

THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, AUGUST 23RD, 1898.

NUMBER 34

WILSON, SONS & CO.
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2, RUA DE S. PEDRO,
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THE BRAZILIAN CONTRACTS CORPORATION LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—8 Great Winchester St.,
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Resident Director.

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Coal Depots in all the principal ports of the world
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Repairs to Ships, Launches, Machinery, Lighters, etc
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PHENIX FIRE OFFICE. Established 1782. Authorized by Imperial Decree No. 8,067 of March 24th, 1887. Insures against risk of fire houses, goods and merchandise and offers the best of guarantees with the most favorable conditions. G. C. Anderson, Agent.

This company has just issued in London an Insurance policy for the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company, United States of America, for the amount of \$7,500,000... £2,000,000 sterling. No other company has ever taken so large a risk up to the present date.

THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED. Capital £1,000,000 sterling. Reserve fund £500,000. Agent in Rio de Janeiro: G. C. Anderson.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY. LONDON AND LIVERPOOL. Capital £2,000,000. Accumulated Funds £8,250,000. Insures against the risks of fire, houses, goods and merchandise of every kind at reduced rates. John Moore & Co. agents.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO. Capital (fully subscribed) £1,247,500. Reserve fund £76,555. Agents in Rio de Janeiro: Edward Ashworth & Co.

BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LTD. Capital £1,000,000 sterling. Reserve fund £1,328,751. Agent: P. E. Swanwick.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LIMITED. Agents in Rio de Janeiro: Youle & Co.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co. Ltd. Total funds on 31st Dec, 1896 £12,984,532. Authorized Capital £5,000,000. Subscribed Capital £2,750,000. Agents for Rio de Janeiro: Pullen, Schmidt & Co.

THE MANCHESTER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. Established 1824. CAPITAL £2,000,000. This Company is prepared to write large lines in the city of Rio de Janeiro on most liberal terms. Agent: H. David de Sanson.

Travellers' Directory.

Sao Paulo: Through express trains leave the Central station daily at 6 a. m. and 8 a. m., returning leaves S. Paulo at 5 a. m. and 9 a. m. Cocabandi and Laraiary: Central Railway (Sao Paulo express) to Cruzeiro, thence by Minas and Rio Railway to destination. Juiz de Fora, Barbacena, Onro Preto, etc.: Through express trains leave Central station daily at 5 a. m. and 8 a. m. Connects with all branches along the main line. LIMA to CRISTINO of that railway. Intermediate trains leave at 7 a. m. and 4 p. m.—the first running through to Barbacena, and the second to Entre Rios. Belo Horizonte: Trains leave station of General Carneiro, on main line of Central Railway at 2:21 p. m. and 11:24 a. m.—the latter a mixed train. Petropolis: Barra leaves the Praiaha at 4 p. m. daily, except Sundays and holidays. Connects with the Loupoldina Railway at Sant' Anna de Marary. Nova Friburgo: Barra leaves the Praiaha at 5:30 a. m. daily and at 2 p. m. on Saturdays. Connects with the Loupoldina Railway at Sant' Anna de Marary. Regular trains, week days, leave at: Rua Cosme Velho, Laranjeiras, at 11 a. m. and 2:20 p. m., returning leave the summit at 7:30 and 9:30 a. m. and 4:20 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, 5:15 and 8 p. m.; descending 8:35, 10:05, 11:35 a. m., 1:05, 2:15, 4:05, 6:7 and 9 p. m. Each train gives the excursionist half an hour on the summit. N. B.—Travellers will oblige by notifying Editor of any changes in the foregoing details that may be experienced, and of which no public announcements have been made by the Railway authorities.

Official Director

U. S. LEGATION.—Petropolis, Charles Page Bryan Minister. BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Ita burary (opposite Custom House), Petropolis. EDMUND C. H. PHIPPS, Minister. AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 99, Rua 13 de Março. EUGENE SEIGER, Consul General. BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 3, Rua Visconde de Itambary (opposite Custom House), Petropolis. WILLIAM G. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.

Church Directory

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Will further notice the Church will be closed for repairs. The service will be held every Sunday (except on the 1st Sunday in the month) at twelve o'clock, in the Methodist Episcopal Church (kindly sent Largo do Carmo). Baptisms and Marriages at times to be arranged with the Chaplain. REV. E. CAMMISHAW, M.A., British Chaplain, 63, Rua do Açudeado. IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Largo de S. Joaquim, No. 173.—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays. Prayer meeting at 10 a. m., 7 p. m. on Wednesdays. Bible class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 5 afternoon. Gospel preaching at 6:30 p. m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study and preaching at 7 p. m. JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor. METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Carmo. English services at 12 a. m. Sundays. Prayer meeting service, Thursday, 7:30 p. m. Portuguese services at 10 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sundays 7 p. m. Wednesdays.—E. A. TILLY, Pastor. Sunday School 11 a. m. at Friburgo Church, Sundays, 11 a. m. and 4:30 p. m. Rev. FRANK WIEDRHEIDER. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15, Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. and at 7 p. m. Thursdays. ALVARO E DOS REIS, Pastor. Residence: Rua Petropolis, 42. BAPTIST CHURCH.—No. 25, Rua de Sant' Anna. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. and every Wednesday at 7 p. m. W. B. BAGBY, D. D., } Pastors. CHAS. D. MACCARTHY, }

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. MARCHANT, Rua do Ovidor, No. 95. Dr. Have burg, Physician and accoucheur. Residence: 8, Rua 19 de Março. Consulting hours from 12 to 3 p. m. Dr. Brissey, Surgeon, graduate of the Faculty of Paris. Specialist in diseases of females, urinary passages. Radical cure of hernias, hemorrhoids, tumors, surgical diseases of the bones, and surgical operations. Consultations from 1 to 3 p. m., Rua da Quitanda, No. 42.

Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 20, Rua de Ajuda.—H. C. TUCKER, Agent. BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—Rua Sete de Setembro, No. 74.—On sale, the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages. JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent. BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING ROOM. st. Rua Gonçalves Dias.—Open from noon to 6 p. m.—For terms, apply to Librarian. RIO SIAMENSIS MISSION.—Rua and Reading Room 10, Rua Camarao (formerly Imperatriz), 3rd floor. W. J. LEMMY, Missioner. Gifts of books, magazines, paper, etc., also of left-off clothing, will be gratefully received at the Mission, or at No. 27, Candelaria. YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—No. 31, Rua da Quitanda and the Rio. Open from 6:30 to 10 o'clock p. m. Secretary's office hours from noon to 6 o'clock p. m. Nicolaou A. Rodrigues, President; Thomas da Costa, General Secretary; R. A. W. Sloan, Hon. Treasurer.

CENTRAL OF BRAZIL (State) RAILWAY

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

By order of the Administration, I hereby notify that at 1 p. m. on the 1st October next, tenders will be received for the supply of 120,000 tons of coal for the consumption of this railway during the coming year.

Every proposal must be accompanied by a certificate of deposit for the sum of Rs. 500,000, to be previously effected at the Treasury of the Railway as guarantee of good faith of the tenderer, which deposit will revert to the coffers of the Railway in case of refusal to sign the contract if adjudicated.

Tenders should be presented in sealed envelopes at the day and hour indicated, properly closed and written in black ink, duly stamped, dated and signed, to be opened and exhibited in the presence of the parties interested.

The bases of the contract will be as follows: The contractors undertake to furnish coal of first quality and in accordance with the stipulated conditions, newly extracted from Cardiff mines, or from others of equal quality, ridged three times, producing not more than four per cent (4%) of ash and containing not more than nine tenths per cent (90%) of sulphur. Its heating power must be not less than eight thousand one hundred (8,100) calories per gramme, measured by Thompson's calorimeter, all as specified by analyses and experiments to be realized by the Administration of the Railway, or by anyone it may nominate for that object.

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

The coal must be delivered in large lumps, not more than five per cent of small coal, 30 cubic inches in size, being admitted. The means of ensuring the execution of this clause will be determined by the Administration as it may consider most convenient. Should the quantity of small coal at each delivery result to be greater than that agreed on, the coal will be held on account of the contractor, and the quantity of pieces less than thirty cubic inches in size shall be reduced to the proportion agreed on.

The coal may be delivered as may be agreed either alongside the vessel, or alongside the pier or wharf of the railway station at Bomabon, and contractor, according to the rate of ten thousand (10,000) tons per month, not exceeding on any particular day the amount of the hundred (100) tons, and with the express stipulation in the respective charter parties that discharge per working day cannot exceed 200 (two hundred and fifty) tons. In the first case, transport to be made from the pier or quay, and in the second, the wages or deposits on shore will be made at the discretion of the contractor, and the cost of discharge from quay to waggon will be effected by the railway employees or by the contractors, as the Administration may determine with previous advice of three days at least.

Prices will be considered to refer to the English ton of one thousand (1,000) lbs. If the contractor for all coal delivered, under warranty, 10 per cent, exclusive of Import Duties, be despatched, all coal for the use of the railway being effected by employees of the railway itself.

In case of a strike amongst the miners of the mines that supply the coal at the port of Cardiff the contractor will be obliged to continue to supply coal at the current price, in order that the price of the coal in Rio de Janeiro may be equal to the best used on the English Railways.

All payments will be made at the Treasury of the railway in National Money (currency) within the period of eight days after delivery of each cargo, and will be credited to the contractor's account, the day preceding the payment, the price being stipulated in pounds sterling.

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

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

The contractors in guarantee of execution of their contract, will order that at the Treasury of the Railway the sum of forty cents of reis (400,000) or its equivalent in gold, to be applied to any fines in which they may be held, moreover, obliged to make good this sum every time that it suffers a reduction in amount. This deposit may, if desired, be substituted by Government bonds duly registered. Deposits in money will carry no interest.

In case of failure on the part of the contractors to observe any of the clauses of this contract, the Administration of the Railway will be empowered to impose fines to the amount of two to twenty cents per ton (20,000 to 200,000) in proportion to the gravity of the offence.

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

From the acts and decisions of the Administration of the Railway the contractors will have the recourse of appeal to the Minister of Industry, Railways and Public Works only. Office of the Secretary of the Estrada de Ferro Central do Brazil. Manoel Fernandes Figueira.

WEST COAST ITEMS. —The May receipts of the Chilian state railways were \$1,155,236.82, and the expenditure \$973,874.60, showing a surplus of \$181,362.22. The surplus in the same month of last year was only \$8,949.87. —It now appears that Barros Arana has not been removed from the boundary commission. He says the work which the commissioners will now do will be to define the points of difference so that the question can be at once referred to arbitration.

—A Santiago telegram of the 17th says that a publication hostile to Moreno, the Argentine commissioner, has appeared there which seeks to incite to an attempt to make a hostile manifestation on his arrival. The host of his arrival at Santiago was not made publicly, however, and Sr. Moreno was permitted to enter the city at 11 p. m. on the 17th without encountering a demonstration.

—Startling events have followed each other with rapidity. A crusade against the Bank of Chile by the anti-conventionists culminated in a run on that institution and the other banks on the 6th instant, and the government came to their assistance, in the only form it was able to do, by granting them permission to close their door for four working days. On the 11th an act of congress of a sweeping kind was promulgated. By this act the suspension of payments, actions for the recovery of debts and of obligations of all kinds was decreed for thirty days. During this interval it is hoped that congress will be able to devise means to rescue the country from its present anomalous position. Nevertheless, up to the present the chamber of deputies, to which a government bill was presented, has done little else but indulge in empty declamations. The greatest confusion it is possible to imagine prevails on the subject both in and out of congress; the only thing clear being that, in some form or another, the country is in for an issue of paper. It will depend on the nature of the guarantee of this paper whether the gold actually in the country will remain or take wing. Unfortunately, owing to the penchant of Chilean statesmen and politicians to tinker with all currency measures, the new issue of paper, in whatever shape it may come, will most likely be looked at askance. Owing to the extraordinary circumstances in which the country is placed business transactions are out of the question. The banks are paying dribbles to their depositors, in many cases not sufficient for necessary expenses. Employers of labour are compelled to close their shops and factories, and already several thousands of workmen are out of employment. —Chilian Times, July 20.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—Captain Delouze, who is going round the provinces forming Italian legions, says that in the colonies in Santa Fé and San Francisco he has been four and five thousand recruits all of whom have served in the Italian army. Up to the present it is stated, more than forty-seven thousand men have inscribed their names or enrolled in this contingent, and it can certainly form a strong reserve for Argentina should she at any time be drawn into an international war. We cannot, however, believe that the Argentine government will allow them to be formed into an army corps commanded by foreign officers — Times, Buenos Aires. [And we, for our part, find it very difficult to believe that the Argentine government can be so short-sighted as to permit even a propaganda of this kind. Even the enrolment of 45,000 Italians, who have already seen military service, constitutes a possible danger of no slight gravity. Should a question arise between the Argentine government and the Italian colonists, it is not difficult to imagine a very serious resistance from such an organisation. —Eds News].

—Further news from the River Plate shows that the amount of business which importers at Buenos Ayres, Rosario and Montevideo expect to transact with exporters and manufacturers in this country during the balance of the year will be much more extensive than during previous seasons. A traveler for a local manufacturing concern who has been there for more than five months says in his last report: "The efforts being made by a dozen New York firms to increase their trade here (Buenos Aires), are excellent, and in their respective branches they have obtained sufficient orders to compensate them and establish a demand for their wares. There is considerable electrical railway building under way and the bulk of the orders for the equipment and machinery is going to the States. In iron and steel manufactured materials I have been told that the Americans are meeting the demand quite satisfactorily as to prices, with the exception of sheet iron. Considerable iron pipe is required in this district, but competition is keen, and a British firm carrying a stock here has interfered with some large orders going our way." The writer of the above represents a large firm manufacturing hardware specialties, who control three large works and do a direct export business to every part of the world. They are also interested in machinery and iron goods, doing an extensive export trade. The steamer Bellena, which has just sailed for River Plate ports, took \$52,400 worth of car material, upwards of \$1,000 in electrical machinery and \$7,000 in small size boilers. Merchants interested in the Argentine trade said yesterday that the demands for manufactured articles and raw materials being called for are small it shows that they are trial orders of goods that compete in prices with those of Europe, but the importers are not satisfied as to the quality, and therefore order in safe quantities. —N. Y. Journal of Commerce, July 12.

THE TONGUE is divided into three regions of taste, each of which has its own special function. The tip of the tongue is chiefly sensible to pungent and acid tastes, the middle portion to sweets or bitters, while the back is confined entirely to the flavors of roast meats, butter, oils and rich and fatty substances.

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 Broton & Co., GENOA.

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FUR DEUTSCHLAND.

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

Capital . . . 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO. (Café 105.)

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos (Café 530.) (Café 185.)

Draws on:
Germany... Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Berlin
England... N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London
France... Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches
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.
Peterson-Thiel, Directors.

THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.

LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 21, Rua da Alfandega.

Authorized by Decree No. 593, of 17th October, 1891.

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

BRANCHES:

Paris, 16, rue Halévy, Pernambuco, Pará, Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Rosario, Mendoza and Paysandú.
DRAWN ON:-
London and County Banking Co., Ltd.—LONDON.
Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.—PARIS.
Banco de Portugal and agencies.—PORTUGAL.
And on all the chief cities of Europe.
Also on:
Brews Brothers & Co.—NEW YORK.
First National Bank of Chicago.—CHICAGO.

THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 2 A, MOORCATE ST.

London E. C.

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

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

31 A, Rua 1º de Março

Branches at:

S. PAULO, SANTOS, BAHIA, PARA, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AIRES AND ROSARIO.
Agencies at Pernambuco, Ceará, Maranhão and Rio Grande do Sul.
Draws on its Head Office in London:
The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited, LONDON.
Messrs. Heine & Co., PARIS.
Messrs. J. Berenberg Gossler & Co., HAMBURG.
and correspondents in Germany.
Messrs. Rossi & Co., and correspondents in ITALY.

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

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

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P. O. B. 58.

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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 25000, 1/2 dozen boxes for 125000 and One dozen boxes for 200000.
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BANCO DA REPUBLICA DO BRAZIL

Realized Capital, Rs. 110.150.200\$000

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

Reserve Fund, Rs. 19.537.044\$811

Profits in suspense, Rs. 9.075.823\$568 on 30th June 1898.

OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

9, Rua da Alfandega.

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

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

THE FINANCE REPORT. (Continued from our last)

The discussion of the coffee production and consumption which is found in the report of the minister of finance might very well have been left to a special report. It is of interest in this place only so far as coffee exercises an influence on exchange. It is to be regretted that the government does not furnish us with full and accurate information in regard to all its exports, not only for the use of commercial houses, but also for the use of its financial secretaries. Such a report would be most useful in the preparation of the annual budgets.

Under the title of «Divida Activa» we are informed that the debt owing us by Uruguay has been increased by the amount of interest (399,738\$467) accrued last year, the total debt now reaching 2,307,838\$559. The debt owing by Paraguay stands at 155,718\$980. At home, the states of Bahia and Pernambuco figure as debtors for a very considerable sum, the former owing the national treasury £ 1,299,903, and the latter £ 630,750, the equivalent in currency for both being given as 25,775,341\$859. These debts were incurred on account of the two S. Francisco railways, the national treasury having paid the 2 per cent guarantee which fell to these states under the original contract.

During the past year the foreign funded debt was reduced by the redemption of bonds to a value of £ 564,400, which left the total of this debt at £ 34,697,300 on the 31st December. No mention is made, in this connection, of the issue of £ 2,000,000 of treasury bills in London, the greater part of which is still unpaid. The remittances abroad during the year ending 31st March last amounted to £ 2,518,808 148 3d and 12,406,080 francs, which represented an aggregate of 94,395,447\$165 in currency.

The internal apolice debt was increased during the year by 1,924,600\$, the total being 491,468,100\$ on 31st March last. This debt includes, 5% apolices currency... 366,693,500\$000 4% " " " " 119,600\$000 4% " " gold " " 124,655,000\$000

The internal funded debt was reduced by only 197,500\$000 during the year. The amounts outstanding of these stocks and loans on 31st March last were as follows: Apolices, as above... 491,468,100\$000 Loan 1865, 6% gold... 11,584,500\$000 Loan 1879, 4 1/2% gold... 24,679,000\$000 Loan 1889, 4% gold... 109,694,000\$000 (Of this last loan only 18,350,000\$000 are in circulation, the balance being on deposit on account of bank issues.)

The floating debt of the treasury consists of various items which require no

special mention. The items are as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes items like Debt anterior to 1827, Debt of states, Treasury bills, etc.

Total indebtedness:

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes Foreign, Do. Treasury bills, Internat. Apolices, etc.

THE MUSICAL AND TEA.

A feast of classical music was given on a large but not crowded audience in the Methodist Episcopal Church, Largo do Cattedo, on Friday evening last. The fact that the proceeds of the evening were to be devoted to the benefit of the Popopolis Methodist Church attracted many, and many were also attracted by the fame of the singers whose talents are widely known in Rio, and the prospects of a pleasant conversation afterwards. All those who attended were agreeably surprised at the manner in which their most sanguine anticipations were surpassed. Mrs. Pierz sang an aria from Handel's "Messiah", in a flute-like voice which was highly appreciated as all her efforts are. High or deep her compass mastered all, and her fine cathedral voice rang out musically to great advantage in the fine groined little church with its excellent acoustic properties. Dr. W. B. Hentz sang Gomol's "Aux Printemps" with great taste, but his voice was not up to his accustomed standard. Mrs. Emilia C. de Nascimento played a barcarolla by Rubenstein with exquisite taste and was the first that was applauded. The reason was that most of the musical males present were deterred from applauding by the associations of the church, where applause is out of place, but none of the succeeding singers had cause to complain of want of applause. Mr. W. H. Stacey then sang a song that we recognised as "Angels wafted through the skies," in his best manner, his strong tenor tones reminding us strongly of the late Aynsley Cook when singing the "Cujus animam" in Rossini's beautiful "Stabat Mater." He was heartily and deservedly applauded, as he had scored a great success and added to his laurels. But a few minutes later, and his triumph was forgotten. Mlle. Elizabeth John Marlitt commenced to sing a "Prière" by Godard. Her voice was sweet and true and trustful as that of a bird, and the whole audience greedily drank in the melody of her notes. Though apparently personally unknown to the majority of her auditors, she swiftly brought all beneath the spell and enchantment of her adorable voice. No note in the gamut of a mezzo-soprano voice was outside her compass and she sang in this and in the "Son Credo" that followed as easily and as melodiously as ever did Mrs. Osgood on the first concert stages of Europe. A greater treat we have never had in South America, and we hope that before the winter is over we shall have other opportunities of hearing Mlle. Marlitt's magnificent voice raised in the cause of beneficence. Should any of our readers who were not there think our praise extravagant, we refer them to those that were there, which included all the American colony on this side of the bay and half the British colony. In our opinion, Mlle. Elizabeth John Marlitt is the "prima donna," the "diva" of South American amateurs. We say this reluctantly, for we have hitherto held the opinion that Miss King was running neck and neck with Mrs. Pierz, for the palm, though with different voices as to who should be the sweetest singer in our entertainments. Miss King will, however, retain her great popularity as a sweet singer amongst us, and Mrs. Pierz cannot possibly be dispensed with in our concerts. These two ladies are the artistic magnets of our Rio events, but we would like to hear the dulcet tones of Mlle. Marlitt again and again. Sr. Carlos de Carvalho sang a "Chanson Hindou" in a masterly manner championed by Mrs. Hentz. His song sounded pleasingly on the ear, but there was something wanting. Sr. Carvalho does not seem to know that the biggest art is the concealment of art. What he lacked was supplied by Miss King whose voice in a Romance of Ponchietti rang true and sympathetically, a voice to reach the heart. Sr. Carvalho in his accompaniment to Miss King's song put the touch of nature into his music that he omitted from his voice. Mrs. Pierz was at her best in the duet from Mendelssohn's "I waited for the Lord" in which Mr. Stacey with as much judgment as artistic taste and gallantry sang small. Mr. Savile, too, accompanying the duet on the organ, gave Mrs. Pierz full scope for her fine voice which is at its best in oratorio.

* At the exchange rate of 7 1/4.

We would here like to enter a mild protest against the fashion amongst our people of giving preference to foreign music when we have as good music with words in the Six in tongue. It would have been far more interesting to the audience if selections had been made from oratorios of Sullivan or Purby or Bridge. We thought we knew something of French and Italian, but did not catch a word, and there must have been others in the same predicament. The music, fine as it was, would have been greatly enhanced had it been wedded to English words. From this point of view we congratulate Mrs. Fierz and Mr. Stacey on their selection. The others were practically *Lieder ohne Worte*, though not by Mendelssohn. Tea was served in the chapel afterwards, and a pleasant *civilisation* took place and this was kept up until half past ten.

CUELTY TO ANIMALS.

The *Jornal do Commercio* of the 15th published the following spicy letter on the subject of cruelty to animals:
 "About two months ago a foreign gentleman, passing through our capital, wrote a letter to *The Rio News* inquiring if there were no Society for the Protection of Animals here, censuring the manner in which our animals are treated and showing the inconvenience of carrying hens by their legs and with the head hanging down.

I am told that a Society for the Protection of Animals was founded here some time ago, but if the objects of this society were never realized, there were a great number of persons who became interested in the well being of some of these unfortunates. If the kind-hearted traveller had gone to Tijuca, a suburb so greatly appreciated by the inhabitants of this capital, he would have had occasion to appreciate the benevolence of the S. Christ-ovo Company, which has established at a place known as the "Muda da Tijuca" a Hospital for its old, sick and worn out animals, which have already been in service on other lines. Here they are daily subjected to a rigorous treatment, as follows:
 "When the trams from the city arrive there on their way to the terminal point, three or four of these invalids are hitched on to the trams for the purpose of taking moderate exercise, that is from 25 to 30 minutes instead of 10, as they would do when sound. In order to make them move forward, strips of hide are applied to them, and when this is not sufficient, the affectionate nurses who are in charge of them, also make use of the sign-board of the tram, or of some walking-stick graciously furnished by some passenger. Sometimes the animals stop to take breath and the driver to enjoy a few whiffs of a cigar, and then, inderable as it may appear, there are some wicked passengers who on such occasions complain of the delay in the trip. These middle class numerical, however, because the majority prefer to take a trip of an hour and a half at the most, so that the poor animals can derive some benefit from that methodical treatment to which the company subjects them every day, their benevolence even reaching the point, on rainy days, of getting off the trams with their families, and setting out on foot for their destination, so that the programme of treatment shall not be altered.

Besides this "massage," the rations are limited and only at certain hours, and this practice explains why the greater part of these animals are removed thence, after some months of this treatment, to—the island of Saapicaia.

I have forgotten to mention that the nurses spoken of above, and who also figure as drivers, have been carefully chosen by the company, after the *intendencia* has done away with some of the too-black's chairs and boxes which are found in the streets of the city. Some are not so scrupulous in the treatment with which they are charged, because during the nocturnal trips they do not oblige them to go through the whole of it, the tram returning from a halfway point instead of getting to the end, thus failing to make the animals take the necessary exercise.

It nearly always happens that on these occasions, which are frequent, the passengers remain there hours awaiting the tram to return to the city, and they become greatly vexed, not so much for the delay, but because they know the less which will result to the animals of that customary exercise of 25 to 30 minutes. In view of all this, the illustrious traveller should be convinced that we are not so cruel with animals as he has imagined, and that we have a society for their protection."

HIGH ART IN RIO.

An exhibition of pictures of local scenery is on view at No. 1, Travessa de S. Francisco de Paula, in room No. 22 of the old Palacete Lisbonense. The exhibitor is Mr. Arthur J. Hunter, and the paintings are the work of Mr. Benno Treidler, of the Berlin Academy. The artist has been hard at work during the past twelve months depicting the many beautiful views of sea and land which have captivated the eyes of all who have touched at this port. His skill as a draughtsman is of a high order, his technique as a painter is even higher. He has chosen his light and shades in most cases, with consummate judgment, has worked in his greens and sepia with skillful hand and cultivated taste, and his effects are generally true to nature and pleasing to the eye. There are ten pictures in all, but the day of our visit being dull, they were not seen to the best advantage in a fading light, and no extraneous interest was given to the scenes by ornamentation. The room was bare

and the frames were of the most modest description. As a catalogue was given him, our representative made one for himself, No. 1, he made out to be the Acquaduct in Paineiras, a clever study in green representing the lovely foliage of the sub-tropics. No. 2, a view of the Corcovado from Paineiras. The artist evidently enchanted with the views around him seems to have turned his eye around and painted the view from opposite to the first one. Amidst varying shades of green and sea there is a dash of purple, in this which is highly effective as a picture, and a faithful reproduction of the lovely scene to canvas. 3. Another view of the Acquaduct in a forest road. A burst of light through the trees lightens the picture and produces a very pleasing effect. 4. The Acquaduct in Silvestre is the *chef d'œuvre* of the collection. In perspective it is faultless, in coloring true to the original. His art is faithful to the highest canons, as seen close at hand there is nothing but thick dubs of paint, but a few feet away the whole scene is depicted in a way to the life. As Phidias, the sculptor of Athens, had his statue of Venus laughed at when on the ground for its crudeness and lauded to the skies for its beauty when placed on the summit of its 83 foot column, so is Mr. Treidler's art in this instance. He has worked patiently and correctly and well, for the very leaves on the trees stand out as testifying details to his talent as an artist and a painter. No. 5 is a Nook in Silvestre with Nietheroy in the distance. The well known mango trees there stand out prominently in the middle-ground of a sunset scene. The *legua* of Copacabana is limited in No. 6, but the standpoint is not a well chosen one in our opinion, as it is taken from the high ground which brings the Sugarloaf and Santa Cruz into the background. The water of the little bay, too, is of a deeper ultramarine than we have ever seen it. That the artist can paint seascapes as well as landscapes is proved by the pictures Nos. 7, 8, and 9, which give views of the whole bay from the Sugarloaf to the Sunde (taken from Nietheroy), Terarly, and Boa Viagem respectively. He seems to have formed his style on a strange medley of Claude and Turner in these views. He has knifed on his paint in his wave foregrounds in a Turnerian manner, and softened his backgrounds à la Claude. The largest picture of the collection, 16 1/2 centimetres by 10 1/2, we numbered 10, and left to the last. It has evidently been copied from sketches made on the spot, and worked out as a study of light and shade, and cloud and mist effects in the *atelier*. It represents the Serra dos Orgaos in Petropolis in the winter season when the clouds are coming back over the hills about 11 a. m. At least that is our view of the subject. If it be intended for any other period, the study has missed its aim. The mist between the hills in the middle distance, the clouds in the background, and the glistening haze in the foreground are good in the order in which we have given them. The exhibition will be open for some indefinite time, and lovers of high art would do well to inspect the work of this young German painter.

ALL'S WELL THAT ENDS WELL.—Physician—Two of your ribs are broken, your right arm is fractured, one of your ears is missing, and three fingers are gone. Patient—"How is the wheel?" "Without a scratch." "Thank heaven!" Think of what might have happened!" — Detroit Free Press.

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

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

TO LET
 Several good rooms by the 1st September, in Rua Senador Vergueiro 48. Apply Cashley & Co., Rua do Ouvidor, 67.

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

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

TWO GAS ENGINES
 One of a horse-power and the other of 6-horse power both used, and both of the Korting system, will be sold cheap for cash.
 Inquire at this office.

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

TO LET.
 A sitting-room and bed-room in the residence of a foreign family, in a very healthy locality. Apply at No. 1, 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.

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—in the distressing seasickness and all the other nausea and complaints of the stomach and intestines so frequent during voyages at sea or on land. So well known are the results, given by this new and wonderful remedy for all the ills so common in this life, that no traveller aware of its properties, should start on a voyage without providing himself with it as a preventive measure.

On the 6th ult., a merchant in S. Paulo wrote us as follows: "My late partner W. to whom I recommended the Nectandra for sea sickness, informs me that his sister has written to him from London, saying that she was astonished at the results she obtained from it on board ship."

On the 14th May last, the distinguished physician, Dr. Ernani Pinho, wrote us as follows of the applications and observations he had made on board the mail steamer *Uruba*: "Cases of sea sickness treated with the Tincture of Nectandra Amara, 26. In 22 of the cases the result was complete and in the others there was a decided relief." *Cases of gastro-intestinal perturbation treated with the same remedy*. S. Amagoi, these may be mentioned the case of the Federal Senator A. A., attacked with exceedingly violent colic pains; the case of Sr. E. C., first class passenger, from Pernambuco to Pará, suffering intolerable agony from intestinal pains, from which he had been subject for a month before embarking; and the case of Sr. F. B., also a first class passenger from Pará to Maranhão, 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 other forms of perturbation the preparations of Nectandra Amara can be easily employed with sure effect.

On the 27th October, 1895, the surgeon of the Army Medical Corps, Dr. Henrique Muniz, wrote us as follows: "I certify that when on board ships of war, I have had occasion to use the Tincture of Nectandra Amara against several cases of sickness, and with the most excellent results. The foregoing is true on the faith of my rank."
 Capital Federal, Oct. 27th, 1895.—Dr. Henrique Muniz.

On the 17th August, 1895, Sr. Luciani wrote us as follows: "Rio de Janeiro, 17th August, 1895. Mr. J. B. de Miranda. According to my promise, I have the pleasure to send you for sea sickness and gastro-intestinal pains, the lady of whom I have spoken, who was so enchanted with the efficacy of the Nectandra Amara against sea sickness, a remedy which she tried on the recommendation of well-known persons without any hope of obtaining a good result, because she had been vainly relieved by all the remedies she had employed against that malady, from which she had suffered every time she set foot on shipboard."

I have the honor to be your devoted servant.—R. Anderson Luciani.

Miss Richardson's letter runs: "In testimony to the merit of Nectandra Amara as a remedy for sea-sickness, I used it recently on a voyage and found it most efficacious.—E. Richardson.


On the 15th October, 1895, Dr. Paes Leme wrote to us as follows: "Rio, 15th October, 1895.—My good friend Miranda.—For many years I have used your preparations of Nectandra Amara on the 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 suffer on our railways. I tried its powers on a gentleman travelling from Santos station to Juiz de Fora, always on travelling to Itaboraí do Campu. I had occasion to observe the same effects on some friends and commended, but I have pleasure in confirming its utility by facts that I have seen with my own eyes, which prove without doubt that it has relieved many, every year.—Pedro G. Paes Leme.

N. B.—The proprietors of the Paulista remedy NECTANDRA AMARA ISSERCA prospectus in three languages—PORTUGUESE, ENGLISH and FRENCH—to facilitate its use amongst natives and foreigners.
 Sold by all chemists and druggists, and at the Deposito in Rua de S. Pedro, No. 71, 1st floor, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

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ALPINE HOUSE HOTEL
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 On the line of Sylvestre tramway, Santa Theresa, to be reached in 30 minutes from town.
 This house is highly recommended for its excellent position and most beautiful view of the bay, 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 restaurant and kitchen are first class.
 THE PROPRIETOR,
 VIUVA SUZANA MENTGES.

R ad the following unsolicited testimony of

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 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 1895, 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 that Dunlops seem to have gone to a very great deal of trouble to produce a tyre that will so satisfactorily 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.



Hotel dos Estrangeiros
 PRAÇA FERREIRA VIANNA
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 This hotel, which has been completely restored, is situated in the best part of the city, receives air and light from all four sides, close to the clearest beach of the city, surrounded by a large garden; has large comfortable rooms, new and well furnished, good shower and warm baths, disinfectants in the water-closets, drinking water filtered by the Pasteur system, good table service, and, therefore, to be considered the first hotel of this capital.
 Possesses also a sumptuous saloon and splendid table service for banquets and parties. Its restaurant and service cannot be excelled.

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

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

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 SITUATED ON THE PICTURESQUE
 SANTA THERESA HILL,
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 Is served every 15 minutes by the electric tram-cars from the town (leaving the Largo de Cariacou close to the doors of this hotel, and Sylvestre).
 This establishment, the first in Brazil for its elegance, comfort and situation amidst forests and enjoying the most magnificent scenery, views of the mountains, town, the harbor and high seas is most suitable for families and gentlemen of distinction.
 Excellent restaurant, always ready.
 Finest wines and liquors. Numerous shower and warm baths. Purest air, temperature bracing and invigorating. No health resort in the world is better.
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VILLA HUMAYTÁ.
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 This first-class establishment, situated in the pleasant and healthy suburb of S. Clemente, will shortly be reopened, under the best conditions of hygiene, cleanliness, management and order. Through its unsurpassed position in a large chaça, for its abundance of water and excellent baths, for its magnificent rooms all perfectly ventilated, and for the special service adopted, it is recommended to all persons of good taste, both families and bachelors, who desire a pleasant and healthy residence of easy access. Information may be obtained of the proprietors at the establishment itself.
 FINEST WINES AND LIQUORS. NUMEROUS SHOWER AND WARM BATHS. PUREST AIR, TEMPERATURE BRACING AND INVIGORATING. NO HEALTH RESORT IN THE WORLD IS BETTER.

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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 23rd, 1898.

AFTER an absence of about four months, during which brief period he was able to visit several of the principal capitals of Europe, President-elect Campos Salles returned yesterday to this capital which is to be his residence during the next four years. He had already been cordially welcomed at Pernambuco and Bahia, and was probably prepared for the enthusiastic reception which his friends and party had prepared for him here. He has had a long experience in political life and will well know how to distinguish between the cordial greetings of friends and the perfunctory enthusiasm of politicians and mercenaries, and he will therefore know exactly how to gauge the splendid reception accorded him here. He found the streets decorated and music on every side. Congratulations and welcomes were poured in upon him at every turn. Even the wheels of government had been stopped in his honor. All this, we doubt not, has been doubly pleasing to him, for it is a personal manifestation from his friends and colleagues as well as a tribute to the exalted position which he has been selected to fill. And in this last respect we trust that the President-elect will permit us to join our congratulations with the thousands which the foreign colonies resident in this country are to-day tendering him. They are not partisans, nor office-holders, nor office-seekers; they are simply toilers in those great avocations of life which know nothing of national boundaries and which contribute to the comfort and well-being of men in every clime and under every form of government. Our pursuits are those of commerce and industry, and we ask only the wise protection which all nations give to those who create the wealth on which all modern institutions are based. How strictly true this is, Sr. Campos Salles is now prepared to judge, for he has been visiting some of the principal capitals of Europe and has seen how dependent are all governments upon the commercial and industrial activities of their citizens. What we need in Brazil, it may here be said, is a better and sounder development of trade and industry, for without them the country will never know what true prosperity is. And to this end the foreigner is working side by side and shoulder to shoulder with the native. We seek neither votes nor offices; we seek only the legitimate fruits of industry and enterprise. And for these we are interested in good government, no matter by what name it may be called: a government which protects life and property, which maintains public and private credit, which administers justice, which provides a sound currency, which practises economy so that trade and industry may not be crippled with taxation, which encourages commercial enterprise and industrial development, and

which at all times and under all circumstances subjects itself to the same precepts of law and justice by which we are governed. Such a government commands our respect and loyal support, and such a government we trust Sr. Campos Salles is prepared to give us during the next four years.

OUR esteemed contemporary, the *Diario Popular* of São Paulo, lately mentioned a project for the fusion of several companies in that state, forming one strong company to take their place. This the *Diario* calls a "magnificent idea." Such a fusion is nothing less than the organization of what is called a "trust" in the United States; and a "trust" is nothing less than a powerful and widespread monopoly. We can hardly believe that the *Diario* favors the creation of such organizations in Brazil. In our humble opinion they are highly prejudicial to the best interests of any country. They may be able to reduce the costs of production and exchange in a purely commercial sense, and they may be able to improve production through the concentration of capital and skill, but in every other sense they work injury. They restrict individual initiative and effort, they crush out all enterprise, and they reduce trade and production to a species of servitude. They can raise prices as they please, when all competition is at an end, and they are sure to do it. In our opinion, it is better for any community to have its industries placed in the greatest number of hands possible even though the expense of production is thereby increased, for out of this diversity and individual initiative is produced a better type of character than can ever be produced under a system of organized monopolies. It is the business of a country to produce men as well as cheap goods, and the better the type of man produced the stronger and richer will the country be. It need not be said that servitude is a very poor nurse for the development of manly qualities, and in this respect personal servitude is not much worse than industrial and commercial servitude. The question, our colleague will observe, has a very interesting ethical side, as well as a purely business one. It is conceivable that the "trust" resulting from the fusion of these S. Paulo companies will be a stronger and better managed concern than its predecessors, but how will it affect the development of character and industry in that state?

It is tentatively suggested that a banquet should be given to President Prudente de Moraes after he has retired from the presidency. In our humble opinion the country owes him something more than *panada*. He has not been a strong executive, but he has had little more than a half-hearted support even from his friends. On the whole, his administration has been honest and patriotic, and he deserves a cordial recognition of his services.

It has become a habit with some to speak of corruption as though it were a special product of certain countries, and of these the United States has had to endure more adverse criticism than was really her due. Corruption is to be found everywhere, but we doubt whether any more flagrant exhibition of it has ever been placed before the public than what was recently afforded by the public examination of the celebrated promoter F. T. Hooley in London on the 27th ult. It would seem that bribing peers and newspapers is a regular thing in the business of promoting companies, and that blackmail is one of the common experiences in the life of these speculators. The old-fashioned "guinea-pig" in London falls far into the background, now beside the noble lord who receives £12,000 for the use of his name on the front page of a prospectus.

THE *Jornal do Commercio* gravely informed its readers on the 19th inst. that the (bahonic) pest was on the increase in "Bombaim, Oysore e Penjab." We thought we knew India well, but can only guess at the meaning. We shall be glad if some of our readers fresher from college will also have a guess at the riddle. The *Jornal*, in the very next paragraph, says that the *esquadra inglesa* is continuing its way to Kharthoum—from Athra, we suppose. Will some of the naval experts now in the harbor kindly tell us how the English squadron got over the cataracts in the Nile. The Navy List gives no squadron operating on the river, and we were under the impression that only the *Zeneraria* could have got below Wadi Halfa with an American torpedo boat at Fort Said.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

AUG. 16.—Senate.—The senate annulled the veto of the prefect of the federal district to the municipal council's resolution for increasing the fares on the Cariocas (Sant' The reza) tramway.—*Chamber of Deputies.*—Deputy Augusto Clementino introduced a bill regulating the status of military officers who occupied civil offices. Deputy Serravallo denounced the abuses committed under martial law by President Prudente de Moraes. Tass abuss he said, included the unjustifiable, ill got and arbitrary arrest of citizens among whom were members of congress. He censured the closing of the military club. "That club," said Deputy Melo Rego, "is a focus of conspiracy." "It conspires," retorted Deputy Saiz, "to the benefit of the welfare of the republic." He concluded his speech by expressing the hope that the moulds in which President Prudente de Moraes was cast have been broken and that Brazil may never have another such president. Deputy Luiz Domingos defended the President and said that the deputies who censure the latter's acts had approved of the acts of Marshal Floriano Peixoto and his agents who had even caused their adversaries to be shot. "Ah!" said Deputy Nilo Peçanha, "but Marshal Floriano Peixoto was fighting monarchists and President Prudente de Moraes is making war on republicans."

AUG. 17.—Senate.—The senate voted the navy bill in 3rd discussion. *Chamber of Deputies.*—Deputy Eduardo Ramos introduced a bill on the supreme court. Deputy Leovigildo Filgularis criticised the abuses committed under martial law. In Bahia, he said, a prominent member of the opposition had been arrested in the extreme north of the state and carried to the capital merely for the purpose of being asked whether it was really true that he had predicted that the opposition would carry the elections.

AUG. 18.—Senate.—The senate sustained the veto of the prefect of the federal district to the resolution of the municipal council giving José Augusto de Oliveira the faculty of expropriating real state for the purpose of opening a street connecting Praia do Flamengo and Praia de Botafogo.

Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy Afonso Costa introduced a bill prohibiting interstate import duties. Deputy Heredia de Sá introduced a bill appropriating 200,000\$ for renovating the old museum building and converting it into a court-house. Deputy Vergue de Abreu defended the acts committed by the government under martial law. In order to find something to say against President Prudente de Moraes the opposition speakers, he asserted, have to quote liberally what was said against Marshal Floriano Peixoto.

AUG. 19.—*Chamber of Deputies.*—Deputy Tosta laid before the house a petition of catholic families in Rio Grande do Sul and Santa Catharina protesting against divorce. Deputy Ercio Coelho commented on this petition in language that excited vehement remonstrances and caused Deputy Guedes-lha Moura (a priest) to leave the chamber. Deputy Barbosa Lima defended his own conduct and criticised that of President Prudente de Moraes. He read documents containing glowing eulogies addressed to him in 1866 by the President, by Minister Bernardino de Campos and by Vice-President elect Rosa e Silva. In justification of the attempt made by him and Deputy Alcindo to covertly leave the Senate he asserted that by Deputies Felisbello Freire and Bellisario, both partisans of the government, they had been warned that their lives were in danger.

AUG. 20.—*Chamber of Deputies.*—Deputies Carlos Marcelino and Ovidio Abrantes spoke on affairs in Amazonas. The former read a telegram from Deputy Serejo stating that Gov. Fileto Pires had acknowledged in the press that his signature to the tender of resignation is genuine. He added that Fileto had received assurances from the Amazonas senators that congress would be induced by President Prudente de Moraes to vote for intervention and that the influence of the Governors of Bahia and Pernambuco over the delegations of those states had been solicited. On motion of Deputy Milton a commission of 21 members was appointed to welcome President-elect Campos Silles. To the resolution approving the acts of President Prudente de Moraes under martial law Deputy João de Siqueira offered an amendment excepting the arrest and banishment of congressmen. When Deputy Saabra rose to defend the acts of President Prudente de Moraes the opposition deputies withdrew from the chamber.

COFFEE NOTES

—There is considerable complaint against the new system of collecting the export duty on coffee.

—The *Economista Italiano*, of Genoa, recommends Brazil to impose a federal tax of 10 per cent on coffee, in addition to the 11 per cent already imposed by the states. The editor believes that such a tax will yield at present values about thirty-five millions francs, and will not prejudice consumption. The advice, in our opinion, is misleading. That the tax would yield a good return no one will dispute, but at the same time it will encourage adulteration and substitution. Many good authorities condemn export taxes as hurtful, and

it is worth consideration whether Brazil would not gain more by reducing them.

—In a recent circular to coffee dealers, Messrs W. H. Croshaw & Bro. utter a word of warning to the Brazil growers, as follows: At the commencement of a heavy crop no earnest advocate of lifting improved values should desire to sell at high prices, unless his interest be already so large that he cannot afford to wait for a sound market, when the improvement is not temporary, but permanent. Consuming markets are now so heavily supplied that it would be very unwise for buyers to push for higher values at the opening of the crop. The Brazilians will have to make a large share of the new crop before any one can determine approximately a rational range for this third successive month production. We feel certain in the interior buyers are satisfied, if not satisfied, with sensational reports issued to try and induce them to buy. Whatever the different ideas as to values may be, there is enough of a case in sight to satisfy all buyers at whatever figures may be considered safe, and there will still remain enough for those who let events take their natural course, and then buy, acting regardless of the point whether values are actually cheap or simply lower than before owing to over-production; for there are sufficient supplies for all purposes and under all conditions for a long time to come, and while some will buy in a hurry, as is always the case, making but supply and demand will dominate values. During the period of heaviest receipts of the last crop—from November to April—values were ten to fifteen per cent below to-day (Nov. 7) reached 5 1/2 cents and options 5 cents). There is not the slightest good reason for believing that values can rule higher during this third successive heavy crop in Rio and Santos, with 1,300,000 bags of coffee of all kinds in store in New York 1,250,000 bags in Havre, 700,000 bags in Hamburg, and every other distributing point overstocked.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—By order of the state legislature of Amazonas, Fileto is to be tried by a special court for squandering the money of the state.

—Afonso de Carvalho is reported to have purchased at Pará a large quantity of arms and ammunition for Pensador and Ramalho.

—A Protestant service at Ponta de Praia, near Santos, was broken up on the 15th by a rabble, who used sticks and stones as arguments.

—Dr. Campos Silles arrived at Pernambuco on Friday morning where he received an ovation on going ashore and a breakfast was given in his honor.

—A Bahia telegram says the state expended over twenty contos in the reception given to Campos Silles on Saturday last. A banquet was served at the Hotel Americano in the evening.

—The *União*, official organ of the Parahyba government, is informed that on the 30th ult. 18 letters containing over 3,000\$, mysteriously disappeared from the postoffice of the capital of that state.

—A prominent member of Fileto's ring at Minas is the notorious Guido de Souza, who was one of Marshal Floriano's police delegates in Rio de Janeiro during the reign of terror in 1893 and 1894.

—Rain has fallen heavily in Santos and S. Paulo during the past week. One of our subscribers writing on the 7th inst. informed us that rain was badly needed there as the water supply was very short.

—Various colonists located on the plantation of Dr. Jacobo Maria Cöbral de Vasconcellos, Santa Rita de Passos, Quatro, São Paulo, have struck work and have complained to the authorities of bad treatment.

—According to news from Amazonas, the patriots who recently seized the government of that state are now splitting into two factions. They have emptied the treasury and are probably suspicious of the division of the spoils.

—It is stated that Deputy Serejo, since sending the telegram read in the chamber by Deputy Carlos Marcelino, has decided, on sober second thought, to join Fileto's faction. He has probably become convinced that Fileto is really going to be reinstated.

—A Pará jury has accomplished the extraordinary feat of condemning the accomplice of the assassin Antunes to 30 years imprisonment. Something must be wrong in Pará, unless perchance it is held up there that an accomplice is a greater criminal than his principal.

—It was reported at Pará some days ago that the cruiser *Benjamin Constant* had received orders to proceed to Manaus. It would be well, we think, to have at that place a war vessel for protecting respectable people who do not belong to either of the two disreputable factions that are quarrelling over the spoils.

—It is said to be already ascertained that in the state of Amazonas public money to the amount of 2,000,000\$ has been spent in bribery and corruption. This by the men who are now claiming the privilege of prosecuting a deposed governor for squandering public funds. Are then the thieves to sit in judgment?

—It is to be noted that Gov. Rmalho of Amazonas has telegraphed the President a denial of all the stories about his administration. He says that Sant'Anna Nery has no commission to raise a loan in Europe, and that the 40,000 francs given him are to assist in the publication of his book "Le pays des Amazones."

—Fugitives from Mandos continue to arrive at Pará. They report a kind of reign of terror at the former place where the police are used to frighten the people. Further forecasts are also reported. Deputy Venesio Quadros asserting that he never signed the telegram stating that no force had been used to compel attendance at the state legislature. He says that only 12 members have been attending the sessions.

—Afonso de Carvalho, whom Pensador and Ramalho have appointed commander-in-chief of their forces, passed through Pará some days ago on his way to Mandos from Ceará, where he has been hiring men for their army. He is reported to have said to persons who conversed with him that Fileto is "liquidated," the plan for ending the distinguished American correspondent, who is now studying Brazil, on his return home after a tour through all South America. We hear that amongst the guests present were Messrs. A. S. Riques, H. B. M. Chargé d'Affaires, R. S. Krauel, the German minister; Mr. J. Gordon, Mr. G. F. Colman, general manager of the Leopoldina Railway, and Dr. Rodrigues, editor of the *Journal do Commercio*.

—Reports from the northern districts of Minas Geraes show that much distress exists there on account of the scarcity of food and high prices. The drought throughout the *serras* of Ceará, Paraíba and Bahia, have caused general emigration, and from the latter state many poor people have crossed over into Minas Geraes. The drought has likewise affected these districts, and with the result that food has become very scarce and dear. The prices are much the same as those at Paraíba (mentioned last week) except that manioc flour is selling at 308 the alqueire, salt at 1,000 a litre, and maize at 205000 a bag.

SHIPPING NOTES

—The passengers who arrived by the Pacific Steam Navigation Co's steamer *Orana* on the 17th inst. were: Mr. Hy. Leignel, M., Gabriel Kratz, M.S., Maria Kratz, Dr. E. Poney and wife, Capt. Geo. Marisy, Mr. Henry Born, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Batey, Mr. E. Batey, Mr. E. Maud, Mr. W. Grey, M.S., E. Grey, Mr. A. Kratz, Mr. W. Gommersbach, M.S., Maria Bruasse, Mrs. Louis Bruasse, M.S., Mathilde Portia, M.S., Lehmann, Dr. G. Emilio da Costa, Mr. Joao de Costa, M.S., Maria do Bonfim, Mr. Castello Blanco, M., Gallizema Medrado, and Mr. Gonzalez Rodriguez.

—The passengers who left Rio by the P. S. N. Co's steamer *Orana* on the 19th inst. were: Mr. James McLean and the Misses M. Lynn, Mr. John Ourt, Mr. A. Riddick and Mr. M. Stock for Buenos Aires, and Mr. A. C. Vicuña for Valparaiso.

—The Pacific Steam Navigation Co's mail boat *Orana* brought from Buenos Aires on the 18th inst. Mr. and Mrs. Parsons, Mr. A. Leal, Mrs. Irvine and family, Messrs. A. Sandoval, John Jones, Max Holzappel, E. Vives and E. L. del Porto.

—The passengers who left Rio by the *Orana* were: For Liverpool, Mrs. A. J. Booth and family, Mr. A. Barbosa, Miss Amy P. Goldford, and Mr. Alexander Selig. For Lisbon: Mr. Jose Goncalves Santos, wife and family. For Pernambuco: Mr. T. Tims, for Bahia: Messrs. R. G. Latham and H. Massina.

—By the Lamport & Holt liner *Coleridge* Messrs. T. G. Sullivan, C. K. Brown and Miss Mary B. Kennedy left for New York, and Miss Mariette Aliverte and Miss Pura Sola for Pernambuco.

—The Royal Mail steamer *Ebro* brought Messrs. Richard Keogh, David Ellis and Julio Lacombe with wife and 3 children from Santos on the 19th inst., and took Dr. José Mariano on to Pernambuco.

—The first-class passengers who landed here from the Hamburg Südamerikanische steamer *Benares Aires* on the 20th inst. were: Mr. Alfred Meyer from Hamburg, and Messrs. C. W. Suelbrand, C. Pereira de Castro and Arthur Valente from Bahia.

—The British squadron on this station entered port on the 17th, coming from Ilha Grande. It is expected that the squadron will remain in port only long enough to receive supplies from the "Wyes," which has just arrived from home.

—Shipping business to the Brazilian ports has fallen off slightly during the week. The tonnage now berthed for Rio is in excess of cargo supply, rates being thereby slightly weaker. The rate from European ports has now fallen to two, one shilling less, being paid from below-har. Flour to Santos still commands 135.—*Times*, Buenos Aires.

—We are pleased to learn that there is at length some prospect of this case being taken up and dealt with as it ought to have been two months ago. We trust that the matter will not be allowed to rest with the discharge of the men, if it should be proved that they have been wrongfully imprisoned, but that an ample apology will be tendered by the Argentine authorities, and suitable indemnification offered. The present is an excellent opportunity for reading the criminal authorities a lesson on the abuse of their powers. The weakness of a victim ought not to be made an excuse for his ill-treatment; and every one here is interested in seeing that the powers which exist for the suppression and prevention of violence shall not themselves be chargeable with the offences which they should correct. As matters stand at present, one is strongly tempted to say that an audacious rogue has a much greater chance of fair play or even leniency than a man who in addition to being poor is merely honest.—*Review*, Buenos Aires.

LOCAL NOTES

—The *Noticia* says that Campos Salles will reside in Petropolis during the next summer.

—Smith inquires whether it rained hard enough yesterday to dampen the enthusiasm of the Abyssinians.

—The official invitations to the grand ball to be given in honor of President-elect Campos Salles will number seven hundred.

—What kind of republic is this to be if it depends for its welfare, as Deputy Szevalto seems to think, on the plots of the military club?

—The petitions against divorce continue to come in. No protests are heard, however, against the views which are doing so much to degrade and discredit the country.

—Lieut. Sylvio Pellico has been appointed second in command of the national marines. We returns, then, we suppose, to Villaguihuon, which a few years ago he showed himself so thoroughly capable of defending. The fort could not be in better hands.

—The canal by the gas works is emitting a foetid stench just now that offends high heaven and should attract the attention of the sanitary authorities. Unless we have more rain than has fallen in the past few days, the sanitation of the city will require the greatest vigilance to prevent a heavy mortality in the coming yellow fever season.

—The chief gainers by Campos Salles' arrival yesterday were the public employes who, characteristically, availed themselves of the occasion to obtain another holiday.

—It is designed to give President-elect Campos Salles a grand ball at the Cassino on his return from Europe, and the preparations, as we are informed, are now complete.

—Smith says that a ludicrous sign of the times is the idea of giving a whole day's holiday to public employes on the pretext of welcoming a man who arrives at 5 o'clock P.M.

—If, as Deputy Nilo Pecanha seems to think, unlawful, arbitrary and tyrannical acts committed against monarchists are legitimate, who is to decide whether a man is a monarchist or a republican?

—On Thursday night soldiers belonging to the guard at the Caixa de Amortização attacked at the market some vegetable gardeners, who resisted the attack. Two of the gardeners and two of the soldiers were wounded.

—Smith informs us that the Abyssinians are very much astonished that he is not able to find any enthusiasm over Campos Salles. They cannot understand, he says, why he should wait until Campos Salles has done something to deserve it.

—If the moulds in which President Prudente de Moraes (certainly the best President the country has had since the republic was established) was cast, are really broken, as Deputy Szevalto believes, what can be expected of the future presidents of Brazil?

—A small quantity of silks were recently found in the mails brought ashore from one of the foreign steamers, and an investigation is now in progress over it. The minister wants to know how the silk happened to be mixed up with the mails, but of course no one knows.

—Smith says that, although it sounds like a paradox, yet it is strictly true that the greater part of the persons who did not hesitate to leave the rain in order to welcome Campos Salles are, after all, in reality nothing but fair-weather friends of the future President.

—The government has appointed Capt. João Baptista de Naves to go to Europe after the new ironclad *Marchal Deodoro*, when completed. Three lieutenant-commanders, 4 first lieutenants, 4 second lieutenants, and 29 other officers, engineers, etc., have been appointed to accompany him.

—On Sunday the *Journal do Brazil* contained a picture of the rising sun represented by Campos Salles, and of the setting sun represented by Prudente. The picture is not life-like, for the artist neglected to include in the picture the most characteristic feature, that is the Abyssinians.

—A very successful "soiê" was held by the members of the Club das Laranjeiras on Saturday evening last, when a most enjoyable evening was spent, dancing being kept up until nearly 2 a.m. Refreshments were very handsomely provided by various ladies of the English community and the venture was such a success as to certainly call for repetition.

—Gen. Solon, commander of the 1st military district, has proposed the appointment of Maj. Thomaz Cavalcanti as his secretary, but the war department has declined to make the appointment. Maj. Thomaz Cavalcanti, it will be remembered, was arrested some months ago on suspicion of being implicated in the plot against the life of President Prudente de Moraes.

—The committee of the British Subscription Library has taken a very praiseworthy step in opening the library from 8.30 to 10 a.m. for the purpose of receiving books. As the library is opened only in the afternoon it has been necessary for subscribers to take the books to their offices, which is at times inconvenient. They will appreciate the new arrangement, which will tend to increase the library's popularity.

—The *Noticia* of the 16th gave us a shock by stating that many people in the city have experienced violent intestinal pains caused, it is supposed, by impure water. It is said that the public reservoirs are dirty, and that the small quantity of water in them has made it dangerous for drinking purposes. If this is true—and it is quite probable—then the newspapers should warn the people against drinking the water before thoroughly boiling it.

—The merit of the government in regard to the occupation of the *externato* of the *Gymnasio Nacional* by an outside corporation, against the protests of the director of the school, Dr. José Verissimo, has led to the resignation of the latter. This result is to be greatly regretted, for it will be most difficult to find a man so well fitted for the place as Dr. José Verissimo. It is another proof of the fatal error of leaving such institutions of learning to the control of government officials.

—Gen. Pereira da Góes has asked to be restored to active service in the army. This officer, having protested in 1890 against promotions by acclamation, was in consequence subjected to so many annoyances that he was forced to ask for retirement. It is to be hoped that he has just grounds for supposing that the days of military acclamations and similar abusive practices are now over, and that the army will hereafter be governed in a manner consistent with discipline. We fear, however, that his supposition is premature.

—The new French minister, Viscount Lavaré de Sainte Fortitude, arrived here some days ago, and is awaiting opportunity to present his credentials to the President.

—On the 16th Deputy Augusto Clementino presented a bill to the lower house which is a step in the right direction. It provides that army and navy officers when exercising any political office, such as member of congress, or governor of a state, shall not receive pay during the period of such mandate. It also provides that a military officer when exercising a civil office shall be responsible to the ordinary courts of justice for his acts. Let us hope that this bill will be promptly passed.

—A high wind occurred in the long drought through which we have been passing on the night of the 16th inst. Some relief was experienced, both from the rainfall and from the lower temperature, but still we need more. We need only two or three weeks of steady rain to cleanse the drains and put our water supply in good shape for the summer. The rain of the 16th did not continue through the 17th. Another rain was experienced, however, on the 20th, which developed yesterday into a satisfactory rainfall.

—Two long, unfortunate rumors turned up at the *edepisio publico* in Rio de Janeiro a few days ago and spread for a night, leading as they had no place to sleep. The official in charge gallantly acceded to their request, but later on he found out that they were associated with thieves and had probably secured admission in order to open the place to thieves during the night. He then reported the matter to the police, and measures were taken to foil the scheme. The result was that two well-known thieves were captured and the whole party was sent to the "lock-up."

—We are requested to state that an adjourned annual meeting of the British Beneficent Fund will be held at the offices of Messrs. G. & C. Davidson & Co. on Thursday next (25th inst.) at 4.15 p.m., for the purpose of passing the accounts and selecting officers for the current year. We understand that the Fund is in a very prosperous condition and that the Treasurer's report can not fail to be a source of much gratification to the subscribers. It is to be noted that only three committee men responded to the last call, from which it may be assumed that the next date will see a full attendance.

—At a recent meeting of the subscribers to the British Church Fund for the purpose of receiving a report of the committee appointed to examine the tenders made for the reconstruction of the church edifice, the committee reported in favor of accepting the tender of Messrs. A. Januzzi & Brother. The price stipulated is 50,000\$, and the time required is five months. The report of the committee was accepted, and Mr. C. F. Hargreaves was appointed to superintend the work on behalf of the church. The plans are those on which tenders were invited for such subscribers taking no action on the later plans presented by Messrs. Januzzi.

—The anomalous relations between the state and municipality have frequently been the subject of comment. And to the least of the anomaly is the desire of the municipality to control everything, while the state pays the costs. Among the public institutions maintained by the state is the lunatic asylum. Recently the minister of interior and justice sent an account of 106,000\$, to the municipality for the maintenance of lunatics, but the prefect declines to pay it on the grounds that no appropriation has been made for such a purpose, and that it is exaggerated because the municipality has sent there no more than one or two persons. He refuses to accept responsibility for those sent there by the police.

—Questions are frequently asked us about the government of this city, but it is difficult to describe it. It is administered by a prefect appointed by the President, and a council elected by the people. It has federal and municipal courts of justice. The police and fire brigades are national bodies, organized on military lines, and governed by chiefs appointed by the President. The water, drainage and gas services are also under national control, and so are the sanitary services of the city and port. The superintendence of buildings, streets, tramways, public parks, markets, street and house cleaning, traffic, business licences, amusements, registry of births, deaths and marriages, etc., are under municipal control. If a householder wants water laid on, he applies to a municipal official for the connection, and to a municipal official for permission to open the street.

—We are requested to state that a subscription recently made among the members of the English colony for the purpose of presenting a new altar screen to the American Methodist Church, in recognition of the courtesy of the trustees of that church in offering its free use to the former during the period in which their own church will be under repairs, has resulted in the very handsome sum of 1,000\$. The subscription was promoted by M. S. R. S. Quayle and the Misses Hensell, who are to be heartily congratulated on their success. The proceeds of the subscription were handed over to the church committee on the 20th, and will be formally presented to the trustees of the Methodist Church on the first convenient occasion. It is but right to say that the ladies asked for small subscriptions in order that everyone might be able to join, and the gift therefore represents the grateful acknowledgments of all the attendants at the British Church.

RAILROAD NOTES

—A telegram from Bahia says that the circular tramway in that city has been sold to a Belgian syndicate for 4,000,000\$.

—On the 16th the senate refused to sanction the prefect's veto of the municipal resolution in regard to the Carioca tramway fares.

—On the 17th the São Paulo municipal council passed a resolution unifying the various contracts with the Viagem Paulista (tramway) company.

—The tramway service in Niteroy is still very backward, and it will probably remain so as long as it is run by a company which extracts its earnings and does nothing to improve it.

—We are informed that Mr. G. F. Colman, the general manager of the Leopoldina railway, invited several officers of the British navy in port to a picnic over a portion of his extensive line on Sunday last.

—The senate is still discussing the prefect's veto of the municipal resolution granting new favors to the Botanical Garden tramway, among which is an increase of fares. The opposition to the company is very strong.

—It is worthy of note that a part of the shipments of manganese ore shipped from Brazil goes to the Carnegie steel works in the United States, from which a shipment of rails for the Leopoldina railway has recently been received at this port. It is very possible therefore that these rails contain Brazilian manganese.

—In his speech on Saturday against the pretensions of the Botanical Garden tramway company, Senator Ruy Barbosa called attention to the manner in which the company's stock had been watered, raising it from 100,000\$ to 1,000,000\$ without receiving a *centavo*. Paying dividends on this fictitious capital of course absorbs a considerable part of the earnings, and may perhaps prevent the improvements which the traffic demands.

—With the great majority of residents of the southern suburbs of the city, the principal question is how to get a seat in the Botanical Garden Co's trams. The present situation is intolerable. It is a discredit both to the company and to the city. We hope the company can not furnish better accommodations on its present income, then let the fares be raised. But if it can furnish them, then let it be compelled to do it at once. Travel on the foot boards should be discontinued.

The following ships sailed with coffee last week:
United States:

Table listing ship departures from the United States, including ship names, destinations, and dates.

Europe:
Aug. 13 Havre Fr str Parana...
17 Trieste Aust str Orion...
18 Antwerp Ger str Hartweg...

Elsewhere:
Aug. 15 River Plate Fr str Chili...
15 Capetown Br str Sophie...
18 Valparaiso Br str Orotia...

The receipts for the past week were 5,435 bags, against 7,622 bags for the previous week and 6,227 bags for the week before.

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

Table showing coffee prices per bag for various grades, including No. 6, No. 7, No. 8, No. 9, and No. 10.

The stock in all hands was estimated this morning at 314,177 bags, against 312,438 bags a week ago. The Santos stock is reported at 266,89 bags.

Daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro

Large table showing daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro from August 13 to August 20, 1898. Columns include date, receipts, and shipments.

Flour.—The Orotia brought 2,000 bags from Liverpool during the past week. The market is not strong and prices have again dropped. The latest quotations were:

Table listing flour prices for various brands and types, such as Richmond, do 2nd, Baltimore, etc.

Colfish.—1,200 cuses were brought from Hamburg by the Desora last week. The market is quiet with small deliveries. Retail quotations rule as follows:

Lard.—There are no arrivals to record for the past week. The market is weaker than in the previous week, and prices have fallen. The general movement has been small and slow.

Pork.—There were no additions to stock last week. In American pork lots have been offering and business has been done at prices from 18 1/2 to 18 3/4.

Rice.—The Gallo brought 25,434 bags of Rangoon rice during the week. The market is quiet with small deliveries. Retail quotations rule as follows:

Pitch Pine.—There have been no receipts this week. The market is still in an unbalanced condition, and prices rule from \$3.00 to \$3.80.

White Pine.—No receipts. Market dull. The ruling price is still 20 cents per foot.

Spence Pine.—The market in this item remains in a torpid condition.

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

Kerosene.—The Livonia brought 100 cases from New York last week. The market is firm, but the drop in prices we noticed in our last report did not continue.

Turpentine.—No fresh consignments have been received, but prices have lowered from those of last week, and previous weeks. The quotations during the last seven days were from 18 1/2 to 18 3/4.

Rosin.—There is no change in the market, no receipts to chronicle, and no difference in price. Dark grades are selling from 25.00 to 25.50, and light grades range from 25.00 to 25.50.

Cement.—34 barrels were received from Marcellites last week ex S. Duquesne. The market is quiet and prices are unchanged. Belgian cement is quoted at 12.00 to 12.50 per barrel, and English cement at 15.00 to 20.00 per barrel.

Indian Corn.—The Bellarena brought 10,000 bags of further weakness in the market with retail prices ranging from \$5.00 to \$5.50 and little doing in lots.

Iron.—Although there have been no receipts, and no River Plate iron in the market, the price of the metal from 40 to 45.00 the 20 pounds.

Hay.—5,100 bales were received from the River Plate last week per S. Reliance. The prices have dropped and the market is by no means firm.

Coal.—From Hall, ex Albatros, 4,470 tons. ex Rodall Hall, 3,869 " ex Angola, 3,222 " Manchester, ex Cycle, 2,435 " Sunderland, ex L. 1,000 " Barry, ex Leonora, 3,478 " Cardiff, ex Bertha, " Newcastle, ex Otago, " "

Rum.—The week's supply was of average quantity, and the following prices now rule: Pernambuco and Maceio, 25.00-30.00 Bahia and Aracaju, 20.00-25.00 Camaguey, 20.00-25.00 Angola and Paraty, 20.00-25.00 Parahyba, 20.00-25.00 Alto de 20 to 25 cts. 40 deg. 40.00-45.00 40 deg. 45.00-50.00

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

AUGUST 18. SANTOS—Dan bk Eden, 81 tons; Wentzel stone ball last.

AUG. 19. MONTVIDEO—Arg bk Morton, 1812 tons; J. Riezi; dried meat to order.

AUG. 21. CASDIFÉ—Nor bk Bertha, 1344 tons; Hansen, coal to order.

NEW CASTLE—Br bk Maguen, 1470 tons; Bevan; coal to order.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

AUGUST 15. CAPE TOWN—Nor lug Sophie, 260 tons; N. M. Swarter; coffee.

GLASGOW—Nor bk Malana, 1167 tons; H. J. Hansen; store ballast.

PASPEBAC—Br sch Contax, 181 tons; John G. Bequet; ballast.

AUG. 17. TALTA—Br sp Wave Castle, 120 tons; Clancharty; ballast.

AUG. 19. CAPE HALL—Sved bk Giris, 691 tons; Siengberg; store ballast.

AUG. 21. TALTA—Br sp Sierra Colona, 1307 tons; Bawles; ballast.

FALMOUTH—Br sch Tona, 196 tons; Mooker; hides.

FREIGHTS.

Table listing freight rates for various destinations: Bremen, London, Genoa, Valparaiso, Havre, Bordeaux, New York, Montevideo, Buenos Aires.

Vessels Afloat & Chartered for Rio

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

Arrivals of foreign steamers.

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

Departures of foreign steamers.

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

* Calling at intermediate ports.

Foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, August 22nd, 1898.

Table listing foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, categorized by nationality (American, Argentine, British, Danish, German, Italian, Norwegian, Portuguese).

STOCKS AND SHARES.

Sales of Stocks and Shares.

Large table showing sales of stocks and shares, including Apolices, Constructor, Emprestimo Municipal, Doas de Santos, and various banks and companies.

SUTTON & SONS

The Queen's Seedsmen, Reading, England.

VEGETABLE, FLOWER,

Grass, and Clover Seeds.

Complete Collections of Vegetable and Flower Seeds, specially arranged for Brazil in tin boxes hermetically sealed.

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Business Signs Engraved

Missing Friends.

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

Rayway Frederick, Acrobat and general circus performer—supposed to have come to Rio in July, 1895, is reported to be partly paralysed and mentally deranged.

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

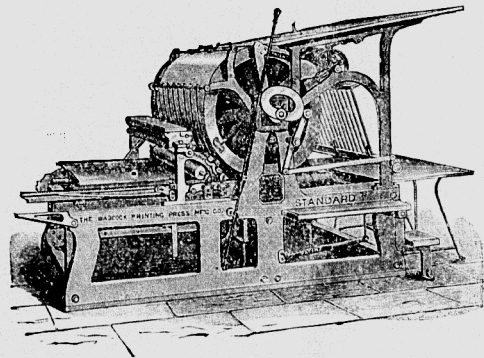
EVONY, Patrick and James—whole of County Wexford Ireland, about 38 years ago and are believed to have engaged in cattle raising in Brazil.

Rio de Janeiro, 1st July, 1898.

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In order to facilitate the use of this medicine a prospectus accompanies each bottle written in the Portuguese, English and French languages.

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1898

Date	Steamer	Destination
1898		
Aug. 2	La Plata	Santos, Montevideo & Buenos Ayres.
" 23	Phaenax	Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.
" 24	Magdalena	Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, Cherbourg and Southampton.

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PACIFIC STEAM
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DEPARTURES for LIVERPOOL.

Orissa	Aug. 30th
Iberia	Sept. 13th
Oravia	" 27th

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THE RIO NEWS.

This paper is now in its 25th year, having originally
been published as *The South American Mail* and *The
British and American Mail*. It assumed its present
title at the beginning of April, 1879, when it was pub-
lished three times a month. From a tri-monthly it has
been changed to a weekly publication, and from four
pages it has been increased to twelve.
As an advertising medium *The News* occupies an
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