walks and shrubbery, making it a most desirable place for convalescence.

The Hospital is provided with an Isolated Fever Ward, entirely separated from the main building. Patients seeking treatment for other diseases can therefore be received at any time, without being associated in any way with fever cases.

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

The Hospital was built and is supported by subscription, but is open to non-subscribing patients of all nationalities. The terms for non-subscribers are: General ward.... 15\$000 a day Private room.... 20\$000 ..

which includes medical and nurse's attendance, food and ordinary medicines. Surgical operations, special remedies, wines, and outside medical attendance extra.

Nurses supplied for outside cases during the cool season. Patients are admitted at any time, but should be provided with an "order for admission" signed by some subscriber.

For further information apply to the Physician-in-charge, Dr. RAYMUNDO BASTIENNA, No. 71, Rua, 99 de Março (1 to 3 p. m.) or to the Treasurer, No. 50, Rua 17 de Março, or to the Secretary, No. 8, Rua da Candelaria.

CRASHLEY & CO. 67, RUA DO OUVIDOR, 67 RIO DE JANEIRO.

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

SEA SICKNESS ADMIRABLE RESULTS.

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

On the 31st ult., a merchant in S. Paulo writes us as follows: "My late partner W. to whom I recommended the Nectandra for sea sickness, informs me that his sister has written to him from London saying that she was astonished at the results she obtained from it on board ship."

On the 14th May last, the distinguished physician Dr. Ernani Pinto wrote us as follows of the applications and observations he had made on board the mail steamer "Alfama," cases of sea sickness treated with the Tincture of Nectandra. Amongst these cases the result was complete and in 4 others there was a decided relief. Cases of gastro-intestinal perturbation treated with the same remedy. 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, who after a month he endured the most excruciating and violent pains, from which he had been subjected for several days, and the case of the young man also a first class passenger from Para to Manaus, 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 sure effect.

On the 27th October, 1898, the surgeon of the Army Medical Corps, Dr. Henrique Mangon, writes us as follows: "I certify that when on board ships of war, I have had occasion to use the Tincture of Nectandra Amara of Antero Leivas against cases of sea sickness, always with excellent results. The foregoing is true Capital Federal, Oct. 27th 1898.—Dr. Henrique Mangon."

On the 17th August, 1898, Sr. Lacerda wrote as follows: "Rio de Janeiro, 17th August, 1898. Mr. J. B. de Miranda—According to my promise I have the pleasure to send you the enclosed letter from Miss Richardson, the lady of whom I have spoken, who was so enchanted with the efficacy of the Nectandra Amara against sea sickness, a remedy which she tried and found to be of great service to her, and well on the recommendation of well-known persons well out of any hope of obtaining a good result, because she had never been relieved by any of the remedies she had employed against that malady, from which she had suffered every time she set foot on shipboard. I have the honor to be your devoted servant.—E. Amador Lacerda."

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

On the 13th October, 1898, Dr. Paes Leme wrote to us as follows: "Rio, 13th October, 1898.—My good friend Miranda—For many years I have used the preparations of Nectandra Amara on the members of my family, and with the greatest advantage I have used it on the employees of our estate, who did not know the efficacy of the Tincture for the nausea arising from the brusque and shaking movements which passengers have to make travelling from Serraria station to Inha de Fora, and later on, travelling to Itabora do Campo. I had of mine. The Nectandra Amara is already well re-puted by facts that I have seen with my own eyes, which prove without doubt that it has relieved many. Ever yours.—Pedro G. Paes Leme."

N. B.—The proprietors of the Paulista remedy NECTANDRA AMARA issue a prospectus in three languages—PORTUGUESE, ENGLISH and FRENCH—to facilitate its use by all natives and foreigners. Sold by all chemists and druggists, and at the Depot in Rua de S. Pedro, No. 21, (1st floor) Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

R. ad the following unsolicited testimony of

TROPICAL DUNLOP TYRES. Mr. C. C. Gnapp (formerly of Bedford, and now in charge of Messrs. Walker's Cycle Works Department, Ceylon) writing to "Wheeling" 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 withstand 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. See that they bear this trade mark without which none are genuine. Write for full particulars to— THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRES CO., LTD., 160 to 166, Clerkenwell Road, London, E. C., England.

Hotels. Hotel dos Estrangeiros. PRAGA FERREIRA VIANNA. Tel. No. 5,009. This hotel, which has been completely restored, is situated in the best part of the city, receiving air and light from all four sides, close to the cleanest beach of the city, surrounded by a large garden; has large, comfortable rooms newly and well furnished, with shower and warm baths, disinfectants in the water-closets, drinking water filtered by the Posteur system, good table service, and is, therefore, to be considered the first hotel of this capital. Possesses a so-a sumptuous saloon and splendid table service for lunquets. Its restaurant and service cannot be excelled.

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

ALPINE HOUSE HOTEL. RUA DO AQUEDUCTO, 65. On the line of Selvestre tramway, Santa Theresa, to be reached in 20 minutes from town. This house is highly recommended for its excellent position and most beautiful view of the far ocean, city and islands, being situated on the very summit of Santa Theresa hill, and entirely out of reach of fever and malaria. It is therefore, a most safe place for foreigners, tourists and new arrivals. The hotel is surrounded by beautiful parks, walks, and a large forest. The restaurant and kitchen are first class.

VIUVA SUZANA MENTGES. FREITAS HOTEL. 120, Rua do Riachuelo. Mr. J. F. FREITAS, proprietor of the old and well known Freitas Hotel, desires to advise his friends and former customers that he has reopened that hotel at No. 120, RUA DO RIACHUELO in a large and most attractive edifice acquired for this special purpose. The new establishment is situated in one of the most attractive and healthy localities in the city, on a broad and quiet street, with tram for all central points of the city passing the door. It has a large and beautifully laid out pleasure garden, particularly suitable for ladies and children, and well-mounted bath-rooms provided with hot and cold water. The Hotel is specially adapted for families, for those comfort and convenience nothing will be found lacking. It contains a large drawing room, and its dining-room opens on verandas overlooking the garden. Special attention will be given to orders by mail and telegraph.

Grande Hotel Internacional. SITUATED ON THE PROMENADE SANTA THERESA HILL, Rua do Aqueducto No. 105, Telephone 8018. Is served every 15 minutes by the electric trams (cars) from the town (leaving the Largo de Carioca) 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, the harbor and high seas, is most suitable for families and gentlemen of distinction. Excellent restaurant, always ready. Finest wines and liquors. Numerous shower and warm baths. Purest air, temperature bracing and invigorating. No health resort in the world is better. For further information apply to FERDINAND MENTGES, ASSEMBLEIA 21, Telephone 206.

TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

United States.

Aug. 10.—On the 5th inst. Mr. Cambon had an interview with President McKinley at which he delivered the reply of Spain to the American demands. Negotiations were continued up to the 7th inst., but their nature was not disclosed. It is, however, certain that Spain has decided to agree to all the conditions imposed while protesting against the severity and exorbitancy of some of the claims. The President is said to have refused to entertain these protests at this stage. Should Mr. Cambon be authorized to withdraw them, hostilities will probably be suspended. Likewise Admiral Sampson's fleet will be sent to Spain. Telegrams from Manila announce the arrival there of the third American expeditionary force and the monitor "Monterey".

Consul Willman is said to have died of dysentery at Manila. Cholera has broken out there.

General Merritt telegraphs from Manila that on the night of the 31st ult., the Spaniards made two night attacks on the trenches at Malate, but were beaten back by the Americans under General Greene. Getting under cover of a wood the Spaniards opened fire, but Greene and his men soon dislodged them. The Tagalos under Aguinaldo refused to take part in the affray. The Americans lost 11 killed and 37 wounded. Merritt highly praises the courage and coolness of his men who for the most part received their baptism of fire there.

General Miles reports that he has now four columns advancing on San Juan de Puerto Rico, and that it is not necessary to send further reinforcements.

Commodore Sigbee of the "Maine" has been appointed to the command of the "Texas".

Telegram from Puerto Rico give the news that General Wilson by a rapid flank movement supported by artillery invested Coamo which was taken after a brief resistance. The Spaniards lost 12 killed amongst them being Commandant Ilescas. The Americans took 180 prisoners, and the inhabitants of the place gave the victors a tremendous ovation.

Mr. Cambon telegraphed to Madrid this evening asking for authority to sign the protocol he had drawn up with the American government. The latter now requires a definite answer yes or no before midnight on the 11th. The sick and wounded of both sides are being shipped to the States simultaneously from Santiago. The scene is described as a most heartrending one.

Aug. 11.—At last the definite reply of the Spanish government has been received in Washington. Mr. Jules Cambon is authorized to sign the protocol he drew up in accord with the American cabinet, and the signature must take place before midnight. Once the protocol is signed, hostilities will be suspended and a mixed commission named to formulate the final terms of peace.

General Garcia has taken Jibara in Cuba, and the Americans have taken Coamo in Puerto Rico, the Spaniards flying towards Ayboristo.

Mr. Ramsden, the British consul in Santiago, died of fever in Kingston.

General Alger, the secretary of war, has arranged to send 10,000 more men to Manila to reinforce the army of occupation there. This was found necessary in view of the desertion of Aguinaldo, who remained inactive at the battle of Malate.

Telegrams from Hong Kong assert that the officers of the Japanese naval division have offered to the Philippine revolutionary junta all the armament they want to defend their independence in case the Americans evacuate the islands. Following the offer, several Japanese ships of war have left for Manila.

Spain.

Aug. 10.—329 Spaniards sent home by the American government have been landed in Algeciras from the steamer "Hesperia". They were composed of 200 more men to Manila to reinforce the army of occupation there. This was found necessary in view of the desertion of Aguinaldo, who remained inactive at the battle of Malate.

An official communication to the press said that in two attacks on Guayama the Americans were repulsed, but the garrison of Coamo were obliged to evacuate that place owing to the numerical superiority of the Americans.

Immediately after the signature of the protocol, orders were sent to the different admirals and generals of the United States to cease hostilities. General Shafter had to report that 23 minutes before the receipt of his orders he had commenced the bombardment of Manzanillo. Admiral Sampson had been ordered to return with his fleet to New York, where tremendous ovations are being prepared in honor of himself, his officers and crews. There has been no other news of importance in reference to the war. All is apparently over save shouting.

HOW SANTIAGO SURRENDERED.

The War Department at Washington posted up the following dispatch:—

Headquarters, near Santiago, July 16.

To the Adjutant-General, Washington.

The conditions of capitulation include all forces and war material in the described territory.

The United States agrees with as little delay as possible to transport all Spanish troops in the district to Spain. The troops are now possible to embark near the garrison they now

occupy. The officers are to retain their side arms, and the men to retain their personal property.

The Spanish Commander is authorized to take the military archives belonging to the surrendered district.

The Spanish forces known as volunteers, mobilizados, and guerrillas who wish to remain in Cuba may do so under parole during the present war, giving up their arms.

The Spanish forces to march out of Santiago with the honors of war, depositing their arms at a point mutually agreed upon, to await the disposition of the United States, it being understood that the United States Commissioners will recommend that the Spanish soldiers return to Spain with the arms with which they made so brave a defence. This leaves the question of the return of arms entirely in the hands of the Government.

I invite attention to the fact that several thousands have surrendered—it is said the total will be about twelve thousand—against whom a shot has not been fired.

The return to Spain of the troops in this district amounts to above 24,000, according to the total.

(Signed) SHAFTER.

The ceremonies amid which the Spaniards laid down their arms were very impressive. General Shafter and the American divisional and brigade commanders, together with their staffs, were escorted by a troop of cavalry. General Toral and his staff were accompanied by a hundred picked men and trumpeters. Both sides saluted with batteries of trumpeters. General S after returned to General Toral his sword, at which he had been handed over to the American Commander.

The American troops were drawn up in line, in front of the trenches, as witnesses of the ceremony. General Shafter and his escort, accompanied by General Toral, rode through the city, taking formal possession at the Governor's palace. The ceremonies which accompanied the transference of the city to the Americans were elaborate and picturesque. Exactly at noon, the American flag was raised over the palace in presence of ten thousand men. A finer stage setting for such a dramatic episode, it would be difficult to imagine. In the street facing the palace stood a picked troop of the second cavalry with drawn sabres. Missed on the stone flagging between the band and the line of horse men were the brigade commanders of General Shafter's division, with their staffs.

Pres. I gave out the verandah rails, crowding in every available window and door, and lining the flat roofs, were the people of the town, principally women and non-combatants. As the chimps of the old cathedral rang out the hour of twelve, the infantry and cavalry presented arms. Every American uncovered. Captain McKittrick, hoisted the Stars and Stripes on the roof of the palace, and as the flag was unfurled the cavalry band struck up the stirring strains of the "Star Spangled Banner." At the same instant there was the distant booming of Captain Capron's battery firing a salute of twenty-one guns. When the music ceased, from all directions around the American lines came floating the strains of the regimental bands and house cheers of the troops. The infantry came to order arms, and the moment after the flag was run up, while the band played "Rally round the flag, boys." Instantly General McKibben called for three cheers for the General, which were given with great enthusiasm, while the band played "Stars and Stripes for ever."

The ceremony over, General Shafter and his staff returned to the American lines, leaving the city in possession of the municipal authorities subject to the control of General McKibben, who has been appointed temporary military governor. The thirteenth and ninth infantry regiments remain in the city in order to enforce order. The Spanish forces will encamp outside the American lines until they embark for Spain.

Santiago itself presents a dismal sight. Most of the houses have been sacked, the stores are all looted, and nothing eatable can be had for love or money. In the streets, at the entrenchments, at the breastworks, at every hundred feet or so along the barbed wire fences are living skeletons of Spanish soldiers. The docks are crowded with starving refugees awaiting the arrival of the Red Cross Society's steamer "State of Texas".

Twenty thousand refugees are quartered at El Caney; five thousand at Firmeyra; five thousand at Curbilla, Selhombia, and San Vicente. In one case, five hundred persons were crowded together in an insanitary dwelling. Poor wretches had been using river water in which all manner of filth floated.

From the semi-official journal O Debate August 13th.

THE AMAZONAS AFFAIR.

The press continues to publish interesting and curious telegrams on the situation in Amazonas.

The partisans of the two factions have been engaged, since the opening of hostilities, in agitating the waters of the political cesspool in which they wallow, and in displaying to the public gaze their vile and disgusting ulcers. It is almost beyond belief that such dishonest and immoral conduct should now be mutually attributed to each other by men who linked until recently in the closest fellowship, exercised arbitrary and undisputed control over the riches and destiny of that promising state, and over the lives, the honor and the liberty of the citizens whose misfortune it was to inhabit it.

We may credit the stories which they themselves telegraph to us, what they had

established there was a veritable pig-sty of corruption.

And yet when in congress and in the press men of moral integrity like Ladario and Thaumaturgo Azevedo had the noble courage to depict in the like colors the degraded condition to which the political and administrative affairs of that state had been reduced, they were assailed with slender and their protests and complaints were ridiculed and represented to be merely unworthy lamentations over the failure of their secret and illegitimate schemes of self-aggrandisement.

But the triumph of imposture and falsehood ere this always comes forth to avenge the slander and punish the slanderers.

The eyes of the whole country are now fixed upon congress, which, it is hoped, will worthily respond to the appeal of the honorable President of the republic and find within the constitution a prompt and efficacious solution for the problem resulting from the truly anomalous situation of the state of Amazonas.

Either this must be done for the sake of the credit, the integrity and the prestige of the system of government that we have adopted, or we must openly confess that our institutions are nothing but an ostentatious and empty falsehood, without security for liberty, law, morality or justice, with no restraint on abuses and no corrective for crime or for the utter distaste of all honest and administrative rectitude, and that under their shelter tyranny may flourish with its train of corruption and vice. The Amazonas of it would be of little importance if it did not only the reputation and the credit of those who are now scandalising the country with the indecorous display of their own misdeeds; but what every one feels that the stream of mire thence ejected over spreads the whole federation and threatens with total destruction the prestige of republican institutions.

THE RIO SPORTS.

We predicted a great success for the athletic sports this year and for once we were true prophets. With the opening of the new grounds at S. Domingos, athletics came to a say in Rio. Sports there have been before in a fitful way but now they have become an institution, and wind and weather permitting, the 15th of August each year will be a gathering day for the athletes and all who like to see manly exercises. Yesterday initiated the series with splendid success. Everyone of the British and American colony who could be there was on the ground. In the ferry boats and fearfully hauled from 10 o'clock until 6, English was the predominant tongue. Business cares and household worries were set aside and nothing but happy faces were to be seen amongst those who went to see the sports so dear to our race.

The scene on the grounds was an exceedingly attractive one with the fair faces and tasteful dresses of the ladies who thronged the pavilion and occupied the chairs under the trees. Amateur photographers were there in plenty, but the gentleman who took a snapshot from the gate across the field must have had the heart of a lion. Amateur statisticians were also present, estimating the number of people present, and guesses ranged from 500 to 1000. One more practical than the rest counted the whole, and informed us that, excluding the military band, there were 561 people present, and 97 onlookers outside the fence. There is nothing like being exact, but the spectators looked to be at least a thousand. Amongst those present we noticed Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. McNeill, Mr. Mrs. and Miss Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. Rolls, Miss Chewter, Mr. and Mrs. Sezzo, Mrs. Bigley, Mr. and Mrs. Beams, Mr. and Mrs. Gibaud, the Misses Mansell, Mr. and Mrs. Gregory, Mr. and Mrs. Miss Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. Holiday, Mr. and Mrs. Stevens, Miss Matheson, Mr. and Mrs. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. Benest, Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy, the Misses Batam, Miss Fross, Mr. and Mrs. Sawyer, Miss Ziegler, Mr. and Miss Norton, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd, Miss Young, the Misses Wilson, Miss Bagley, Miss Sheppard, Mr. and Mrs. Nicolls, Mr. and Mrs. Keay, Mr. and Mrs. and the Misses Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Cox and daughters, Mr. and Mrs. Butcher, Mr. and Mrs. Bunn, Mrs. Leuzinger, Miss Mutzenbecher, Mr. and Mrs. Gillespie, Mr. Knight, Dr. Hastings and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Finlay, Mr. Lucas and family, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Pullen and family, Messrs. Quayle, Tyer, Wicks, Blake, Crauford, Lomas, Francis, Crummock, De Stone, Benn, Whyte, Weigall, Mawson, Murray, Block, Ridgeway, Roberts, Davy, Lynch, Santos, Dickson, Tross, Hardwick, Rev. I. Crawshaw and a number of others whose names we were unable to obtain. A very pleasing feature was the number of Brazilian families present, who seemed to thoroughly enjoy the sports.

All the events took place with characteristic punctuality under the skillful superintendence of Messrs. Wheatley and Unwin who seemed to be doing everything everywhere, arranging races, helping Mrs. Benest with the tea, decorating blown competitors and standing drinks to a parched public. At 11 o'clock the first heat in the 100 yards was run, resulting in a victory for C. Robinson with N. Jackson a good second, Matheson and Do Couto took first and second places in the second heat. The final which was run some two hours later was a most interesting race. Do Couto led until the last few yards, when Matheson came through cleverly and won by inches from Do Couto, with Robinson a very good third. The time was 11 1/2 seconds, which though poor time in comparison with the record of 9 4/5

seconds was yet good considering the heat of the day, and the obvious want of training amongst the competitors. R. Robinson took first prize for throwing the cricket ball 77 yards and his brother C. Robinson secured the second. The order was reversed when the result of the long jump was declared, C. Robinson taking first prize with a jump of 17 feet 8 1/2 inches, and his brother being second. Mr. Azevedo got a strong lead and kept it until the straight was reached when Matheson put on a spurt and passed him in fine style, winning a splendid race by 3 1/4 yards. H. B. M. John came in a good third. In the mile bicycle race, Lloyd led the first two laps when Reeves passed him and took a good lead, Lloyd being second and Menge being easy with good judgment, third. In the last lap M. once let himself out, overhauled Lloyd, and passed Reeves, winning a masterly race by about 30 yards. Great credit was also due to Reeves for his fine performance as he only consented to run at the last moment without practice to make the race more interesting. The high jump was a closely watched event. Jackson, Do Couto and C. Robinson tying at a first of 5 feet 10 inches, unfortunately hurt himself, so that when the tie was jumped off, C. Robinson took the first prize and Do Couto second. Mr. Do Couto's performance throughout the day were keenly appreciated, as the veteran who took athletic prizes fifteen years ago was still in fit trim to put the younger men on their mettle. His son too showed himself a chip of the old block in the next event—the boy's race. Fat started, and they were all together until the last ten yards when Castrupp came right through and passed the ribbon three yards ahead of young Do Couto. The 120 yards hurdle race when first tried resulted in a bad start, but on being run over later on was won by Do Couto, the time being 19 seconds. The race for girls under 14 was a pretty event, and was neatly won by Miss Corina Cox closely followed by Miss Evelyn Robinson who came at a good second. In the quarter mile, Murry jumped off with the lead, closely followed by Weigall who, however, fell off at about half way, allowing Murry to win hands down in easy style by some 15 yards. Reeves and Robinson, on whom the strain of the day seemed beginning to tell, stopped. Murry's time was 59 seconds. There were six starters in the married men's race, which was a particularly good one. Lloyd won a good race by two yards. Roberts being a good second, and all the others finishing close up. Putting the weight was another well contested event, in which Keay won a highly popular victory with 37 feet 2 1/2 inches. Blake being second with 29 feet 5 inches. Murry again scored a first prize in the infantile flat race. M. Fraza led almost all the way until he came to a particularly good turn. Murry put on a spurt and passed him with plenty in hand, winning a hard race by 6 yards. A neat piece of running was done by O. Cox who beat M. Fraza on the post for second place. Cox's judgment was at fault on the second round and did not spurt in time. The race was won in 2 minutes 25 seconds. The sick race was won by Lloyd with R. Robinson a close second. This and the tug of war which followed was not well seen owing to the excited spectators being too close to the contesting parties, crowding them unduly. The fog and heat of the day were evidently taking too much out of the teams in the tug of war, and the slouts of "Pull Dick!" "Pull Wheatley!" "Lie down to it!" were not sufficient to put strength into the tired men. Young Dick Robinson sunk exhausted, but willing hands, sympathetic hearts, and a robust constitution soon brought him round. In the consolation race, Gibaud came in an easy first with Cox second. The whole of the programme was gone through English time, and at 4.20 p. m. as printed Mrs. G. O. E. Cox began the distribution of prizes after a short, bluff and hearty speech by Mr. Wheatley who promised on behalf of the committee that good as the beginning was, the sports on the next day would be better. Two pretty incidents marked the distribution of prizes. Mr. Cox with grace and dignity presented all the prizes as Unwin called them out, but when her own little daughter came to receive the first prize for the girls' race, the fond mother bent and kissed her. Mrs. Robinson, too, received the more prizes won by her younger son, and looked as proud of her boys as ever did the mother of the Gracchi, whose children were her jewels.

The first sports of the Rio Athletic Club were a decided success from start to finish, and with the opportunities for practice now afforded are bound to be improved as years roll by. The committee, Messrs. R. A. Brooking, N. W. Jackson, P. C. Morriss, worked hard for a success. Messrs. G. H. Unwin and H. L. Wheatley were untiring in their efforts. Messrs. A. S. Rakes, E. A. Benn and E. P. de Saone proved excellent judges, as did Messrs. G. E. Cox and H. A. Murray as starters and Messrs. C. Block and T. D. Bunn as timekeepers. The stewards, Messrs. T. C. Jackson, E. B. S. Benest, D. Roberts F. S. Youle, J. S. Keogh, A. F. Tyler, H. P. Smith, H. J. Reeves, and C. Jackson, quietly pervaded the place and saw to every one's comfort. Last but not least by any means, Mrs. Benest and other ladies in Netheroy contributed largely to the enjoyment of a thoroughly enjoyable day by providing tea and cake for the lady visitors.

We were specially informed, that, like the whole soiled, and old sportsman and good fellow that he is, Mr. H. L. Wheatley has presented thirty magnificent trees to the new grounds which will considerably add to the embellishment. They consist of *parsons, Pittiax* and *chappos de sol*.

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 16th, 1898.

The best and most important item of news of the past week was that which announced the signing of the protocol providing for a treaty of peace between the United States and Spain. According to the telegrams the war has lasted 120 days and has cost the United States a million dollars a day, and Spain has not been asked to repay the expenditure. This is another example of the generosity to a vanquished foe of which we spoke in a previous issue. Spain and her friends may not appreciate this, but were the United States to insist on indemnification, as any victorious European power would have done, the burden would have been a crushing one. It may be called a mistaken generosity, but the fact remains that the United States has shown no wish to humiliate Spain or to cripple her recovery. The war was waged to liberate Cuba, and it ends with the expulsion of Spain from Puerto Rico as well. How the Philippine question is to be settled no one knows, for the terms of the protocol have not yet been made public. It is a matter of profound satisfaction that this unfortunate war is over. It has been a disturbing factor in the commerce of many other nations and it has caused widespread prejudice. This perhaps could not be avoided. But now that it has ended, we may hope to see an improvement in commercial conditions everywhere.

The scarcity of water in this city is beginning to excite grave apprehensions. The inconvenience and even the suffering caused by a failure in the water supply might be borne with a certain amount of stoicism, for as a rule the calamities which men are called upon to endure are borne with courage and fortitude. But behind this there stalks the plague. When the greater heat of summer comes the foul drains, filthy streets and unclean dwellings will surely breed fever, and then the calamity will be one to be feared. Nothing is to be gained by concealing the situation and shutting our eyes to the danger. The plain truth is that this city is indescribably dirty, and that its sanitary condition is of the worst. The authorities have been negligent and have made little or no effort to abate the unsanitary nuisances which abound here. The result is that we have had yellow fever all through the winter, and that it exists in every part of the city. The *ortigos* where foreigners live are full of it, and until recently very little effort has been made to improve the conditions under which these poor people live, and to stamp out the disease. It will of course be said that the warm winter and the scarcity of water are the principal causes of this unfortunate situation, but this should have stimulated the sanitary authorities to greater exertion. But what have they done? Practically nothing. When a death from yellow fever occurs, they send some

employés to disinfect and close the room—and that is all. We know of instances where they have allowed the worst of sanitary conditions to continue for months, without even a word of warning. And as for the water supply, it is still sufficient, after months of drought, for our principal needs were it properly distributed. What is wasted would give every one a liberal supply. But negligence and corruption have had their sweet will in this public service also, and while Dr. Fulano has water in abundance and to waste, his next door neighbor can not get enough for a bath. In some streets water is turned on for fifteen minutes in the morning, in others it runs for an hour or two, and in others for half the day. In some of the tenements where laundry work is done, the taps are rarely closed and the water runs to waste. Then, too, there are scores of industries here using steam and gas motors which use an enormous quantity of water, much of which could easily be substituted by water taken from drive wells. This water may be brackish and unfit for household purposes, but it will certainly do for making steam and for cooling the gas motors. In spite of the drought and the unseasonable heat, there is much that can be done to better the situation and to ward off the threatened epidemic, and unless this is done the responsibility for what happens will rest very largely upon the shoulders of the officials.

We deeply regret to note that, according to Professor Mommson, the British empire is to be divided up between France, Germany and Russia. The ordinary observer doesn't see it, of course; but the Professor is a profound historical student and does see it. But there is no need to worry about it, perhaps, for the transformation will not take place this year, nor even next.

On the day of the banquet to the minister of finance, the *Jornal do Commercio* began to publish extracts from his annual report just issued from the press. But the publication went no further, much to our surprise and bewilderment. We can now fully understand why the *Jornal* discontinued the publication of these extracts, and we are glad to acknowledge the good judgment of our neighbor in doing so. We began a resumé of the same report, and we find it the most difficult statement to summarize that we ever encountered.

We desire to call the attention of the postoffice to the inexplicable delays which occurred last week in the distribution of the mails. On Tuesday and Wednesday there were mails from Europe, the River Plate and the United States, and yet these mails were not all distributed until Saturday. We had Buenos Aires and New York papers put in our box on the last named day. This certainly is inexcusable. The building is crowded with clerks, who have time to gossip, smoke and to watch for persons receiving certain mails to beg for the used postage stamps. If their time were properly employed they could easily distribute every mail on the day of receipt, instead of taking two, three and even four days for it. It is discreditable to the postoffice that such delays should occur.

We are now most reluctantly compelled to believe that the alleged conspiracy against the President and the assassination of Marshal Bittencourt on November 5th last, are all pure fictions. And equally fictitious also was the alleged assassination of Col. Genil de Castro on March 8th of the same year. All the persons alleged to have committed the last-mentioned crime have been triumphantly acquitted, and of those accused of complicity in the crimes of November 5th, the military men have been unanimously acquitted, and the members of congress have been shielded by the sanctity of their parliamentary immunities. A few civilians now remain to be tried, but as they can not be more guilty than their privileged companions, they too will be acquitted and exposed to our admiring gaze as good and true men. As no one was killed, and as no one conspired, the public has been outrageously victimized, and the President is guilty of a monstrous crime against us. He has deceived us and has made us ridiculous. Had there been murder committed justice would have punished the criminals. But justice acquits the accused and holds them up as victims of a cruel persecution and slander. And can we doubt the infallible decree of justice? Never! Then let us have the President impeached. And let us have statutes erected to the men whom he wronged, so that we may know that there is still virtue in this poor sinful world and that justice is still strong enough to protect it.

The Buenos Aires *Herald* falls foul of a recent paragraph of our in which we said: "The man for increasing the navy continues at Buenos Aires, where purchases of new ironclads and transports are reported. It is worse than folly, for the Argentine is the worst possible kind of a sailor and will never

go to sea if he can avoid it. The country will soon be in the predicament of having vessels for which she has no sailors."

Our esteemed contemporary pithily remarks:— "This is simply nonsense. An Argentine fisherman is as good a sailor as a Brazilian and showed himself in our little war with Brazil to be a capital one. We advise the *Rio News* to send a representative to rough it on our South coast and see how Argentine sailors can handle a leaky tub of a government transport or a fifth-rate coast lighter in an Antarctic storm. Even were it true that there were no Argentine sailors, we have hundreds of old English, Scottish, Danish, American and Greek, not to count Moby sea-dogs and dogs-of-war who have Argentine and would flock to its defence in case of danger. Old Brown was quick enough in finding both natives and foreigners, who whipped the Brazilian slave-nursed crews very thoroughly."

Our colleague misses the point. We never dreamt for a moment of setting up the Brazilian as a typical sailor, but he is better drilled now than the feather-bed and sometimes *spiced* sailors who spend such long periods each year in the docks at Buenos Aires, whatever he may have been in the "little war." Our "representative" learned how to appreciate a true sailor in the harbors of Portsmouth and Plymouth, and on the high seas, and knows the Argentine south coast from the Plate to Bahia Blanca and the Straits of Magellan better than the *Herald* does, having been over it more frequently. We did not know that a fisherman was a ready-made man-of-war's man before or at least not since the days of wooden ships and press gangs. We did not know handling a leaky tub of a government transport or a fifth-rate coast-lighter in an Antarctic storm were qualifications for a seaman or gunner in a battleship. We did not know the polyglot crew specified were Argentines, and we know no more than the *Herald* does of what they would do, but can only judge by what they do do. We do know however that "Old Brown" was no Argentine, but came of the fighting race that gave Kelly and Burke and Shea to the navy that whipped the Argentine ink at Cavite and Santiago, that gave John Barry as America's first commander, that has given Commodore and gunners to Barry to Simpson. The Irish in the Plate outnumber all the others, but the *Herald* studiously leaves them out. We do know that the present Brazilian sailor is smart and well trained. And we do know that throughout its history, the Brazilian navy has never yet produced a *Rosales*. *Hemos dicho*.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

AVG. 8. — *Senate*. — Senator Bernardo de Mendonça made an aggressive answer to the speech made by the *Jornal do Commercio*. He intimated that the *Jornal* had made between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 out of the funding scheme. — *Chamber of Deputies*. — Deputy Saebra, in answer to a speech of Deputy Barbosa Lima, defended President Prudente de Moraes from the charge of being a tyrant. A ferocious tyrant, who governing the state of Pernambuco, he said, had been the deputy who made this charge against the President. "I am not accountable to an insurgent for my acts," exclaimed Deputy Barbosa Lima. Deputy Saebra then stated that he would undertake to prove that Deputy Barbosa Lima had also been an insurgent. As for himself, he had never been untrue to those whose uniform he wore — he had never stooped to acts that were unworthy. At this point there was applause in the gallery, while among the deputies the discussion became so violent and disorderly that the chair suspended the sitting. There was read a message from the President of the republic submitting to the consideration of congress the telegrams which he had received in regard to the state of affairs in Amazonas. Deputy Belisario moved that a special committee should be appointed to report on the subject.

AVG. 9. — *Chamber of Deputies*. — Deputy Belisario's motion for the appointment of a special committee to report on the state of affairs in Amazonas was adopted by a vote of 65 to 52. Deputies Erico Coelho, Cassiano, Serzedello and Augusto Severo refused to serve on the committee.

AVG. 10. — *Chamber of Deputies*. — In the midst of a heated debate Deputy Saebra exclaimed, in reply to an interruption by Deputy Glycerio: — "I have been an insurgent, but I have never been a murderer!" There ensued a scene of confusion and disorder, during which the president abandoned his chair and the sitting was suspended. The affair seemed at one time on the point of resulting in fist-cuffs; but finally a semblance of order was restored and the proceedings recommenced. Then there was a long wrangle, the opposition deputies asserting that Deputy Glycerio had been called a murderer and insisted on a retraction. Deputy Saebra made explanations which were accepted by the chair, but were not considered satisfactory by the opposition deputies. Finally Deputy Glycerio rose and, saying that he had been insulted and had been unable to obtain redress, left the chamber followed by his friends.

AVG. 11. — *Senate*. — The senate met in executive session for the purpose of taking action on appointments of supreme judges and transfers of ministers to foreign countries. It was proposed to reconstitute the report of the respective committee. In open session the senate discussed the proposed appropriation of 90,000\$

in gold for expenses with the Amupá boundary question. Senator Luro Sodré, who spoke first, alluded to the silence of President-elect Campos Salles when the President of the French republic said in his presence that the question was not worth the ink that had been consumed in writing about it. The debate then took a wide range and the general policy of the future President was fully discussed.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The cruiser *Benjamin Constant* has arrived at Pará, where the officers and men have had a very cordial reception.

—The effort to unite the opposition elements in Rio Grande do Sul have failed. It was an attempt to do the impossible. While Barros Cassal lives he will certainly form a party all by himself.

—The Santos fire company has lately received ten Comblin rifles, 50 sabre bayonets for the same, and 50 cartridge belts. Evidently the Santos firemen are to extinguish fires with firearms, rather than with water.

—It is stated that Lieut. Gov. Ramalho paid Dr. Gouvea Filho, the health inspector of the port, 50,000 francs to keep Filoto from entering Manaus. Evidently Ramalho considers Filoto a very dangerous microbe.

—Filoto is preparing for the worst. He has retained a lawyer to defend him from prosecution for any ordinary or political crimes with which he may be charged. He is doubtless acquainted with the weak spots in his armor.

—The executive committee of the federalist party in Rio Grande do Sul declares that it will support the government of President-elect Campos Salles if he follows the policy adopted at present by President Prudente de Moraes.

—It is to be hoped that there will be some one sufficiently public spirited to bring a suit against the robbers that have devastated the state of Amazonas and make them disgorge their ill-gotten gains. It has been a very large "steal."

The São Paulo state government has recently refused to grant the request of Messrs. A. Fiorita & Co. for permission to substitute Italians for the balance of the Austrian immigrants which they have agreed to introduce. The São Paulo authorities are quite right. It is not only desirable to maintain the contract, but it is good policy to insist upon the introduction of nationalities other than Italian.

—It is stated that Gov. Filoto will be indicted before the Amazonas state assembly for various scandalous abuses of power, among which is the acceptance of 100,000\$000 from the grantee of the Mundós port works. As the grantee is said to have paid out 700,000\$ for the indemnity recently paid him, it would be interesting to know what part of it went to Vice-Gov. Ramalho. Amazonas is governed by a fine lot of patriots, surely!

—A Pelotas telegram of the 11th inst. states that the federalist and liberal parties in Rio Grande do Sul have not been able to arrive at an agreement. It appears that the liberal leaders, whose following is very small, wished to impose terms involving a sacrifice of political principles. These terms the federalists very properly refused to accept. It is to be regretted that a party calling itself liberal should by its intolerance prevent the union of the opponents of the illegitimate and despotic sway of the castillists.

—Telegrams from the north state that the irrepressible Sant'Anna Navy left Pará on the 10th for Europe. He had just come from Minas and is charged with important commissions by the new state government, one of which is to place a loan of £ 2,000,000 sterling abroad. Another commission, for which the state government of Amazonas is said to have given him 40,000 francs, is to publish in Lisbon a book upon the illegalities committed by the dictatorial government of Prudente de Moraes. Such a book would be a climax in a career of which even his most intimate friends can say nothing good.

—Among the passengers arriving at Pará from Minas a few days ago was Sant'Anna Nery, who was distinguished last November by being arrested and sent to Fernando de Noronha as a dangerous character. After his liberation he made his way up to Amazonas, and if the truth were known he has had not a little to do with the recent political agitations there. Although he had 40,000 francs of public money in his pockets, he took pains to announce that the Amazonas legislature will prosecute Filoto and his chief of police Guido de Souza for corrupt use of the public funds. He says that Guido spent about 300,000\$ in two years on the secret police.

—A letter from Paracatu, Minas Geraes, an interior town of considerable importance located on one of the branches of the Rio S. Francisco in the western part of the state, says that provisions have become excessively dear in that place. Prices have never before been as high as they are now. Beans sell for 15000 per kilo, rice for 15000 a litre, pork for 25000 a kilo (it is a hog-producing district), such 25000 a kilo, manioc flour 108000 to 128000 an almocreve of 32 litres, and other articles in the same proportion. It would seem that the agriculturists in this vicinity give their sole attention to stock-raising, and do not produce foodstuffs sufficient for their own consumption.

—After 11 months' imprisonment of Major Barreiros, ex-director of the penal colony of Dous Rios, accused of the embezzlement of the sum of 200,000\$, the sectional court of the state of Rio de Janeiro has failed to bring in a bill of indictment against him.

—Our many readers in Morro Velho and São Paulo who have known and esteemed Dr. W. London Strain, and who remember the kindly old gentleman, his father, who was here a few months back, will be sorry to read the news we find in the *Sikirik Southern Reporter* of 21st July, which runs as follows: "Mr. John Strain coal merchant, died suddenly at his residence, Croft House, at an early hour on Saturday morning. Deceased had not been in very good health for some time, but was able to attend to his business, and on Friday night he retired to rest as usual about half-past eight. He turned suddenly ill about mid-night, and expired in about an hour. Mr. Strain came to Sikirik about sixteen years ago from Blotlock, Wales, where he was a colliery manager. Since that time he has been in business for himself. Only a month ago he returned from an eight months' tour in Brazil, where his younger son is in practice as a physician, and who accompanied him here for an holiday. The deceased gentleman was in his 64th year."

—Gov. Filadelfo Pires has been having an interview with the *Journal do Commercio* correspondent at Pará, and has of course been telling tales against his enemies who have usurped his place and perquisites at Manaus. He says that he left 8,500,000\$ in the state treasury when he passed the government over to Vice-Governor Rumbold. All this has been "absorbed" — 3,500,000\$ with the acquisition of the electric light undertaking, 1,000,000\$ with the indemnity claimed by Manoel Pelloio for violent acts committed by Gov. Eduardo Ribeiro, and 2,700,000\$ for the reversion of the port improvements contract. He says that the contractor brought 1,600,000\$ of this indemnity to Pará, where, on being counted in one of the banks it was found to be 12,000\$ short in each package (*pacote*). The balance of the indemnity (1,700,000\$) was distributed in Manaus. He likewise said that there were already five functionaries in Pará on commissions for the Amazonas government, three of whom are bound for Europe. The situation at Manaus is certainly full of that picturesque liberty which congress so highly appreciates.

SANTOS ATHLETIC SPORTS.

We were pleased to receive the following telegram yesterday from one of the keenest sportsmen in Santos:

"Sports held yesterday (Sunday) great success. Full report for next week's issue. Bravo Santos? That is sportsmanlike and businesslike. We have already been favored with a copy of the exceedingly neat programme issued by the committee, from which we saw that all the events were likely to be hotly contested, and we are heartily glad to hear that the day proved a great success."

RAILROAD NOTES

—Three of the Central railway workshops were unable to do anything on the 15th for lack of water. Why could not the railway officials put down two or three "drive wells" for the supply of their boilers? Surely, the expense would not be serious, and the supply from that source should be abundant.

COFFEE NOTES

—Some time ago the Congo authorities sent home samples of two coffees growing there: the one was pronounced of little value but the other got a favorable report as a fine coffee closely allied to "Ceylon" and well worth cultivating. It now turns out that the latter was introduced by Mr. Vanderpoorten of Ceylon, on his visit to West Africa, and especially the Congo. It seems that the planting of this coffee has been freely extended and that it grows well; but nothing is said whether it is affected by the fungus disease.

—If any of our coffee planting readers would like to get a tip from the planters in Ceylon, we would recommend them to read the *Coffee Planter's Manual* of 1898, which is brought up to date by Mr. J. Ferguson, from the original manual compiled by Mr. A. Brown of Kandy, and a number of other authorities. It contains summaries of discussions on manuring, chemical analyses of soils, agricultural experiments bearing on coffee culture, the enemies of coffee (white grub, leaf disease, etc.), estimates of crops and other practical subjects of interest to the coffee planter of the present day. In the appendix will be found a good deal about machinery and other subjects of practical value to the coffee planter. Messrs. Crasley & Co. can procure copies of the work.

—With less than 15,000 acres of coffee—including Liberian as well as Arabian varieties—now on the Ceylon plantations, Mr. E. E. Green and the Planters' Association will agree with us that our interest in the "lady bird" experiment is limited, as compared with that of the Madras presidency where, including Mysore, 290,000 acres of coffee are still reported. We would by no means discourage Ceylon sharing in the experiment. Quite the reverse. We think it would be the greatest pity in the world if some of the "lady birds" were not got to be tried in Pundalova under Mr. Green's direct care, as well as in Hapatula, Badulla and other Vva districts. But at the same time, our outlay should be proportioned

to our position as a coffee-growing country and our Madras neighbours will, from the above, be able to judge that our share should be in proportion to that contributed by Travancore which has close on 5,000 acres of coffee, while Coorg has over 100,000 acres, and Mysore close on 170,000 acres. We think the fair way would be for the Ceylon proprietors owning coffee, as per Directory, to raise a certain sum; for this to be supplemented by the Planters' Association as a grant-in-aid; and then for the Ceylon government to grant an amount equal to the aggregate of the other two. Altogether if Ceylon gave Rs. 2,000,000 from the Government and Rs. 1,000,000 from the P. A. funds and special contributions from Us— we think it would do well. Of course, it may be argued that our interest is greater than the 15,000 acres; because if the lady birds proved a success, coffee might once again be planted. But with the present great depression in the coffee market we scarcely think there is encouragement in this direction. Nevertheless, we should feel very great regret if Ceylon took no share in the lady-bird experiment of the Madras coffee planters.—*Ceylon Observer*, June 11.

SHIPPING NOTES

—The passengers who arrived on the toft inst., by the *Coleridge* were Mrs. L. W. Williams, Mrs. A. Martin, Mr. E. Taves and Mr. C. E. Mears from New York, and Mr. C. K. Brown from Pernambuco.

—The Hamburg Sudamerikanische steamer *Petropolis* brought the following passengers on the 14th inst. From Hamburg: Mr. H. O. Cassel, Miss Maria Stinner, and Mr. Adolph Demisch. From Victoria: Mr. I. T. Pessoa, Mr. M. E. Pessoa, Mr. M. Haetinger, Mr. George C. Rowd, and Mr. J. Barroso. From Bahia: Mr. E. Meyer, Mr. R. Gonçalves Barata, and Mr. F. Guedes.

—The case of the crew of the s.s. *Greyhound* is still pending in Buenos Aires, and according to our latest advices the seven men are still kept in prison. General indignation has been and is being felt throughout the whole British community at the detention of two officers and five men on the words of two drunken firemen who tried to murder. If the minister and consul do not act, the case should be brought before the Foreign Office through a question in the House of Commons. A telegram to the M. P. for the port, or to Mr. Henry Lambouchere, would quicken Argentine police justice in a remarkable manner. We are glad to see the *Times* of *Argentina* championing the cause of the imprisoned men.

—The following passengers landed in Rio on the 10th inst. From the Royal Mail steamer *Nile*:—From Buenos Aires: Messrs. E. Clevenso, W. J. Williams, T. Rowntree, Luis N. J. J. Hobbs, C. W. Shortt, M. Sinclair, James McLean and 3 daughters, F. C. Fraser, wife and child, B. M. Fonseca and wife, P. Simon, A. J. Hunter, F. Hamilton Benn, and J. S. Nulle. From Montevideo: Mr. P. G. Carpenter, the Rollen Marquette Co. (11), Mr. F. G. Sullivan, J. A. Smith and S. Roge.

Amongst the passengers who left Rio by the *Nile* were:—For Southampton: Mr. H. G. Perrin, Mrs. H. A. Ferrin, Mr. J. Nonhebel, Mr. A. J. Dias dos Santos, Mr. A. Portella, Mr. C. F. Carr, and Mr. and Mrs. Hayward. For Lisbon: Mr. J. da Cruz Barroso and wife, Dr. M. A. Gonçalves, wife and daughter. For Pernambuco: Dr. A. de P. Martins, Dr. E. Barroca and wife, Dr. A. Bundeira de Mello. For Bahia: Mr. Victor Sauvage, Mr. J. da Costa, Mr. R. Rouzas, and Miss Anna Veneziana.

—The passengers who arrived at Rio by the Royal Mail steamer *Magdalena* on the 10th inst. were:—From Southampton—Miss M. Horney, Mr. R. E. Berfinger, Mr. J. S. L'Estrange, Mr. G. C. Rand, Mr. Level and wife, Lieut. W. P. Smith, Mr. E. Street, Mr. W. A. Slane, Mr. J. A. H. Koppermann. From Cherbourg: Mr. Ludwig Rec and wife, Dr. C. H. Corner, Miss Lilli Kaiser, Mrs. Bulhoes Ribeiro and child, Mrs. Marques de Sá. From Lisbon: Mr. Manoel D. Pereira, Mr. José C. C. Peixoto, Mr. José Augusto C. Rebello, Visconde de Moraes, Mr. Otto S. Hlostmann, Mr. Antonio José Couto Silva, Mr. Antonio Grillo, Mr. Duarte Lobo. From Pernambuco: Mr. Carlos Silveira, Miss Emma Cataldo, Miss Laura Cataldo, Mr. Stephen Sussard, Mr. Antonio Isidoro and son. From Bahia: Dr. Antonio Pacifico Pereira and daughter, Mr. Manoel da Costa Ferreira, Mr. Joaquim R. da S. Mandim, Mr. Luiz Couto Pereira, Mr. Augusto Bundeira, Dr. Belucino Penna and wife, Mr. Francisco Guedes, Dr. Arthur Rios and wife, Mr. Antonio José Antunes, Mr. Antonio Reis A. Goes, and 3 children, Rev. Hippolyto Zurek, Rev. Pedro Zinzig, Rev. Liborio Grewe.

—The following passengers left by the *Magdalena* on the same day:—For Montevideo: Messrs. F. Pereira Fernandez, A. Corte Real and wife, A. Pereira Jorge and wife, A. Trier. For Buenos Aires: Mr. G. Bauer, Mr. M. M. Huyek and Miss Maria Ciceri.

LOCAL NOTES

—The mass said for the soul of Gen. Gumerindo Saravia at the Carmo church last Wednesday was well attended.

—Rooms have been taken for President-elect Campos Sales, to count from the 22nd inst., at the Grande Hotel on Largo da Lapa.

—The senate has confirmed the changes in the diplomatic service made by the government during the interval since the last session of congress.

—On account of the prolonged drouth the archbishop of Rio de Janeiro has caused prayers *ad locum* to be said in the churches under his jurisdiction.

—Smalwy says that the only hopeful sign in the present drouth is to be found in the ability of our new breweries to meet the popular demand for good beer.

—The heat on Sunday last was very intense and reminded us of January, rather than of August. The present year has certainly been most unfavorable for this part of Brazil.

—The Polytechnic students have appointed a committee to determine upon a manifestation to the Brazilian singer, D. Clotilde Marsigliano, who has lately been singing in São Paulo.

—If Deputy Coelho Cintra succeeds in increasing the number of military cadets to 1,600, what will Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons think of the promises of retrenchment?

—The sectional court has sustained the government's action in closing the military club as a disciplinary measure. The club, we understand, will appeal to the supreme court. The government should also appeal to a court of dismissions from service.

—The military prisoners accused of having taken part in the plot to murder President Prudente de Moraes have been unanimously acquitted by the court-martial by which they were tried. The acquittal depends on confirmation by the supreme military court.

—We are indebted to the courtesy of the Ladies Aid Society for an invitation to attend the Musical and Tea in aid of the Petropolis Methodist Church next Friday night, of which an advertisement appears in another column. We shall certainly accept the invitation and attend.

—On Friday Mr. Bryan, the United States minister, visited the 9th regiment of cavalry. This regiment is commanded by Col. José Christiano, a non-political officer, who has the reputation of being one of the best disciplinarians in the Brazilian army. We learn that Mr. Bryan enjoyed his visit very much.

—Rio has been favored the past week with a visit by five representative Cherentes Indians, who come from the upper Tocantins via Uberaba and São Paulo to pay their respects to the Emperor. They want clothing and arms. They called on the President barefooted, though they were otherwise clothed like white men.

—It is freely asserted that torture was used by the police for the purpose of obtaining evidence in the case of the attempt on the life of President Prudente de Moraes. And yet we do not hear that any steps have been taken for prosecuting the authorities responsible for such barbarous and criminal conduct. This is, certainly, very disheartening.

—We had a visit yesterday from Mr. Frank G. Carpenter, the American newspaper correspondent whose name is world wide. His stay in Rio will be short as he intends to gallop all over the country and describe it. "A chief's anger as takin' notes with a vengeance, 'an' faith he'll prent it." Mr. Carpenter is the guest of the American minister during his stay here.

—The present chamber of deputies, utterly devoid of prestige and evidently incapable of performing the legislative work required of it, has now reached a state not far removed from anarchy. It is to be regretted, we think, that there is no constitutional provision permitting the constituencies to replace at once these inefficient representatives with successors who offer some probability of being useful.

—Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons will doubtless watch with interest the discussion of the army bill. This discussion will be a crucial test of the sincerity of the promises of retrenchment. If congress in this discussion shows no disposition for adopting measures providing for the reduction of the army, specially of the number of officers, and for increasing its efficiency, there is little hope that those promises will be kept.

—It will be interesting to our São Paulo correspondent, Nicodemus Dewdrop, to know that the *Times*, of Buenos Aires, has found a very ingenious man's nest in the Philippine question. If Spain is driven out, "an enormous army of priests and nuns" will be driven away from those rich pastures, and will surely come to Argentina. Something should be done to prevent the irrepressible Yankee from upsetting the world in this way.

—Among the *Nile's* passengers up from Buenos Aires last week we notice the name of Mr. Frank G. Carpenter, the well-known newspaper correspondent, who is making a journey around South America for a syndicate of American journals. He has made a long visit to Argentina, and is now giving his attention to Brazil. As he left the steamer at Santos and only arrived in Rio yesterday we can not yet state what his plans are for Brazil.

—Our readers will be pleased to hear on the authority of Mr. T. C. Jackson, that although the actual balance sheet is not yet ready, the net amount realized for the Strangers' Hospital by the benefit at Frank Brown's circus amounts to 11,195\$420. Good! If Rio had as many English speaking residents as Buenos Aires, we would run our kin in the River Plate close in generosity and benevolence. In proportion to our numbers we are excelling them.

—The Florianistas are complaining of the action of Capt. Raymundo de Sá in insisting to be removed from the barracks of the 1st company of the 22nd battalion of infantry, which he commands, the portraits of Marshal Floriano Peixoto and Col. Moreira Cesar. It seems to us that the complaints are unfounded. There is nothing in the army regulations, we believe, prohibiting such action, and neither the portraits nor the records of those two officers are of such a nature as to promote discipline and the development of soldierly qualities among military men.

—Mosquitoes are a great plague in hot climates, but experience in Mexico has proved that Condy's fluid is a sure preventive against the plague, neutralising the eggs, and deterring the grown insects from entering a room. Condy's fluid, as such, is not always obtainable but it is nothing more or less than permanganate of potash which can be cheaply bought in any chemist's shop, in crystals. Permanganate of potash is one of the most useful disinfectants we have, and should be used in every house in Brazil. Where developers are required, chloride of lime should be used.

—Last week it was once more reported that the Florianistas are plotting to depose President Prudente de Moraes. Under the present circumstances we regard this report as rather favorable than otherwise, since it seems to indicate the lack of an understanding between Campos Sales and the Florianistas. If such an understanding exists, there would seem to be no reason why the latter should not be content to wait until the President-elect takes office. Consequently, believing as we do that President Prudente de Moraes is now better prepared to defend himself than he has ever been before, we look upon the reported plot as an encouraging symptom.

—The divorce bill now before congress is again agitating the public mind, and protests are heard in all directions. It is a curious circumstance that the idea of divorce is so repugnant to minds familiar with every species of conjugal immorality and infelicity. Divorce means simply the legal separation of people who can not live happily together. If it is refused, then the tie is only nominal and immoral results are sure to follow. But the puzzling feature of the case is that people who see a husband openly keeping up a second and illegal establishment, or a wife living with some other man, and all this without a word of complaint or protest, should be so deeply shocked at the idea of divorce. There's an unfaithful depth in hypocrisy and an unbounded breadth in humbug—but the hypocrites and the humbugs do not seem to realize it!

—Smalwy says he is now waiting for some senator or deputy to propose the deportation of the director of the *Journal do Commercio*, just as was done nearly two years ago in regard to the *Times* correspondent. On Saturday the *Journal* went for the illustrious representatives of the nation in a very unparliamentary manner, accusing them of wasting the public funds in fruitless sessions, of holding scurrilous discourses (*discursos malditos*), of making dirty and indecent interruptions (*aportes pornographicos e obscenos*), and in the case of one senator, of holding morning confabulations with his servant and cook which he is accustomed to repeat to his colleagues. On the following day the *Journal* reminds the 1st secretary of the chamber that it has outlived the anger of men of larger calibre than himself. All of which, says Smalwy, is so personal and damaging to the two houses of congress, that nothing short of expulsion can possibly soothe their wounded feelings. "Of course," says Smalwy, "I would not have my illustrious friend Rodrigues expelled from the country, and for exactly the same reason that he did not wish to have the *Times* correspondent deported; but on the other hand I can't help feeling that certain deputies ought to propose it, just to be consistent." But possibly the distinction between them makes the difference!

—The Salesian Fathers at the Santa Rosa industrial school in Niteroy have sent in a collecting card in aid of that admirable institution. We are too busy to make any attempt at personal collection, but if any of our charitable readers who know of the splendid history of Dr. Bosco—and to know is to reverence—wish to contribute any sum from 100 reis upwards in support of the truly great work his disciples are carrying on amongst orphan children, rescuing them from the evils of the streets, teaching them to be honest, upright men, and industrious useful artisans, we shall be only too glad to receive a call from them and prick off their contributions on the card in our office. We wish that we could as sincerely recommend every charitable institution in our midst as heartily as we can that of the Salesian Fathers. The order is one of the poorest and at the same time most practical and beneficent in the world. The members work hard in their workshops teaching boys their several trades, they play with the orphans in the hours of play, they feed and clothe and train the orphan boy, develop his mind and lead him into the way he should go through life. Messrs. J. R. Sucena & Co. 86 and 88 Quintana, Mr. J. A. Savin to Ourives, and Messrs. Assumpção & Co. 2, 10 de Março, will be only too glad to receive donations of any articles useful in the school or in the workshops.

BIRTHS.

ESTIL, — On the 10th inst. at Cosme Velho, Laranjeiras, the wife of Harry G. Estil, of a son.

CRICKET ITEMS.

Our sports are evidently muzzling our kind in Buenos Aires. The Times of Argentina says: "In Rio and other parts of Brazil British sportsmen have been playing cricket and football during the last month. It must be a peculiar kind of country where one can play cricket or football indiscriminately, at any time of the year, and the climate must be one of an extraordinary "blend" to permit of these two diametrically opposed outdoor pastimes."

We can't play cricket and football indiscriminately even in midwinter here in Rio with the thermometer at 80 and 85 degrees in the shade, but the S. Paulo and Santos clubs are more fortunate in having cooler weather. There is no "blend" about the climate, or rather climates, here—worse luck!—but there is about our sportsmen. Flesh and blood, skin, bone and grizzle, they are all of the best British "blend."

Dr. William Gilbert Grace celebrated his fiftieth birthday on the 18th July, but remains the champion cricketer, and none of the younger men are able to come near him. At an age when other men have long joined the noble army of crocks and foolers—to borrow a term from golfer's phraseology—he still possesses that mastery over ball and bat which made him so famous a quarter of a century ago. After forty years of ardent, strenuous cricket, this great batsman, great bowler, great cricketer, is still captain of the "Gentlemen," still the first man to be chosen in a representative "England" eleven. He remains the despair of bowlers, the confounder of batsmen, the cleverest of captains. The whole secret of his success at the game, Englishmen love so well he gives as lying in moderation and practice—regular, persistent practice year in and year out. He has had a pitch in his own grounds since 1873, and every day he has one or two friends to bow to him or stand against his bowling. What is worth doing at all is worth doing well is a platitude that Dr. Grace fully believes in. In his practice as a medical man as on the cricket field, he is "thorough." His record is so brilliant, that we hope "W. G." will make his century in life as he has again and again done in highest cricket.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Relatório da Camara Syndical dos Corretores de Fundos Públicos; by Thomaz Rebello, president of Camara Syndical. This report forms an annex to the financial reports of the year and covers the exchange and stock operations on this market during the past year. Primer Informe de la Comisión del Comercio de Buenos Aires para la Investigación de la Langosta; by Lawrence Bruner. The preliminary report of Professor Bruner on the character and habits of the locusts which have caused so much trouble in Argentina, agricultural interests. The study is one of great value, even though it does not afford a solution of the problem, how to destroy the insects.

O Município e a República; by Dr. Domingos Jaguaribe. A study of the relations existing and which should exist between the municipality and the state. Dr. Jaguaribe is an earnest advocate of municipal autonomy and for a time published a daily newspaper in São Paulo for the purpose of advocating various reforms in this direction. There is much to be developed on these lines, and it is to be hoped that Dr. Jaguaribe will continue the agitation. The Chile-Argentine Boundary Question; by José Onofre Hunster. London, 1898. An answer to a pamphlet published by Mr. F. P. Hanson, Argentine consul at Liverpool, on the same subject. The author gives a history of the southern extremity of the continent and the subsequent relations and negotiations of the two countries respecting the contested territory. The subject is one of much interest to the historical student, even though he may not feel interested in the quarrel now raging between the two countries.

Estadística Demográfica-Sanitaria. We are in receipt of the two half-monthly bulletins for June and the bulletin for the quarter ending June 30th. For June the report gives 1,236 births (including 85 still-births), 227 marriages and 1,364 deaths. Of the deaths 78 were from yellow-fever, 8 from typhoid fever, 19 from typhus and 193 from pulmonary consumption. There were only three days on which it rained, the rainfall being 28.1 millimetres, the total for the quarter being only 97.1 mm. The total number of deaths from yellow fever during the quarter was 551.

Manual Pratico do Viticullor Brasileiro; by Dr. Campos da Paz. A practical guide for the cultivation of grapes in Brazil. The author has been connected with Dr. Luiz Pereira Barretto in the propagation of grape culture, and has done incontestable good by his advocacy of other branches of agricultural production than that of coffee. That a class of every variety and superior quality can be grown in Brazil has been already demonstrated, and it will now be of great advantage to have them produced as an industry, rather than as an ever-sinking expense, or as a fad.

The First College for Women: Memories and Records of Work Done: 1848-1898. By Mrs. Alec Tweedie. London, 1898. An interesting sketch of Queen's College, London, which has just completed its first half century. It was a great innovation in 1848, as the advocates of a higher education for women were not so numerous and influential as now. The experiment has succeeded and has been followed by many much more ambitious institutions, but the pioneer college is still plodding along in its own chosen path, honored and loved by those whom it has instructed, and respected by all who have been permitted to watch its

development. In addition to the sketches of Queen's College, its history, objects and aims, the book contains several discussions of the various occupations in which educated women have distinguished themselves, and which will be read with interest by women in every part of the world.

BUSINESS NOTES

It is worthy of note that the municipality of Iúá, São Paulo, proposes to offer premiums for the cultivation of tea.

The offices of the Commercial Telegram Bureau are to be moved from 87 Rua Primeiro de Março to No. 21 Rua Theophilus Ottoni, 1st floor.

A telegram of the 11th inst. says that it has been discovered that an excellent rubber can be made of the juice of a tree called *adacca* that grows abundantly in the state of Maranhão.

The governor of Bahia has been authorized to contract for the establishment of six sugar mills, three of which must be able to grind 250 tons of cane each in 24 hours and the other three 150 tons each in the same time.

Notwithstanding the hard times there is still great activity in rebuilding through the business section of the city, and in the construction of residences in the suburbs. Rents are excessively high, which accounts for continued investments in this direction.

The chief imports into Brazil from the Argentine republic during the first half of the year were 1,868 pipes, 3,220 casks and 6,837 longsheds of tallow, 42,121 tons of wheat, 9,917 tons of maize, 11,367 tons of flour, 3,160 tons of bran, 1,655 bags of birdseed, 327,046 bales of hay, and 512 cases of butter. Only one bale of wool was imported.

Those who think that the dividends paid by the English banks operating in South America are exceptionally high, will be interested to know that Parr's Bank Limited, of London and sundry provincial towns, declared a dividend of 19 per cent for the year ending 30th June last. This was earned from a regular and legitimate banking business.

Our attention has been called to the circumstance that certain lawyers are offering their services to business men who have become embarrassed, for the purpose of liquidating their obligations at a minimum of cost and trouble. The new law is said to be very unfavorable to creditors and the said lawyers are making good use of it. The final result, of course, will be a reversion to a strictly cash business.

Telegraphic advices published in London from Chicago state that the next fortnight will show the wheat crop of the United States to be the largest yet known. It is estimated to exceed the yield of 1891 by 100,000 bushels. That was the record year, when the production reached 611,780,000 bushels and to beat that by even the insignificant quantity of 100,000 bushels will make 1898 the record year. Last year's crop amounted to 530,149,000 bushels.

It is reported from Kew that a spurious kind of St. Ignatius bean has appeared on the market. It has been imported as the "Ignatia Amara Bean" from Matto Grosso, central Brazil, but instead of being the produce of *Strychnos Ignatii* comes from some pod-bearing plant, and, as a matter of fact, are portions of the pod. There appears not to be any cheating in the matter; "St. Ignatius bean" is a name applied to several things in South America, and this happens to be one of them.—*Chemist and Druggist.*

In the district of Matto Grosso near Pindamonhangaba, S. Paulo, mangabeira trees abound, and furnish occupation to laborers from Bahia, who give the owners of the land a third of the crop for the privilege of extracting the rubber. A workman, it is said, can extract three kilos of rubber per diem, worth 58 per kilo on the spot. In western S. Paulo and the neighboring district in Minas Geraes, there are also many mangabeira trees, the quantity of rubber shipped on the Mogovana railway during the first six months of the present year being 1,490 packages weighing 76,498 kilos.

For years past our consuls and British merchants at home and abroad have been reporting that British manufacturers are steadily losing trade by their persistence in making their wares more in accordance with their own ideas than with the wishes of foreign buyers who better know the requirements of their markets. These statements, though fully confirmed by the best authorities, have apparently been without much effect, since it is well known that British merchants in order to meet the wants of their customers, are frequently obliged to purchase foreign goods which might easily have been manufactured in this country. A correspondent of the *South American Journal*, writing from Manchester, states that, with a view to discover whether there is not something to be said on the other side, he recently sent an article on this subject, mentioning specific examples, to a very large number of representative manufacturers in various branches, and invited them to express their opinions, which would be widely circulated in the countries with which he is connected. At the same time he placed at their disposal a mass of information bearing on the requirements of the Latin-American markets. He now writes:—"It may surprise the public to learn that not a single response has been made to this communication."—*Textile Mercury.*

That most inquisitorial and iniquitous customs regulation of restricting the personal baggage of American tourists to a certain value, is naturally causing confusion and complaint. It was made by a few cranks, who, like Jerry Simpson, think a man's personal outfit should be of the most meagre description, and they have fixed the limit where a traveller in Europe can not carry a decent outfit without incurring import duties on his return home. Such laws are a discredit to any country claiming to be liberal and enlightened.

We are in receipt of a reply to our inquiry of 26th June in regard to Brazilian woods suitable for paving blocks. Our correspondent who writes from Santos, says: "I have from personal observation of the qualities of the timber (although I have not actually made experiments) satisfied myself that no more suitable timber for paving blocks can be found than the hard-wood which grows in great abundance in this part of Brazil. I have some experience of Jarrah and creosoted Redwood for paving-blocks; the Brazilian timber would in my opinion surpass it either for indestructibility and non-absorbent properties. It is extremely hard and heavy, will not float in water, but sinks like a mineral, and will not take fire. The Brazilian woods also produce the best and hardest of charcoal that can be imagined." We have placed this reply at the disposition of the person seeking the information and trust that it may lead to the opening of a new industry.

The report of the directors of the Brazilian Submarine Telegraph Company, Limited, states that the negotiations for closer working between this company and the Western and Brazilian Telegraph Company, Limited, referred to in the recent half-yearly report, have been now brought to a satisfactory conclusion, and have resulted in agreements between the two companies, dated July 14, the approval of which by the shareholders is invited at the extraordinary general meeting convened for the 27th instant. These two companies having been formed under the same auspices, and being bound together by joint purse agreements, it has long appeared to the board that a closer union would greatly promote their common interests, and tend to increased prosperity and increased stability if satisfactory terms could be arranged. After long and careful negotiation the directors have been able to agree on terms with the Western and Brazilian Telegraph Company, which they can recommend with confidence, and which they believe will meet with the hearty approval of the shareholders. To attain as far as possible complete unity of interest and of management it is provided by the agreements to be submitted to the approaching meeting, that, immediately upon the approval of the agreements by the shareholders of this company, the London Platino-Brazilian Company, Limited, and the Western and Brazilian Telegraph Company, Limited, every shareholder of the Western and Brazilian Telegraph Company, Limited, and the Platino-Brazilian Company, Limited, may exchange his shares for fully-paid shares in the Brazilian Submarine Company. To secure unity of management it is arranged that directors of this company shall join the boards of the Western and Brazilian Telegraph Company and of the Platino-Brazilian Company, and that directors of the Western and Brazilian Telegraph Company shall join the board of this company and that the united boards shall continue in office for five years. Some modifications in the articles of association will be required to resolve these arrangements to be carried out; resolutions for affecting which will be submitted to the meeting, as shown in the accompanying notice. The agreement is conditional on members of the Western and Brazilian Telegraph Company holding at least three-fourths of the share capital, exchanging their shares for shares in this company.—*Financial News*, July 20.

FINANCIAL NOTES

A telegram of the 11th inst. from Santa Catharina says that the state debt amounts to 350,000\$.

A telegram from Bahia says that the tax of 12 1/2% on imports from other states will be collected in the next fiscal year only on the products of such states as tax the products of Bahia.

On Friday last the President asked congress for authorization to open a credit of 559,131\$52 in order to comply with clause 27 of the contract with the Companhia de Saneamento do Rio de Janeiro.

The budget for 1899 was published only on the 10th inst. It estimates the receipts of the year at 341,164,000\$ and the expenditures at 346,000,423\$008. For the current year the receipts were calculated at 342,653,000\$ and the expenditures were fixed at 372,814,424\$16.

The receipts of the Pará municipal government during the quarter ending June 30 (including 20,719\$20 from preceding quarter) were 787,093\$998. The expenditures were 748,599\$551, leaving a balance of 38,495\$547 to be carried forward.

The state government of Rio Grande do Sul has had its revenue stamps printed in Europe, and when they came out recently the minister of finance refused to permit them to pass the municipal custom-house without paying duties. Quite right! It is a complicated business, but we see no good reason why exceptions should be made in favor of the states.

Brazilian funds are quiet and the moratorium is going into effect in the midst of a kind of general indifference, fortunately so to secure its success. What is of equally good augury is the formation of a syndicate in London, directed by the house of N. M. Rothschild & Sons of the purchase of buying and selling the *Jandak* 5 per cents. This syndicate is constituted with an effective capital of £1,500,000; its operations will insure a minimum quotation of 75 for the new Brazilian 5 per cents, guaranteed by the custom houses. There is no doubt that this quotation will be maintained without it being necessary that the syndicate should interfere, as a Brazilian 5 per cent specially guaranteed should find ready takers at 75, and even at 80. The formation of this syndicate might be called a needless precaution, although it can not be said that it was wrong to form it.—*Monteur des Intérêts Matériels*, Brussels, July 3.

COMMERCIAL

Table with exchange rates for Rio de Janeiro, August 15th, 1898. Columns include gold, Brazilian milreis, U.S. coin, and sterling rates.

EXCHANGE.

August 8.—The Brazilian Bank opened an official rate of 27 1/2 d. for the Banque Française and the English Bank with 7 1/2 d. Franchise changed to 7 3/4 d. later on, and for a short while the London & River Plate bank drew 7 1/2 d. but quickly returned to 7 3/4 d. The Banque Française opened at 27 1/2 d. but was not drawn at 7 3/4 d. with some few exceptions, and the demand for bills found sellers at 27 1/2 d. and 27 1/2 d. Business was reported outside of the banks at 7 3/4 d. which was quoted for bills at 7 3/4 d. and was bought into the banks at 7 3/4 d. The official value of the milreis was from 29 to 29 1/2 reis gold.

August 9.—The British and London & Brazilian banks put out a rate of 7 3/4 d. and at the close all the banks adopted it. There was considerable uncertainty in the morning amongst the banks. The London & River Plate Bank and River Plate Bank opened at 7 3/4 d. rate, the Banque Française 7 3/4 d. and 7 3/4 d. All, however, adopted 7 3/4 d. in the afternoon. During the morning bills were offered at 7 3/4 d. but found no buyers under 7 3/4 d. and the banks did not draw with full confidence at 7 3/4 d. There being no buyers outside of the banks the holders of bills weakened in the afternoon, but one or other of the banks offering to draw at 7 3/4 d. for market, sufficient quantity of bills were quoted freely at 7 3/4 d. and private paper at 7 3/4 d. with buyers of prompt bills at 7 3/4 d. and time paper at the same rate. The official rate of the paper milreis was from 29 to 29 1/2 reis gold.

Comparing the rates of the day with the corresponding day of last year, we get the following result:

Table comparing exchange rates for August 1898 and 1897. Columns include London, Paris, Hamburg, and New York rates.

August 10.—The Banque Française opened with an official rate of 27 1/2 d. on London, at which rate the other foreign banks with 7 3/4 d. posted up drew, and in the course of the day the British Bank put out a rate of 7 3/4 d. The market opened at 7 3/4 d. and business was done at that rate, but the banks returned to 7 3/4 d. at which business was also done with varying degrees of activity during the day. The offers of bills increased in the morning hours and the banks brought in private paper for maturity in the coming month at 7 3/4 d. but a demand set in at 7 3/4 d. Towards evening the market slackened and closed with bank bills at 7 3/4 d. and private paper at 7 3/4 d. and the latter rate being the one at which business was chiefly done. A fair day's business was declared. The official value of the milreis paper was from 29 to 29 1/2 reis gold.

August 11.—The official rate with all the banks was 7 3/4 d. throughout the day. The market was very calm and little business was done. The banks drew only at 7 3/4 d. in the afternoon. Bank bills were quoted during the day at 7 3/4 d. and private paper at 7 3/4 d. and 7 3/4 d. The official value of the milreis was 29-29 1/2 reis gold.

MARKET REPORT.

Collee.—The declared sales for the previous week were about 64,000 bags against 62,723 bags and shipments of 66,313 bags. During the same week 8,000 bags were sold in the New York market, 8,500 bags in Havre, 20,000 in Hamburg, and 5,000 in London. When the local market opened on Monday, the packers did not display much animation, but 16,000 was the rate at which some small lots were made. The factors sticking out for 18,000 which they obtained. The shippers did better than on the previous Saturday, freely offering 200 reis and 100 reis at 17 1/2 d. price. Some 10,000 bags were sold on a base of 15,000 for No. 7. In Santos good average fetched 7,800 per kilo and the market there was firm. All the foreign markets were sustained at increased prices. The news from abroad reacted on the Rio market on Tuesday and packers bought freely from the factors at 18\$00 for No. 7 type, and it was reported that some transactions were done at 18\$00. The shippers, however, did not show much animation, and 10,000 bags were principally confined to 15\$00 per kilo for No. 7 type. The price of good average per kilo in Santos was 100 reis, but this was only a temporary advance. The foreign markets all did not change from the exception of London which did not change from the previous day. From New York the market with American ports was reported at 65,000 bags, with 5,000 bags received during the week, and the visible supply estimated at 60,000 bags. On Wednesday the factors here remained firm and there were transactions briskly done between themselves and the trans-

at prices ranging from 11800 to 11900 per arroba for No. 7 type. As to the sales made to the shippers...

The Santos market was calm with good average selling at 2500 to the kilos. The news of the day from foreign markets was without special interest.

The shippers since our last report have been: 17,844 for the United States, 1,700 for Europe, 6,070 for Coastwise, 69,806 bags.

Table with columns for ship name, origin, and date. Includes entries like 'United States', 'Europe', and 'Coastwise'.

The receipts for the past week were 75,622 bags, against 67,277 bags for the previous week and 61,177 bags for the week before.

Table showing 'Brokers' quotations, according to New-York types, with columns for No. 6, No. 7, and No. 8.

The stock in all hands was estimated this morning at 324,438 bags, against 218,424 bags a week ago.

Daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro

Large table with multiple columns showing daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro, including ship names, dates, and quantities.

Imports.

Table listing import statistics for Flour, Trieste, Richmond 1st, Baltimore 1st, Western and Interior, River Plate, and Local Mills.

Codfish.—The receipts last week were 1,420 cases from Hamburg by the Buenos Aires, 1,100 tubs and 250 cases from New York by the Scottish Prince.

Lard.—3,000 kegs were brought from New York by the Scottish Prince last week, and the Coleridge from and 200 records. There has been no great stir in the market during the week.

Pork.—The receipts last week were 4,5 kegs from New York by the Coleridge and 8 kegs from the Scottish Prince. Prices have gone up and there has been a better business done.

Rice.—The Buenos Aires brought 450 bags during the week. There has been little movement in the market and the prices of last week, have not been sustained.

Pine.—The receipts during the week were 49,000 feet from New Brunswick by the Brazilian. Prices have however, not changed, and still rule from \$1500 to \$1550 per ton.

White Pine.—No receipts Market in this item. The ruling price is still 200 rees per foot.

Swedish Pine.—No arrivals. There is absolutely nothing to record.

Kerosene.—The Scottish Prince brought 2,500 cases from New York. The market is firm, but there seems to be a downward tendency as to \$550 to \$550 have been obtained for lots, though the retail price still continues to be 10,500.

Turpentine.—No arrivals. Prices are the same as in previous weeks, namely \$500 to \$550.

Rosin.—There is no change in the market, no receipts to chronicle, and no difference in price. Dark grades are selling from \$6500 to \$2500, and light grades range from \$2500 to \$3500.

Cement.—Receipts nil. There is no change to record. The market is quiet and prices are unchanged. Belgian cement is quoted at \$6500 to \$7500 per barrel, and English cement at \$5500 to \$6500 per barrel.

Indian Corn.—The week's receipts consisted of 2,500 bags brought by the Mount Lebanon from the River Plate. There has been a fall in prices as was anticipated last week. The new arrivals fetches from \$500 to \$520 for lots, but we hear of business having been done at \$500 and \$520. Retail prices are now from \$500 to \$550. The old crop is selling from \$500 to \$550.

Bran.—No receipts have come to hand and the stock of the local mill has consequently advanced in price and now rules from \$450 to \$500 the 48 kilos.

Hay.—1,000 bales were received from the River Plate last week per s.s. Mount Lebanon. The market is firmer in tone than in the previous report, and prices now rule from 100 to 105 rees per kilo.

Coal.—The Kowal brought 2,500 tons of Newcastle coal during the week.

Rum.—The week's supply was of average quantity, and the following prices now rule: Peruvian and Macao, 215,000—245,000; Bahia and Aracaju, 225,000—235,000; Campos, 225,000—235,000; Angra and Paraty, 225,000—235,000; Parahyba, 225,000—235,000; Alcohol of 56 to 58 deg, 400,000—420,000; ditto 40 deg, 410,000—430,000.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

ROSARIO—Br bk Besse Markham; 278 tons; Stewart, Bay to F. Souza. WESTERWICK—Nor bk Ithra; 260 tons; Halsen; lumber to Clek Hecker & Co. MARSEILLES—Br bk Due Fratelli; 729 tons. A. Tarita; tiles to order.

BRUNSWICK—Nor bk Renano; 735 tons; O. Tonnessen; lumber to order.

NEW ORLEANS—Port sp America; 1,043 tons; J. G. Marques; coffee. MOBILE—Nor bk Bjord; 1,105 tons; J. A. Paulsen; stone ballast.

TALTA—Br sp Falls of Det; 1,841 tons; A. Patterson; ballast. PORT ELISABETH—Nor lug Kongshyd; 255 tons; T. Andersen; coffee.

SHIP ISLANDI—Nor bk Argentina; 957 tons; M. Iverson; ballast.

FREIGHTS. LIVERPOOL—35 shillings and 5% per ton weight or measure. LONDON, ANTWERP, SOUTHAMPTON—35 shillings and 5% per 1,000 kilos. GENOA—30 francs and 10% per 1,000 kilos. MARSEILLES—30 francs and 10% per 1,000 kilos. HAVRE—35 francs and 10% per 1,000 kilos. BORDEAUX—40 francs and 10% per 1,000 kilos. NEW YORK—40 cents and 5% per bag of coffee. NEW ORLEANS—30 cents and 5% per bag of coffee.

MONTEVIDEO, 1—\$500 per bag of coffee. BUENOS AIRES, 1—\$500 per bag of coffee.

Vessels Afloat & Chartered for Rio

Table listing vessels afloat and chartered for Rio, including ship names, agents, and dates.

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

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

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

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

ROSARIO—Br bk Besse Markham; 278 tons; Stewart, Bay to F. Souza.

WESTERWICK—Nor bk Ithra; 260 tons; Halsen; lumber to Clek Hecker & Co.

MARSEILLES—Br bk Due Fratelli; 729 tons. A. Tarita; tiles to order.

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

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

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

HAVRE—35 francs and 10% per 1,000 kilos. BORDEAUX—40 francs and 10% per 1,000 kilos.

NEW YORK—40 cents and 5% per bag of coffee. NEW ORLEANS—30 cents and 5% per bag of coffee.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

Sales of Stocks and Shares.

Table listing sales of stocks and shares, including Apolices, Emprestimo Municipal, and various banks.

Arrivals of foreign steamers.

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

Departures of foreign steamers.

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

Foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, August 14th, 1898.

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

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

ROSARIO—Br bk Besse Markham; 278 tons; Stewart, Bay to F. Souza.

WESTERWICK—Nor bk Ithra; 260 tons; Halsen; lumber to Clek Hecker & Co.

MARSEILLES—Br bk Due Fratelli; 729 tons. A. Tarita; tiles to order.

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NEW ORLEANS—Port sp America; 1,043 tons; J. G. Marques; coffee.

MOBILE—Nor bk Bjord; 1,105 tons; J. A. Paulsen; stone ballast.

TALTA—Br sp Falls of Det; 1,841 tons; A. Patterson; ballast.

PORT ELISABETH—Nor lug Kongshyd; 255 tons; T. Andersen; coffee.

SATURDAY'S QUOTATIONS—S. PAULO.

Table listing Saturday's quotations in S. Paulo, including Banco Comercio e Industria, Credito Real da Carteira H., Mercantil de Santos, and various banks.

Stocks and Bonds and Joint Stock Companies --- August 15th

| Emission | Circulation | Public Funds | Nominal Value | Last Quotation |
|---------------|---------------|---|---------------------|---------------------|
| 390,438,800\$ | 262,133,000\$ | Stock 5% currency (antique)..... | 1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$ | 800 000—835 000 |
| 104,987,000 | 102,635,000 | Bonds of 1895..... | 1,000 | 810 000—821 000 |
| 119,500 | 124,655,000 | do 1897, 6%..... | 1,000 | 900 000—905 000 |
| 30,000 | 11,584,500 | do 1897, 4% (gold) converted 1896..... | 1000\$ 800\$ 200\$ | 935 000—943 000 |
| 51,885,000 | 41,728,000 | Bonds 4%..... | 1,000 | —2,000 000 |
| 109,640,000 | 18,350,000 | Gold Loan, 1868, 6%..... | 1,000,500 | 1,000 000—1,040 000 |
| 17,500,000 | 17,500,000 | do do 1879, 4%..... | 1,000 | 1,000 000— |
| 11,700,000 | 11,700,000 | do do 1882, 4%..... | 1,000 | 1,000 000— |
| 5,000,000 | 4,328,200 | State of Espirito Santo..... | 500\$ 200\$ | — |
| 65,000,000 | 65,000,000 | do of Minas Geraes, 5%..... | 500 | 215 000— |
| 600,000 | 4,000,000 | do idem 6%..... | 500 | 420 000— |
| 10,000,000 | 600,000 | do of Rio de Janeiro, 6%..... | 500 | — 920 000 |
| 28,000,000 | 28,975,200 | do of Parahyba, 6%..... | 1,000 | 920 000— |
| 2,500,000 | 2,500,000 | Municipal Loan, City of Rio de Janeiro, 6%..... | 200 | 152 000—156 000 |
| 500,000 | 520,000 | do do do São Paulo, 7%..... | 100 | — |
| 400,000 | 400,000 | do do do Petropolis, 7%..... | 100 | — |
| | | do do do Alen Parahyba, 7%..... | 200 | — |

| Capital | Shares | Emitted | Par | Banks | Paid | Reserve Fund | Last Dividend | Last quotation |
|--------------|---------|------------|-------|-----------------------------------|-------|--------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 20,000,000\$ | 100,000 | 95,135 | 200\$ | Commercial do Rio de Janeiro..... | 200\$ | 4,000,000\$ | 8500, July 1898 | 205 000—210 000 |
| 16,000,000 | 80,000 | 80,000 | 200 | Commercio..... | 200 | 3,520,000 | 8% do ditto 1898 | 128 000— |
| 24,000,000 | 400,000 | 381,868 | 60 | Construtor do Brazil..... | 60 | 1,626,712 | 45000, Aug. 1897 | 205 000—813 000 |
| 18,000,000 | 90,000 | 77,760 1/2 | 200 | Credito Movel..... | 200 | 1,725,000 | 25000, Jan. 1896 | 12 250— |
| 8,000,000 | 40,000 | all | 200 | Credito Real do Brazil..... | 200 | 801,079 | 12% do ditto 1892 | — 16 000 |
| 5,000,000 | 25,000 | all | 200 | Depositos e Descontos..... | 200 | 720,000 | — July 1898 | — 85 000 |
| 7,000,000 | 35,000 | all | 50 | Financiaras Publicas..... | 50 | 60,330 | 25000, ditto 1898 | — |
| 8,000,000 | 40,000 | all | 200 | Hypothecario do Brazil..... | 200 | 161,548 | 9% do ditto 1898 | 50 000— |
| 11,513,000 | 57,565 | all | 200 | Lavoura e Commercio..... | 200 | 935,234 | 45000, ditto 1898 | 8 711—83 013 |
| 5,000,000 | 25,000 | all | 200 | Nacional Brasileiro..... | 200 | — | 85000, ditto 1898 | 185 000—203 000 |
| 110,804,400 | 555,000 | all | 200 | Republica do Brazil..... | 200 | 20,314,308 | 65000, ditto 1898 | 18 500—159 000 |
| 100,000 | 50,000 | all | 200 | Rio e Matto Grosso..... | 200 | — | 6% do ditto 1898 | 110 000— |
| 20,000,000 | 100,000 | all | 200 | Rural e Hypothecario..... | 200 | — | 4% do ditto 1898 | 12 000— |
| 20,000,000 | 100,000 | all | 200 | do 2nd series..... | 200 | 9,402,739 | 3% do ditto 1898 | 238 000—250 000 |
| 10,000,000 | 50,000 | all | 200 | Commercial da Bahia..... | 200 | 2,185,336 | 125000, Jan. 1898 | — |
| 3,000,000 | 15,000 | all | 200 | Com. e Industria de S. Paulo..... | 200 | 6,000,000 | 12% do ditto 1898 | — |
| 7,500,000 | 37,500 | all | 200 | Credito Real de Minas Geraes..... | 200 | 192,133 | 12% do ditto 1898 | — |
| — | — | all | 200 | do 2nd series..... | 200 | 1,026,534 | 10% do ditto 1898 | — |
| 25,000,000 | 125,000 | all | 200 | Credito Real de S. Paulo..... | 200 | 400,000 | — ditto | 135 000— |
| 25,000,000 | 125,000 | all | 200 | Lavradores S. Paulo..... | 200 | 800,000 | 12% do ditto 1898 | 100 000— |
| 16,000,000 | 80,000 | all | 200 | Mercantil de Santos..... | 200 | 605,800 | 85000, ditto 1898 | 145 000— |
| 4,000,000 | 20,000 | all | 200 | S. Paulo..... | 200 | 629,835 | — | — 140 000 |
| — | — | all | 200 | Uniao de S. Paulo..... | 200 | — | 75000, Jan. 1895 | — |
| — | — | all | 200 | do do do..... | 200 | — | 6% do ditto 1898 | — |
| — | — | all | 200 | do do do..... | 200 | — | do do do | — |
| — | — | all | 200 | do do do..... | 200 | — | do do do | — |

| Capital | Shares | Emitted | Par | Railways | Paid | Reserve fund | Last Dividend | Last quotation |
|---------------|---------|---------|-------|-------------------------------|-------|--------------|----------------|----------------|
| 110,000,000\$ | 550,000 | all | 200\$ | Leopoldina..... | 200\$ | — | — | 5500— |
| 20,000,000 | 100,000 | all | 200 | do..... | 200 | 26,511\$ | — | 4 000— |
| 12,000,000 | 60,000 | all | 200 | Machê e Campos..... | 200 | — | — | — |
| 20,000,000 | 100,000 | all | 200 | Mizambinho..... | 200 | 60,000 | — | — |
| 62,000,000 | 310,000 | all | 200 | Oeste de Minas..... | 200 | 2,901,480 | int. Sept. 93 | 20 000— |
| 10,000,000 | 100,000 | all | 100 | do..... | 100 | 75 | — | 0 000—7 000 |
| 70,000,000 | 350,000 | all | 200 | Quilombo..... | 200 | — | — | — |
| 1,600,000 | 8,000 | all | 200 | do..... | 200 | — | — | — |
| 42,000,000 | 210,000 | all | 200 | Uniao Sorocabana-Itatuba..... | 200 | 1,385,544 | 6% do June 92 | 77 000—77 000 |
| 12,500,000 | 62,500 | all | 200 | Uniao Valeciana..... | 200 | 40 | — | 11 000— |
| — | — | all | 200 | Sapucahy..... | 200 | 48,710 | 65000, Feb. 86 | 4 750— |
| — | — | all | 200 | Tocantins e Araguaya..... | 200 | 583,578 | int. Jan. 92 | 4 250— |

| Capital | Shares | Emitted | Par | Tramways | Paid | Reserve fund | Last Dividend | Last quotation |
|-------------|--------|---------|-------|---------------------------|-------|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 2,500,000\$ | 25,000 | all | 100\$ | Carica..... | 100\$ | — | — | — |
| 6,000,000 | 30,000 | all | 200 | Carris Urubites..... | 200 | 153,989 | — | — |
| 700,000 | 7,000 | all | 100 | do..... | 100 | 5,047 | 145000, July 91 | — |
| 14,000,000 | 70,000 | all | 200 | Curvoado (and Hotel)..... | 200 | 489,308\$ | 1 700, Aug. 98 | — |
| 12,000,000 | 60,000 | all | 200 | Jardim Botânico..... | 200 | — | — | 120 000—120 000 |
| 3,000,000 | 15,000 | all | 100 | S. Christofa..... | 100 | 108,895\$ | 8 000, July 98 | 150 000—161 000 |
| 800,000 | 8,000 | all | 100 | Villa Isabel..... | 100 | 28,142 | 5 000, Aug. 98 | — 120 000 |

| Capital | Shares | Emitted | Par | Steamships | Paid | Reserve fund | Last Dividend | Last quotation |
|------------|---------|---------|-------|--------------------------------|-------|--------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 600,000\$ | 6,000 | all | 100\$ | Carica..... | 100\$ | — | — | — |
| 1,000,000 | 5,000 | all | 200 | Esperanca Maritima..... | 200 | 300,000\$ | — | — |
| 28,000,000 | 140,000 | all | 200 | Lloyd Brazileiro..... | 200 | — | — | — |
| 5,000,000 | 25,000 | all | 200 | Navegacao Costeira..... | 200 | — | — | — |
| 671,400 | 3,357 | all | 200 | S. Joao in Barra e Campos..... | 200 | 59,598 | 10 000, Aug. 98 | — |
| 1,000,000 | 5,000 | all | 200 | Sul Paulista..... | 200 | — | — | — |

| Capital | Shares | Emitted | Par | Cotton Mills, etc. | Paid | Reserve fund | Last Dividend | Last quotation |
|--------------|--------|---------|-------|-------------------------------|-------|--------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 10,000,000\$ | 50,000 | all | 200\$ | Alliança..... | 200\$ | 854,015\$ | 105000—Mar. 98 | — |
| 2,400,000 | 12,000 | all | 200 | America Fabril..... | 200 | 92,109 | 7 000—Aug. 96 | 75 000— |
| 300,000 | 3,000 | all | 200 | Botafogo (garagem)..... | 200 | 30,471 | 10 000—July 98 | — 230 000 |
| 3,000,000 | 30,000 | all | 200 | Braza Industrial..... | 200 | 130,000 | 8 000—Jan. 96 | 140 000— |
| 5,000,000 | 15,000 | all | 200 | Carica..... | 200 | 25,523 | 8 000—Jan. 96 | 150 000— |
| 6,000,000 | 30,000 | all | 200 | Caribana Industrial..... | 200 | 229,397 | 10 000—Aug. 96 | 110 000— |
| 4,500,000 | 22,500 | all | 200 | Carvoado..... | 200 | 5,498 | — July 98 | 110 000—125 000 |
| 5,000,000 | 25,000 | all | 200 | do idem..... | 200 | 170 | — | — |
| 2,000,000 | 10,000 | all | 200 | D. Isabel..... | 200 | 159,493 | 30 000—Jan. 98 | — |
| 1,200,000 | 6,000 | all | 200 | Fabril Paulista..... | 200 | 200,000 | 12 000—July 98 | — |
| 800,000 | 4,000 | all | 200 | Industrial Mineira..... | 200 | 72,494 | 3 000—Mar. 98 | 115 000— |
| 1,500,000 | 7,500 | all | 200 | Margense..... | 200 | 5,500 | 10 000—July 97 | — 198 500 |
| 4,000,000 | 20,000 | all | 200 | Mauzificadora Fluminense..... | 200 | 26,556 | 9 000—Feb. 96 | 45 000— |
| 3,000,000 | 15,000 | all | 200 | Petropolitana..... | 200 | 482,800 | 5 000—Mar. 96 | 235 000— |
| 1,000,000 | 5,000 | all | 200 | Progresso Industrial..... | 200 | 116,668 | 10 000—Mar. 98 | — |
| 450,000 | 4,500 | all | 100 | Rink (Woolens)..... | 100 | — | — Oct. 95 | 20 000— |
| 300,000 | 3,000 | all | 100 | S. Felix..... | 100 | — | — | — |
| 1,200,000 | 6,000 | all | 200 | S. Joao..... | 200 | 32,564 | — Jan. 98 | — |
| 2,000,000 | 10,000 | all | 200 | S. Pedro de Alcantara..... | 200 | 39,628 | 10 000—July 98 | 390 000— |
| 3,500,000 | 17,500 | all | 200 | Uniao Fabril..... | 200 | 1,145,044 | 20 000—Aug. 97 | — 150 000 |

| Capital | Shares | Emitted | Par | Insurance | Paid | Reserve fund | Last Dividend | Last Quotation |
|-------------|--------|---------|-------|-----------------------|-------|--------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 4,000,000\$ | 20,000 | all | 200\$ | Alliança..... | 200\$ | 70,000\$ | 15000, July 97 | — |
| 2,000,000 | 10,000 | all | 1,000 | Argos Fluminense..... | 1,000 | 300,000 | 18 000, July 98 | 350 000—78 000 |
| 4,000,000 | 20,000 | all | 200 | Bonança..... | 200 | 227 | 1 500, July 98 | 8 000— |
| 4,000,000 | 8,000 | all | 500 | Confiança..... | 500 | 200,000 | 3 000, July 98 | — 200 000 |
| 2,500,000 | 12,500 | all | 180 | Fidelidade..... | 180 | 43,508 | 7 000, Jan. 98 | 80 000—43 000 |
| 2,000,000 | 10,000 | all | 100 | Geral..... | 100 | 280,000 | 10 000, July 98 | 150 000— |
| 1,000,000 | 5,000 | all | 100 | Indemnizadora..... | 100 | 400,000 | 2 000, July 98 | — |
| 2,000,000 | 10,000 | all | 200 | Industria..... | 200 | 14,035 | — | 15 000—42 000 |
| 2,000,000 | 10,000 | all | 200 | Prosperidade..... | 200 | 330,000 | 13 000, July 98 | — 55 000 |
| — | — | all | 200 | do..... | 200 | 126,628 | 1 500, July 98 | 15 000—17 000 |

| Capital | Shares | Emitted | Par | Miscellaneous | Paid | Reserve fund | Last Dividend | Last Quotation |
|-------------|------------|---------|-------|--|-------|--------------|------------------|----------------|
| 7,000,000\$ | 35,000 | all | 200\$ | Centareira e Viacao Fluminense..... | 200\$ | — | — | — |
| 500,000 | 10,000 | all | 50 | Carros Lateral Moreira..... | 50 | 38,790\$ | 15000, July 91 | — |
| 1,200,000 | 6,000 | all | 200 | Carregagens Fluminense..... | 200 | 51,228 | 6 000, Jan. 98 | 205 000— |
| 8,000,000 | 40,000 | all | 200 | Carros Lateral Moreira..... | 200 | — | — | — 115 000 |
| 60,000,000 | 300,000 | all | 200 | Docas de Santos..... | 200 | — | — | — 200 000 |
| 23,000,000 | 115,000 | all | 100 | Melhoramentos no R. F..... | 100 | 2,098,472 | 8 000, Jan. 92 | 283 000— |
| 60,000,000 | 300,000 | all | 200 | Officinas Publicas do Brazil..... | 200 | 2,286,745 | 18 000, Sept. 91 | 19 000—20 000 |
| 1,000,000 | 5,000 | all | 200 | Gazeta de Noticias (newspaper)..... | 200 | 43,527 | 10 000, Feb. 95 | — 130 000 |
| 4,514,350 | 22,572 1/2 | all | 200 | do Fuzis (newspaper)..... | 200 | 1,015,184 | — | — |
| 1,000,000 | 5,000 | all | 50 | Loteiras Nacionais do Brazil..... | 50 | 48,979 | 13 000, July 98 | — |
| 3,000,000 | 15,000 | all | 200 | Matte Larangeiras (Paraguay tea)..... | 200 | — | — | 45 000—48 000 |
| 1,000,000 | 5,000 | all | 200 | Motinos Fluminense (flour mills)..... | 200 | — | — | — |
| 1,000,000 | 5,000 | all | 100 | Sarcamento do E. de J. (building society)..... | 100 | 28,710 | 9% | |

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

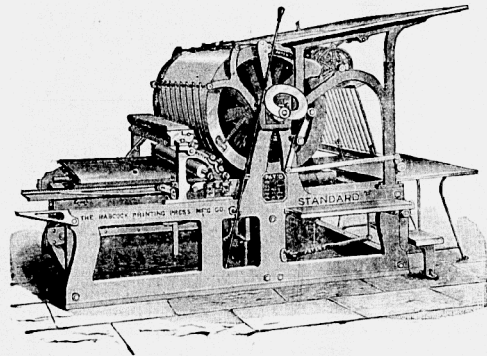
EVOY, Patrick and James — who left County Wexford Ireland, about 25 years ago and are believed to have engaged in cattle raising in Brazil.

Rio de Janeiro, 1st July, 1898.

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|---------|----------------|--|
| 1898 | | |
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