

# THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY

VOL. XXV.

RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 16TH, 1899.

NUMBER 20

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Capital..... £1,000,000 sterling
Reserve fund..... 1,328,751 ,,

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Agents in Rio de Janeiro:

Youle & Co.

No. 38, Rua 1º de Março.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO. L.D.

Total funds on 31st Dec. 1896... £12,954,532
Authorized Capital..... 3,000,000
Subscribed Capital..... 2,750,000

Agents for Rio de Janeiro:

Pullen, Schmidt & Co.

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HAND BOOK OF RIO DE JANEIRO

A SECOND EDITION of this useful guide book is now in course of revision and will be published at the earliest date possible. It will be considerably improved and enlarged. A few good advertisements will be received. For terms and other information apply to the Editor of The Rio News.

Travellers' Directory.

São Paulo: Through express trains leave the Central station daily at 6 a. m. and 8.30 p. m. (dormitories) returning leaves S. Paulo at 5 a. m. and 5 p. m. (dormitories). Change of cars both ways at Taubaté.

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

Juiz de Fora, Barbacena, Ouro Preto, etc. Through express trains leave Central station daily at 5 a. m. and 7 p. m. Connects with all branches along the main line (Levada do Centro) of that railway.

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

Petropolis: Barca leaves the Praia da Piraia pier at 6.30 and 8.0 a. m. (Sundays and holidays 7.0 a. m.) for Mauá pier to connect with railway to Petropolis and beyond; also at 4 p. m. for Petropolis, Sundays and holidays excepted.

On Sundays and holidays the Central Railway station by suburban trains at 4.20 p. m. for S. Francisco Xavier station (fare 400 reis) and there transfer to adjoining station of Levoada Railway whence trains leave daily, Sundays and holidays included, at 4.55 p. m. for Petropolis.

Returning from Petropolis, the all land route trains leave at 6 a. m. Sundays and holidays, included, for S. Francisco Xavier station, where transfer is made to suburban train on Central Railway (additional fare 400 reis). The suburban trains leave Petropolis at 6 and 7.30 a. m. (except on Sundays and holidays) and at 4.10 p. m. for Mauá pier and thence for Praia da Piraia. On Sundays and holidays the suburban train leaves Petropolis at 4.05 p. m.

Nova Friburgo: Barca leaves the Praça das Marinhas at 5.30 a. m. daily and at 2.30 p. m. on Saturdays, to connect with the Leopoldina Railway at Santa Anna de Marary. Returning, trains leave Nova Friburgo at 2.37 p. m. daily, and at 6.40 a. m. on Mondays. Excursion train leaves Marary on Saturdays at 5.15 p. m. (barca leaves Rio at 2.30 p. m.), and returning leaves Friburgo at 6.40 a. m.

Corcovado: Regular trains, week days, leave st. Rua Cosme Velho, Laranjeiras, at 8 and 11 a. m. and 2 and 5.30 p. m. and returning leave the summit at 7.30 and 9.30 a. m. and 4.30 and 7 p. m. On Sundays and holidays, the hours are: ascending 6.30, 8.30 and 11 a. m., 12.30, 3.30, 5.15 and 8 p. m.; descending 8.35, 10.05 and 11.35 a. m., 1.05, 4.05, 6.07 and 9 p. m. Each train gives the excursionist half an hour on the summit.

Official Directory

U. S. LEGATION.—Petropolis. CHARLES PAGE BRYAN, Minister.

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

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

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

Church Directors

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Until further notice the services will be held every Sunday at 11 o'clock in the morning in the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, Rua da Quitanda. Baptisms and Marriages at times to be arranged with the Chaplain.

IRVINE CRAWSHAW, M.A., British Chaplain, 74, Rua Mendo de Sá, Icaraí.

IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Largo de S. Joaquin, No. 179.—Divine services in Portuguese on Sundays. Prayer meeting at 10 a. m.; worship at 11 a. m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 5 afternoon. Gospel preaching at 6.55 p. m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study and preaching at 7 p. m.

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Caticete. 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.—S. A. TULLY, Pastor. Sunday school 11 a. m. at Abrill Carioca, Sundays, 11 a. m. and 4 p. m. Rev. FRANK WIEDERHEKER.

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: On the Church premises.

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., Pastor.

Caixa 352

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

Professional Directory

J. Dias Ribeiro, M. D., Ex-assistant to Professors Bartholow and Da Costa of Philadelphia, and Dr. Rev of New-York. Residence: Rua Senador Dantas 44 a.

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

Dr. Brisavy, 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.

Enéas M. Ferraz, lawyer, specialist in commercial and civil cases. Office: long stay in London, is pending in S. Paulo. Office: Rua de Santa Thereza n. 20 A—S. Paulo.

Miscellaneous.

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

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

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent.

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

RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION.—Rest and Reading Room to Rua Camerino (formerly Imperatriz), 3rd floor; LUMBY, Messenger. Gifts of books, magazines, papers, etc., also of left-off clothing, will be gratefully received at the Mission, or at No. 27, Canal de São Paulo.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—No. 39, Rua da Quitanda, 2nd floor. Rooms open from 8 a. m. to 10 o'clock p. m. Secretary: J. F. de Aguiar, President; Myron A. Clark, General Secretary, R. A. W. Sloan, Hon. Treasurer.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—It is telegraphed from London that Argentina has succeeded in placing a loan there, but the particulars are not given. It would appear that the loan has not been well received.

—We learn from Buenos Aires that Bishop Stirling of the Falkland islands, with his wife, will leave for a short trip to Paraguay during the week, and after his return will leave for England.—Montevideo Times, May 3.

—A telegram from Buenos Aires of yesterday says that another yellow fever case has appeared. Of course this means that another crowd of unfortunate people will be sent to Martin Garcia. What a fortune it is to be a quarantine purveyor at the River Plate!

—The military port at Buha Blanca is a costly blunder, which will never do the republic the least service. Probably, taken by itself, the engineering is correct, but, as it stands it will be utterly useless, for no enemy could have any motive for attacking the place, for it could gain nothing by doing so. The place could be flanked or taken in the rear, without engaging it for a moment. It is the most extraordinary specimen of a good thing made utterly useless by misplacement.—Herald.

—Our enterprising police reporters are jobless. It is proposed to erect a refrigerating house, below a glass show room. Thus bodies of murdered people, suicides, etc., may be frozen and placed on public view for inspection and identification. This morgue notion contains an inexhaustible fountain of morbid sensationalism. With a properly mounted freezing plant, say the reporters, a corpse may be preserved fresh for months and months. Cheerful and progressive brethren, what a promising field is here opened unto you!—Southern Cross, Apr. 21. If now a few Argentine judges could be frozen and placed on exhibition in this glass case, what a show it would make!

—The Argentine government has succeeded in placing bills at about 6 per cent., or a little under, in London amounting to £300,000. The bills fall due in November, but are payable in drafts at three months. An attempt was made to raise the money in Paris, but it failed; and, of course, in the present condition of the German money market it was not possible to obtain a loan there. It will be recollected that the Argentine government some time ago opened negotiations here for a loan of 6 millions sterling. The negotiations, however, have been broken off. And, indeed, it is evident that this is not a time at which the Argentine government can borrow favorably. It hopes by-and-by to get a loan, and out of the proceeds to pay off these bills.—Statist, April 15.

—The provincial bank of Santa Fé has instituted proceedings against Sr. Juan Canals and twenty-seven thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven dollars paper, and praying for the embargo of one hundred and ten pieces of real estates in the province and other properties in the federal capital, Cordoba, Mendoza and Paraguay, belonging to the debtor. The time was, not many years ago, when Don Juan Canals' name was as good in this market as that of Rockefeller in the United States, and it is still respected as a name backed by none but the most honourable intentions. Banks, however, cannot take such things into consideration and the impetuous debtor must either pay or go to the wall.—Southern Cross.

—Another abuse complained of in connection with the quarantine is the old one of the excessive charges of the harpies at Flores Island and of the tugs that bring the unfortunate quarantiners ashore. On account of the quarantiner, Mihanovitch's steamers have raised the passage from Buenos Aires to Montevideo to \$15 first class and three dollars second. At Flores Island, the victims have to pay \$2 and \$1.20 per diem respectively, and finally they are mulcted in \$2 and \$1 respectively to bring them ashore. Thus, to come from Buenos Aires it costs three days' loss of time and \$16 first class or \$7 second without counting extras. This is sheer extortion. Since the quarantine is imposed for the benefit of the health authorities here and not of the passengers it is the former who ought to bear the extra expense entailed. Perhaps if this was done, we should hear no more of quarantine, which would be an unmitigated blessing.—Montevideo Times, May 6.

—The following version of the death of Ibarreta is given by an explorer who went up the Pilcomayo 50 leagues. When Ibarreta met the Indians, nearly all his companions, who numbered twelve, huddled in consequence of their great sufferings. As each one died Ibarreta buried him with his arms, ammunition and clothes, being too weak to carry any more than his own arms. When he met two Indians, Mita and Mita Pata he had only a pony and a boy of 12 years with him. The Indians inspired great confidence, as they could talk Spanish fairly well. They worked as rowers for several days and were paid at the end of each day. After several days, when Ibarreta was asleep, Mita Pata knocked him on the head with an axe. His two companions underwent the same fate. The Indians burnt the boat and put the little cannon in the wood. Mita Pata is now in prison at Asuncion, and will have to be released. The genuine government ask for his extradition. Commander Bouchard says he has the other man.

—We have now eight ministers in the cabinet and they have all been organized and are ready for work. Those who are new have found a great number of matters requiring attention, and have plans enough to employ all our means for many years to come. Every one runs up against the fact that we have not the means to do what is found to be desirable, and the last analysis of the situation reveals the fact that we have a lack of immigration. With 4,500,000 people we cannot have or carry on an organization adapted to 20,000,000 people. The first and chief problem is to secure a great and constant stream of immigration; but in order to have this we have a great reform work to carry through. People will not come here to encounter the discriminative taxation against labour, the insecurity of life and property, and the scandalous administration of justice. With the elements we have it is difficult to secure any real reform. We have some men who want this, but they are so few, comparatively, that little is really done even whenever there is an attempt to do anything.—Herald, Buenos Aires.

SOME STRANGE USES OF THE PHONOGRAPH.

The recent war with Spain has given Americans a craze for learning Spanish, and teachers of that language in New York have so much to do at present that they have resorted to the phonograph as a helpful aid.

They speak their lesson to the instrument, which the pupil takes home with him, and so save their voices from perpetual use and constant strain.

In another part of America the phonograph has proved an untold blessing, for it is the means whereby couples have been united in matrimony over and over again.

A person speaks the marriage service down the tube, and then the instrument is packed and sent off to any desired place where no person can be procured. In this way no less than eight couples have been recently united.

BAHIA AND S. FRANCISCO RAILWAY.

In our issue of 11th ulto, we gave the main features of Lord Stratheden and Campbell's speech to the shareholders on the 8th ulto, as received by the telegraph. The full report of the meeting has now come to hand and the secretary has kindly favored us with the official report of the directors. Amongst other things, the chairman said that notwithstanding the long drought the traffic receipts had been fairly well kept up. This was owing to the fact that large imports of corn, maize, and other foodstuffs had been imported from the Argentine, reliable, which had been carried over their line for the use of the distressed population. From the report they would see that the merchandise from the interior had diminished by about £6,000, whilst the merchandise to the interior had increased by about £9,000, and that the government passengers had increased by about £600. This was owing to the transport of foodstuffs which had been sent up country to the starving population, and to the conveyance to the towns of some of the starving inhabitants, whose fares had been paid by the government. The difficulty of obtaining a sufficient water supply for the use of their locomotive engines and workshops had caused an unusual and very great strain upon the staff; but owing to their exertions, in only one instance had an engine been brought to a standstill for lack of water. The transport of water for long distances had, of course, very materially increased the amount of their expenses; but everything had been done that was possible to improve their water supply by boring and increasing the depth of the wells. They would not have any satisfaction that the funding bonds which were now paid to this company by the Brazilian government in lieu of the guaranteed interest had realised about 10 per cent. more than they did last July, and since the bonds were sold the price had gone still higher. The low rate of exchange continued to act adversely to the interests of the company. The milreis was then something under 7d., as compared with 27d. about ten years ago. If the rate had remained at 27d. they should have received for their traffic £140,000, which would have enabled them to pay a dividend irrespective of the guarantee by the Brazilian government. It was hoped that under the management of the new President (Dr. Campos Sales) the financial position of Brazil would speedily improve. With regard to the Timbo undertaking, it was much feared that the effects of the drought would tell very heavily against the receipts for the current half year. During the first nine weeks of the half-year the traffic had fallen of £2,000. On the motion of the chairman, a dividend of 4 per cent. in respect of the general company and 3 per cent in respect of the Timbo branch was declared.

It is satisfactory to know that when the Duke of Devonshire attended his first smoking concert he was well received, and there was no disposition to cut Cavendish. On the contrary, the merest birdseye view made it clear that the crowd admired—a well-favoured mixture of course—wished for returns on the part of his Grace. He was further assured that whenever he came baccy would be offered a quid—that is, if you chew's, the would-be hosts considerably added. "Westward ho!" shouted the Duke to his coachman on leaving as he stepped into his carriage without roll or twist and away drove this fortunate owner of three castles, who passes his life in a golden cloud.

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, MONTVIDEO,
BUENOS AYRES, ROSARIO DE SANTA FE, AND
NEW YORK.

Also on:

Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., LONDON.
Messrs. Mallet Freres & Co., PARIS.
Messrs. Schroder & Co., J. H. Schroder & Co., HAMBURG.
Messrs. Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co., HAMBURG.
Messrs. Granet Brown & Co., GENOA.

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.

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

Capital. . . 10,000,000 Marks.

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

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

Draws on:

Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Berlin and correspondents.
Germany..... Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg.
M. A. von Rothschild, Solms, Frankfurt a M.
England..... N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London.
Manchester and Liverpool.
District Banking Company Limited, London.
Union Bank of London, Limited, London.
Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., London.
France..... Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches.
Heine & Co., Paris.
Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Paris.
Lazard Frères & Co., Paris.
De Neufville & Co., Paris.
Portugal..... Banco Lisboa & Agores 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-Theil, Directors.

THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.

LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 21, Rua da Alfandega.

Authorized by Decree No. 591, of 17th October, 1893.

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.

Draws on:-

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

THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.

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

Capital..... £ 1,000,000
Idem paid up..... " 800,000
Reserve fund..... " 320,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

31 A, Rua 1º de Março

Branches at:

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

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

Draws on its Head Office in London:

The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited, LONDON.
Messrs. Heine & Co., PARIS.
Messrs. J. Berenberg Gossler & Co., HAMBURG.
and correspondents in Germany.
Messrs. Roesti & Co., and correspondents in ITALY.
The Bank of New York, N. B. A., NEW YORK.

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

BANQUE FRANÇAISE DU BRÉSIL.

AUTHORIZED BY

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

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

HEAD OFFICE:

9, RUE LAFFITTE, Paris.

Branch Office in Rio de Janeiro:

78, Rua da Quitanda

P. O. B. 58.

Branches at S. Paulo and Santos.

Draws on:

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

AND ANY OTHER COUNTRY

Opens accounts current.

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

Henri Joly.

Manager.

Nectandra Amara Pills.

These wonderful pills, so useful and beneficial in all affections of the stomach and intestines, are obtainable in all places where a post-office exists; the manufacturer will forward by registered mail and to any given address, if accompanied by money: 1 box for \$2.00, 1/2 dozen boxes for 125.00 and One dozen boxes for 205.00.
Address: JOAQUIM BUENO DE MIRANDA, No. 74, Rua de S. Pedro, 1st floor Rio de Janeiro.

BANCO DA REPUBLICA DO BRAZIL

Realized Capital. . Rs. 110.150.200\$000

N. B. This capital to be reduced to Rs. 100.000.000\$ in accordance with the Government's Decree of 8th May 1897.

Reserve Fund. . . . Rs. 19.537.044\$811

Profits in suspense . Rs. 9.075.823\$568

on 30th June 1898.

OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

9, Rua da Alfandega.

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

Draws on:

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

RIO CRICKET & ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

The score of the opening match on the 3rd inst., between the R. C. A. A. and the United Banks which we were unable to publish last week, was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Player Name, Score. Includes W. Morrissy, b. Routh (29), C. L. Robinson, run out (12), N. W. Jackson, c. and b. Hargreaves (3), etc.

UNITED BANKS.

Table with 3 columns: Player Name, 1st ins., 2nd ins. Includes E. S. Evill, b. Jackson (0 not out), A. R. Stevens, b. Robinson (2 not out), etc.

LONDON & RIVER PLATE BANK 25, BRITISH BANK.

On Sunday, the 7th inst., there was another match between the Bank men at Icarahy when the London and River Plate Bank carried all before them, Youle declaring his innings closed at 111 with two men still to go in. His judgment was amply justified by the fact that the British Bank team was got out five minutes before time with a total of 31.

L. AND R. P. B.

Table with 2 columns: Player Name, Score. Includes G. H. Lomas, b. Wilson (11), A. R. Stevens, b. do (16), S. Francis, b. do (10), etc.

B. B. S. A.

Table with 2 columns: Player Name, Score. Includes E. S. Evill, run out (3), A. M. Benn, c. Tootal, b. Francis (1), J. J. Lowndes, b. Francis (0), etc.

RIO 25. NICTHEROY

The match Rio 25. Nictheroy on 13th and 14th inst. attracted crowds of spectators who were rewarded by seeing one of the finest games ever witnessed on the Icarahy ground. Nictheroy won the toss and elected to bat but although W. Morrissy who went in first with E. V. Morrissy knocked up 15 before he was dismissed, things looked very blue for them with nine wickets down for 47, until Tootal joined R. Morrissy who had gone in second wicket down and was still going strong. The 50 went up with cheers but Tootal soon got his eye in and figure after figure appeared on the telegraph, until a few minutes after the century had gone up Tootal was smartly caught by Robinson and a most gallant stand ended. The Nictheroy captain was not out for 55 amongst which were 4 fours, 2 threes and 10 twos. There was as short an interval as possible and then Rio sent in J. B. Mawson and C. L. Robinson the latter of whom was succeeded by Reeves. This partnership gave a lot of trouble and 36 was compiled before Mawson was given out l.b.w. The next five wickets went down for another 21 runs when Tatam and Ginnis got together and treated the bowling with a familiarity which was extremely irritating to their opponents. They each made a good 16 and put the game at once on to a level footing. R. Robinson followed with Skey, the Rio captain, and a smart catch in the slips by W. Morrissy terminated the innings. This brings us well into the afternoon of the second day and there seemed little hope of finishing the match.

However Rio got into the field at once and Jackson, who during both innings was in deadly bowling form and got 12 wickets for 45 runs, proved too much for all but R. Morrissy who slogged boundary after boundary and made a fine 41 before he was bowled by R. Robinson. When the score stood at 64 for nine wickets the Nictheroy captain found he had only an hour left, so he closed the innings and put the visitors in with 73 to make to win. Jackson and R. Robinson hit freely and the first wicket only fell for 37 runs, the fourth wicket went down for 59—only fourteen to win and 6 wickets to fall. But the time was too short and stumps were drawn with the score at 65 for four wickets, making one of the closest draws ever seen here. The fielding was throughout most excellent and though it might be considered invidious to draw a distinction, the palm we think should be given to the visitors, some of whom had but rarely played on the ground before.

The interest shown in the game by the spectators, amongst whom were many ladies, was at times enthusiastic and the only regret was that the match could not have been played to a finish.

The following are the scores:

NICTHEROY XI.

1st innings.

Table with 2 columns: Player Name, Score. Includes W. Morrissy, l.b.w. b. Jackson (13), E. V. Morrissy, b. Jackson (5), J. de S. Routh, b. Ginnis (1), etc.

2nd innings.

Table with 2 columns: Player Name, Score. Includes W. Morrissy, c. C. Robinson, b. Jackson (0), E. W. Morrissy, b. Jackson (0), J. de S. Routh, c. Youle, b. Ginnis (0), etc.

RIO XI.

1st innings.

Table with 2 columns: Player Name, Score. Includes J. B. Mawson, l.b.w. R. Morrissy (13), C. L. Robinson, b. Routh (9), H. J. Reeves, c. E. Morrissy, b. W. Morrissy (25), etc.

Table with 2 columns: Player Name and Score. Includes names like J. B. Mawson, C. L. Robinson, H. J. Reeves, etc.

CRICKET AT SANTOS.

BANKS, PAST AND PRESENT VS. THE WORLD.

This match was played in Santos on the 7th inst., and as will be seen from the scores below resulted in a win for the World by 26 runs. Richards, capt. of Banks, won the toss from Stock and decided to bat.

The score was as follows :

Table with 2 columns: Player Name and Score. Includes names like A. Kealman, A. Richards, E. A. Barham, etc.

THE WORLD.

Table with 2 columns: Player Name and Score. Includes names like F. H. Gepp, C. L. Stock, A. M. Burgos, etc.

S. PAULO ATHLETIC CLUB vs. S. PAULO RAILWAY.

The first match on the new ground of the S. Paulo Athletic Club was played on the 7th inst. and resulted in a draw. Miller and F. Florde did yeomen's service for their respective sides both batting and bowling.

The score is as follows :

Table with 2 columns: Player Name and Score. Includes names like P. W. Crews, C. Miller, J. Blomeley, etc.

S. PAULO ATHLETIC CLUB.

Table with 2 columns: Player Name and Score. Includes names like J. Crompton, F. Pudney, T. Stewart, etc.

S. PAULO RAILWAY.

Table with 2 columns: Player Name and Score. Includes names like J. Crompton, F. Pudney, T. Stewart, etc.

SANTOS v. S. PAULO.

Big scores and fine cricket seem to have characterised the past week. We learn by telegraph from Santos that the two days match between the Santos Athletic Club and the São Paulo Athletic Club came off on the Santos ground at José Menino on the 13th and 14th inst. and resulted in a draw.

Cricket will soon oust fishing from the championship in the line of «yarns» if we credit two incidents recently given by a Melbourne paper. The first one says that a fast bowler in a match in Albert park «bowed a ball that took the middle stump near the ground, drove it clean out of the soft soil, and the stump whizzed round twice in the air and stuck upright in the ground again in exactly the hole it originally occupied.

Nothing puts a greater kink in the mind of a foreigner than the game of cricket. Most absurd accounts of how it is played in England have appeared in continental papers from time to time, but it is only recently that the Russian journals have thought it worthy of criticism, and here is the style a St. Petersburg paper spreads itself on the matter of the wicket-keeper and his onerous duties.

HINTS ON TRAINING.

Avoid. All smoking, pastry, potatoes, peas, rice, beans, bread, butter, all spirits, soda water, etc., pork and coffee. Take. Beef, mutton, fish especially oysters, cold, lettuce, spinach, cabbage, stout, port wine (a little), milk, maté and eggs. Take a bath every morning, then run your body, then go through dumb-bell exercises for 15 minutes.

Order running shoes early so as to get used to them. About a month before the events, get the Doctor to prescribe for the wind. He will probably order arsenic.

Jumping men require to strengthen the muscles of the abdomen.

Train up to 3 or 4 days before the races and in that time get the spikes of your shoes sharpened. Dumb-bells must be kept up till day before the races, but during the last week may be reduced to about 5 minutes a day.

Don't spurt until you are sure you can last the distance home at full speed and if you want to know the condition of the leading man look at his legs; if he is not running strongly, they will betray him.

J. T. MAURY.

P. S. The writer is not a competitor this year.

THE LONDON LETTER. A sixpenny weekly newspaper published on Friday in time for the Foreign Mails.

THE LONDON LETTER. Is a complete summary of the important news of the week, sanely and brightly written from a broad British and Imperial standpoint.

THE LONDON LETTER. Is indispensable to the Politician, the Sportsman, the Lady of Fashion, the Man of the World, and the Paterfamilias.

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THE LONDON LETTER. Vol. I. No. 1. APRIL 14TH 1899. of all newsgists and bookstalls, or of the Publisher London Letter, 20 & 21 King William Street, Strand, London, W. C.

CLUB DAS LARANGEIRAS

The first dance of the season will be given on Saturday 27th May. Members requiring invitations for friends should apply to the Secretary.

H. W. Stacey, Hon. Sec.

TO LET

Furnished Bedroom (without board), small English family, Botafogo. Apply X X, office of this paper.

SITUATION WANTED.

A Brazilian girl wants a situation as plain sempstress in some family. Address, «O. W.» care of Rio News.

APARTMENTS

A comfortable house for gentlemen in an English family, at II RUA DAS PALMEIRAS (Botafogo). Or apply for particulars at 36 RUA DO OUVIDOR.

TO LET

A comfortably furnished room with board in an English family house. Terms moderate. No. 39, Rua Santo Amaro.

TWO GAS ENGINES

One of 2 horse-power and the other of 6-horse power, both used, and both of the Korting system, will be sold cheap for cash. Inquire at this office.

Collegio Americano Fluminense.

Persons desiring to matriculate their children will please communicate with the Directress, Miss LAVONA GLENN, No. 118, Praia de Botafogo, Botafogo.

TO LET

Commodious, well furnished house, on St. Theresa. Apply at Travessa do Ouvidor, 35.

S. DOMINGOS.

Board and Lodgings in one of the best localities, convenient for sea-bathing, and only ten minutes from barra station. Information at this office.

PRICE'S

ENGLISH PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE. This old established house has comfortable accommodation for families and single gentlemen on moderate terms. Excellent baths. The position is a healthy one and is situated in attractive gardens. Rua Livramento, No. 143.

CLOS ST. CHARLES

This mark of Messrs. Hanappier & Co's. Bordeaux wine which is the best table claret on the market, can be obtained at moderate prices at Messrs. CRASHLEY & Co., 36 Rua do Ouvidor, and Mr. C. N. Lefebvre 23 Rua da Candelaria.

Hotels.

VILLA HUMAYTÁ.

(FORMERLY ALLEN'S HOTEL.)

No. 8, RUA HUMAYTÁ

Furnished or unfurnished apartments with or without board, in this well known establishment, which has been thoroughly improved under new management. Shower and swimming baths; good attendance and cooking; wines of the best quality price moderate.

IF YOU DO NOT KNOW SPECIAL TROPICAL

DUNLOP TYRES

full particulars will be sent to you on application.

Their chief claim to universal adoption in hot countries is their successful resistance of heat and moisture.

QUALITY is made first consideration, and tyres carrying on outer cover and inner tube this trademark can be relied upon to give the most satisfactory results, and to provide both ladies and gentlemen cycling in tropical regions with comfortable, safe, speedy and economical wheeling.



Trade-mark

Dunlop Tropical Tyres alone have solved the problem of giving perfect cycling under the above conditions.

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED

Write for full particulars to—

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRES CO., LTD.,

Alma Street, Coventry, England.

THERESOPOLIS GRANDE HOTEL THERESOPOLIS

SITUATED AT THE ALTO DO THERESOPOLIS

CLIMATE VERY HEALTHY

GEORGES SCHNEIDER has the honor of advising his friends and patrons that he has taken charge of the management of the Hotel Theresopolis, where he expects to merit the continuation of the kind patronage heretofore extended to him, and offering all possible comforts to convalescents and summer guests.

The Hotel furnishes transportation to the foot of the serra and vice-versa.

References may be obtained at: Messrs. Netto, Bastos & C., No. 12, Rua de S. Bento.

• Monteiro Jr. & C., « 38, « Vis. Inhamã. • Soares & Niemeyer, « 6, « da Alfandega. Mr. Bernardino da S. Carvalho, No. 1, Rua Fresca.

Telegr. Address:—Georges, Theresopolis.

Hotel dos Estrangeiros

PRAGA FERREIRA VIANNA

(Offtete)

Telephone No. 5,008

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

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

Its restaurant and service cannot be excelled.

FREITAS HOTEL

120, Rua do Riachuelo

Mr. J. F. FREITAS, proprietor of the old and well known Freitas Hotel, desires to advise his friends and former customers that he has reopened it but 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 trams for all central points of the city passing the door. It has a large and beautiful fully furnished pleasure garden, particularly suitable for ladies and children, and well-appointed bath-rooms provided with hot and cold water.

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

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

ALPINE HOUSE HOTEL

RUA DO AQUEDUCTO, 65

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

This house is highly recommended for its excellent position and most beautiful view of the far ocean, city and islands, being situated on the very summit of Santa Theresa hill, and entirely out of reach of fever and malaria. It is therefore, a most safe place for foreigners, tourists and new arrivals.

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

The restaurant and kitchen are first class.

THE PROPRIETOR,

VIUVA SUZANA MENGES

Grande Hotel Metropole

181, RUA DAS LARANGEIRAS, 181

This popular Hotel has been completely and thoroughly restored and has been provided with sanitary improvements of every description, including a hygienic system of sewerage, flushing tanks, and ventilating pipes.

The apartments have been repainted and repaired throughout and are luxuriously furnished. The dining-room has also been refurnished, and no expense has been spared to make this

The most comfortable Hotel

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

TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

United States.

MAY 5.—The government has resolved to send the cruiser "Viking" to Nicaragua to enforce the claims made by the United States for injuries inflicted on its citizens in that republic.

President McKinley is suffering from an attack of rheumatism which is confining him to his rooms. His doctors have advised him to go to the hot springs for a while.

The telegrams from Manila state that General Luna was wounded in the course of the fighting at San Thomas, and that in capturing Ballmar, the Americans found 150,000 bushels of rice left behind by the insurgents.

Correspondence from Dawson city says that crimes of all sorts are being repeated with frightful frequency against the gold miners there.

MAY 6.—Admiral John C. Watson has been appointed to the command of the Philippine fleet in succession to Admiral Dewey.

The governor of the state of Colorado has written to President McKinley asking for the volunteers of that state who went to the Philippines to be at once sent home, as if not he will denounce the President for violating the constitution.

The Tagalos made an unsuccessful attack on the Americans in San Fernando, but managed to destroy part of the railway communication between that place and Manila.

General Otis reports that there is a great diminution in the numbers of the Tagalos under arms, partly due to the losses in battle and partly to the numerous desertions that are daily taking place.

MAY 7.—President McKinley is reported to have told a friend to-day that the Philippine trouble was likely to be at an end within 48 hours.

The riots provoked by the strikers in Idaho have been suppressed and 350 prisoners have been made.

MAY 9.—The council of war trying Col. Downs and Captains Smith and Whittle for their conduct during the battle of San Juan, has brought in a verdict of cowardice in the presence of the enemy against the three officers.

The government of Nicaragua has declared its readiness to pay the amount of the indemnity claimed for prejudices suffered by American citizens.

Forty millionaires are preparing to give a banquet to Admiral Dewey on his return home, which is to take place shortly.

MAY 10.—The delegates of Great Britain and the United States to the disarmament conference have received instructions to present and support a project for international arbitration.

Col. Hay has received a telegram from Admiral Kautz saying that order has been restored in Samoa, and that orders have been issued for the re-embarkation of all the men that were landed.

General Lawton has obtained another victory over the Tagalos and has inflicted considerably loss upon them. Many of the survivors have surrendered and have readily acknowledged the American supremacy.

The newspapers give details from a terrible tragedy which occurred in Okoloma, Miss. In the course of a dispute over a doctor's fee, the doctor, his son, and two clients used revolvers and knives with such effect that all four were killed. (This showed better shooting and stabbing than is generally shown in the more regularly arranged duels, and even excels in thoroughness the famous Kilkenny cats, of whom there were but two.)

MAY 11.—In October next President McKinley intends to submit a proposal to congress for the future government of the Philippines.

The sittings of the arbitration court on the Anglo-Venezuelan question have been postponed until the 15th June next, owing to the president, Mr. Maertens, having been appointed to represent the Russian government at the disarmament conference.

There have been several small skirmishes around Manila during the past few days all of which have been successfully repulsed by the Americans, who, however, had seven men wounded during the various attacks.

Spain.

MAY 5.—A great coal mining syndicate is being organized in Madrid for the exploitation of Spanish coal mines.

The Count de Arcos, who has been nominated as Spanish ambassador at Washington, left to-day to take up his new duties.

It is rumored that Spain is about to ask for a territorial concession in China on the ground that compensation is due for the help given to the Philippine rebels by China during the recent revolt against Spain.

General Rios now telegraphs from Manila that Aguinaldo will now only treat with the Americans for the liberation of the Spanish prisoners in his possession.

The locusts are so thick in Alicante that they are stopping the trains.

MAY 7.—General Rios has telegraphed to his government that General Otis has returned to the Spaniards all the artillery and money captured when Manila was taken.

General Polavieja has informed an interviewer that he could not consent to any reduction of his army estimate, as the whole amount is necessary to guarantee order at home and respect abroad.

MAY 8.—A tremendous collision took place to-day between two trains near Pedrosa station

on the line between Madrid and Merida. Several wagons were smashed to atoms, seven people were injured but fortunately no lives were lost.

It is rumored in political circles that the debate on the royal message is likely to spread over 15 sessions.

Sr. Silveira has denied the prevalent rumor that there is any intention on the part of the government to remove Sr. Leon y Castillo from the post of Spanish minister in Paris.

A terrible storm broke over the town of Olivenza in Estremadura. The material damage done was enormous but no lives were lost.

MAY 8.—General Polavieja, the minister of war, has telegraphed to General Rios that he may now leave the Philippines as soon as he deems it convenient.

The gas-workers of Madrid have gone out on strike for higher wages. The strike is however not a general one.

Great Britain

MAY 5.—In reply to a telegram from Mr. Chamberlain protesting against the concession made to the Dynamite company as a violent breach of the agreement made between the Transvaal and Great Britain, President Kruger declared that the concession was merely an internal matter, and consequently Great Britain had no right to protest. This reply has caused alarming rumors to circulate in the political clubs, where it is said that Mr. Chamberlain's reply has been strongly worded and insists on the convention being carried out to the letter, and partakes of the nature of an ultimatum.

The British government has resolved to make concessions to France in respect to the newly imposed duties on the importation of wines.

Speaking at a banquet to-night at the liberal club, Lord Roseberry said that if the liberal spirit could be joined to the imperialist idea, it would restore the liberal party to its former preponderance.

The Danish stevedores in Christiania have gone out on strike.

MAY 7.—Both the viceroys of Ireland and India are said to have sent in their resignations on the ground of ill-health.

The English press says that the claims France is making in China is compromising British supremacy in the valley of the Yang-tse-Kiang.

A German squadron has arrived off Dover, where it will remain some days before leaving for Lisbon.

In Blackpool an immense meeting of miners has taken place to-day and it has been estimated that some 80,000 people were present.

MAY 8.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* to-day published a long letter calling attention to the extraordinary prosperity of the states of Pará and Amazonas.

Telegrams from Manila announce that the American troops are attacking Bacolor. Also that two steamers have left Manila conveying the last of the Spanish soldiers to Spain.

The *Economist* says that the President of Brazil shows himself honestly determined to overcome the financial difficulties; that he is a man of strong resolution, who is trying to put into operation the policy of economy and reform to which he has pledged himself.

The morning papers say that the Czar and Czarina are to visit Queen Victoria in England in August next.

MAY 9.—Mr. Brodrick announced in the house of commons to-night that the British government is endeavoring to make a new treaty of commerce with the United States.

The Duke of York is suffering from a slight illness.

The *Times* in a long editorial counsels the government to take rigorous measures with the Transvaal, for the better protection of the "outlanders".

Mrs. Gladstone, the widow of the eminent statesman, is ill.

A terrible collision took place at Wimbledon to-day resulting in the death of one of the passengers, and many others were severely injured. The greater part of the wagons of both trains were completely destroyed.

From Aylethide it is reported that the British ship "Locksley" became a complete wreck on Kangaroo island, 28 of the crew being drowned.

The London papers promise to give the real reason for the resignation of M. Freycinet within a few days, as they deny that he resigned on account of the reasons alleged.

MAY 10.—Telegram from Manila state that the Tagalos entrenched at San Miguel have successfully resisted an attempt of the Americans to take the place by storm. Col. Diggle, the American leader, was severely wounded during the engagement.

It is telegraphed from Pretoria that President Kruger has now pronounced in favor of giving the right to vote to the outlanders.

The imperial exhibition was inaugurated at Earl's Court to-day. (We wonder what name can be given to it for short). The Fisheries brought the Healtheries, the Colinderies, the Inventories, &c, but in all probability the Imperial will stand as it is.)

The discussion of a bill to strengthen the discipline of the Anglican church has commenced in the house of commons. (In view of the great interest that has been taken in the question lately wherever the English language is spoken, this telegram of the Hvas agency is most vague. We do not know whether it is a government bill or a private member's bill, which makes all the difference in the world. A later telegram adds the information that after a lively debate the bill

was thrown out and an amendment proposed by Mr. Webster was adopted to the effect that if the bishops could not secure the obedience of the clergy there would have to be new legislation on the subject. This looked a little more definite but to any one conversant with the procedure of the house of commons it is utter nonsense. The only thing that we can make out from the telegrams is that the bill attempting to deal with the burning question has been thrown out.)

MAY 11.—Cairo telegrams say that 260 dervishes have surrendered in Omdurman, and acknowledged the supremacy of the British government.

Mr. Ritchie, the president of the board of trade, informed a deputation of sugar refiners to-day that in his opinion it would be necessary to have a new international conference on the subject of sugar bounties, which were affecting British trade.

Mr. Brodrick stated to-day in the house of commons that Great Britain was waiting for the arrival at his post of the new Italian ambassador to Peking before going into the question of the steps to be taken in favor of Italy in China.

France.

MAY 5.—The *Figaro* to-day announces the temporary suspension of publication of evidence before the court of cassation, but adds that it will resume the publication later on, when it has in store many great surprises for the public on the Dreyfus case.

A violent debate took place to-day in the chamber of deputies on account of the suspension of the history classes in the Polytechnic school. The minister of war explained that all the pupils were angry with Professor Duruy for having written an article in favor of the revision of the Dreyfus case, and to prevent scandal it was decided to close the classes for this term. In spite of angry speeches the question is considered as closed.

The Paris municipality has resolved to give a grand banquet in the town hall to the Marchand mission immediately on its return to Paris.

MAY 6.—The minister of war, M. Freycinet, has sent in his resignation on account of the attacks made upon him by the radical deputies in connection with the suppression of the history classes in the *Ecole Polytechnique* on account of Prof. Duruy's advocacy of a revision of the Dreyfus case. Pressure was put upon him to withdraw; but he alleged other reasons for his retirement—his 71 years of age, and the fact that he was not in accord with M. Lockroy, the minister of marine. His resignation was accepted, and M. Camille Krantz, the minister of public works has been appointed to his post, and the latter in turn has been succeeded by Senator Monestier as minister of public works. The Dreyfus party consider the resignation of Mr. Freycinet as a victory for them, as M. Krantz is in favor of a revision.

MAY 7.—M. Cavaignac, speaking on the Dreyfus question, protested with great indignation against the interference of foreigners in the case, which in his opinion only interested France.

Many of the Parisian papers say that the resignation of M. Freycinet is likely to cause the downfall of the Dupuy cabinet.

The Marchand mission is expected to arrive in Djibuti on the 14th inst, and a brilliant reception is being prepared there for its members.

MAY 8.—It is said that now the Dreyfus family is in possession of all the evidence given before the court of cassation, permission has been asked to allow them to offer other witnesses who can give rebutting evidence to that which has been alleged against the unfortunate prisoner.

Answering a question in the chamber of deputies, M. Dupuy said the only motive which M. Freycinet had in resigning was because of the attacks made upon him for suspending the history classes in the polytechnic school, and that he was in no way influenced by the Dreyfus case. An angry debate ensued in the course of which it was charged that he was prompted to resign on account of divergence of opinion with the minister of foreign affairs, M. Delcassé, the minister in question, denied this and was supported by the premier.

The coal strike in Belgium still continues, and many acts of intimidation are reported.

It is reported from Rome that the Duke dei Abruzzi has left on his expedition to the north pole, and that before he left he was personally presented with a million lire by King Humbert.

MAY 9.—The Paris press publishes a statement that Mlle. Elodie Watter, daughter of a retired officer and the betrothed of the late Capt. Lorimer, declares that she has in her possession a letter from Dreyfus addressed to the German Emperor.

The position of the Dupuy cabinet seems to be becoming stronger, and the premier has declared that he is confident that he can carry on the government with the means at his disposal.

An evening paper having stated that Marchand had been assassinated in Djibuti, the colonial minister told several journalists that he was in telegraphic communication with the governor, and that no such news had been sent to him. No credit is given to the notice.

General Galliniani, the governor general of Madagascar, is now on his way to France with the intention of raising the sum of 60 million francs for the construction of railways in that island.

THE COFFEE POSITION.

In their circular of April 7th, Messrs. W. H. Crossman & Bro. write as follows in regard to the present position of coffee:

The receipts in Brazil up to date confirm the figures we have previously given on the current crop. In Santos the receipts already reach five million bags, which make it probable that the total there will exceed 5,500,000 bags. In Rio, so far, the receipts are 2,700,000 bags, but in that port they again neglect to count the coffees sent down from the interior direct for export, the quantity received in this way being about 125,000 bags up to date. The total in Rio for the crop year, however, will be close to 3,500,000 bags, the aggregate for the two ports no doubt reaching 9,000,000 bags.

Regarding the next crop, it is now well known that the Brazilians are averse to giving out figures, but they are practically unanimous in stating the next crop to be larger than the present one—some claim ten per cent more, and others as much as twenty per cent more. But whatever the figure finally reaches, it is positively immaterial, since the fourth consecutive large crop, in excess of the requirements of consumption will mean a continuation of very low prices. With three large crops in Rio and Santos aggregating 28,000,000 bags, and a fourth (claimed to be a record breaker) to follow, it's no longer a question how much coffee is on the trees; it is a question how much coffee is in the warehouses, the surplus production of the last three seasons.

With the heavy supplies existing in consuming countries it matters little how the Brazilians choose to market their crop. Last November and December they held their coffee back in the interior, only to send it down in larger volume later on, at a period when receipts usually are lighter. But all attempts to deceive consuming countries as to the extent of the crop only make more manifest such proofs of weakness. A business like, straightforward action would result better for all concerned.

Not only in Brazil but also in the United States an idea has been formed that the so-called coffee war is one of the reasons for the heavy decline in coffee. No greater fallacy than this could be put forward, since the price of No. 7 coffee—the basis for the roasting business—has declined far less than any other quality. In Europe, where there certainly is no coffee war, the decline in coffee has been much more marked than here.

It is now a question which country can produce coffee at the cheapest rate or price. We believe that so long as illiterate labor in Brazil, which is now recruited chiefly from Italians and the colored races, the majority without the ability to read or write, is willing to accept the present milreis in payment for their wages, Brazil can produce coffee as cheap as any other country, and probably cheaper. It is doubtful whether coffee countries can readily substitute other products where they now raise coffee, and the abandonment of new plantations where new trees are coming into fruit-bearing, in all parts of the world and Brazil, (new trees being set out within the past two years), is not to be supposed as likely and for this reason we believe the price of coffee will have to go considerably lower before the over-production will cease.

The law of averages is the surest guide to be taken in regard to values of any staple. The extremely high values and immense profits to planters in all countries up to two years ago have been the inducements that have brought about such enormous over-production, assisted, of course, by the low price of labor paid in degenerate currency or silver, which latter has declined so heavily. These elements combined have wrought the financial ruin of nearly all coffee-growing countries and caused enormous losses for consuming countries, which effects will last until the evil causes are removed or corrected.

—The directors of the London and Brazilian Bank, in their report for the year ended January 31 last, state that the accounts show an available balance of £268,676 (including £163,067 brought forward from last year). An interim dividend of 10s. per share, amounting to £37,500, was paid in October last. The directors now recommend a further payment of 10s. per share, being a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, free of income-tax. The directors also recommend the payment of a bonus of 8s. per share, thus making a total distribution of 14 per cent. per annum, free of income-tax, on the paid-up capital of the bank. The above payments will absorb £105,000, leaving a balance of £163,676 to the credit of profit and loss new account. The capital employed in Brazil stands in the books at the exchange of 12d. per milreis, and the depreciation in value thereof at the rate of 7 1/32 d. amounts to £116,075. The capital, however, employed in the River Plate is, at the current exchange of 20 3/4 d. per dollar, appreciated to the extent of £42,240; the net depreciation, therefore, in the value of the bank's capital in South America is, as certified in the auditor's report, £73,831, which is fully covered by the balance carried forward, say, £163,676.

"Now, children," said the Sunday school teacher, "can you tell me of a greater power than a king?" "Yes, ma'am," cried a little boy, eagerly. "What, Willie?" asked the teacher, benignly. "An ace, ma'am," was the unexpected reply.

## THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor

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

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RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 16th, 1899.

### THE «WILMINGTON» CASE.

Unfortunately, we can not agree with the *Commercio de S. Paulo* in the assertion that the «Wilmington» case is closed. Our colleague accuses us of purposely confusing things in our discussion of the subject, and the question is therefore open, so far as we are concerned, until that point is settled.

The *Commercio* quotes the first article of decree No. 3749, of 7th December, 1866, to show that the navigation of the Amazon is not open to the naval vessels of other nations. The article is as follows:

ART. 1.—The navigation of the Amazon river to the frontier of Brazil, of the Tocantins river to Cametá, of the Tapajós to Santarém, of the Madeira to Borçá, and of the Negro river to Manaus, shall be open (free), from the 7th day of September 1867, to the merchant ships of all nations.

Literally the *Commercio* may be correct in excluding naval vessels, for they are not mentioned, but in practice the implied exclusion is never carried into effect. Wherever the merchant vessels of a nation can go, there also do naval vessels go! This is understood. And not only are they permitted to go, but they carry with them the privileges conceded to war vessels all the world over—exemption from customs inspection, police control, taxes, etc. To refuse permission to a naval vessel to navigate waters free to merchantmen would be considered an unfriendly act, and it would also be considered a notification that those waters had become dangerous to the merchantmen of that nationality.

The one illustration given by the *Commercio*, who ignores our reference to the Paraná,—that of the closing of the Bosphorus and Dardanelles—is badly taken, for it clearly establishes our contention that waters connecting the ports of one nation with the outside world, can not be closed by another nation through whose territory such waters run. The Bosphorus and Dardanelles were closed for political reasons which the great naval powers of Europe, in their efforts to protect Turkey, found it convenient to allow. The United States never agreed to this, as is shown by the following:

«The Black Sea, like the Baltic, is a vast expanse of waters, which wash the shores not alone of Turkish territory, but those of another great power who may, in times of peace at least, expect visits from men-of-war of friendly states. It seems unfair that any such claim as that of Turkey should be set up as a bar to such an intercourse, or that the privilege should in any way be subject to her suzerainty.»—*Secretary Fish*, May 5, 1871.

«The abstract right of the Turkish government to obstruct the navigation of the Dardanelles even to vessels of war in time of peace is a serious question. The right, however, has for a long time been claimed, and has been sanctioned by treaties between Turkey and certain European states. A proper occasion may arise for us to dispute the applicability of the claim to United States men-of-war. Meanwhile it is deemed expedient to acquiesce in the exclusion.»—*Secretary Fish*, Jan. 3, 1873.

From these two extracts from letters of Secretary of State Fish to United States ministers in Turkey, it will be

seen that the United States disputes the right of Turkey to close the Dardanelles to men-of-war in time of peace, and claims the right to send such vessels to Russian Black sea ports whenever it may suit her convenience to do so.

Reverting to the free navigation of the Paraná, Paraguay and Uruguay rivers, it may be stated that not only are they open to merchant vessels of all nations, but to naval vessels also. More than that, in the convention of 1857 between Argentina and Brazil it was expressly stipulated that the states situated within this great river system should enjoy free navigation of these rivers for their war vessels. Brazil therefore enjoys the fullest liberty in this respect, even to the maintenance of flotillas of gunboats on the Uruguay and Paraguay. And yet, the position of Brazil on the Paraguay is exactly the position of Peru, or Bolivia, on the Amazon. On the Paraná and Paraguay, American war vessels have freely penetrated as far as the Brazilian frontier, and it was only last year that the Spanish gunboat «Temerario» ascended as far as Asuncion without even giving formal notice to the governments interested. And if a gunboat, belonging to a state involved in war, can do this, how much more freely should not the vessels of a power not at war be able to do it?

In 1851 Brazil celebrated a treaty with Peru, in which the rules laid down by the Congress of Vienna of 1815 were adopted. The first of these rules is as follows:

(1) Navigation for the purpose of trade is not to be interdicted to any person on such navigable waters as traverse the territory of several states, this being conditioned on their conformity to local police regulations.

And yet Brazil practically closed this great watercourse to the commerce of the states lying on its upper waters. By a treaty of 1851 Peru had conceded free navigation of the Amazon to the United States, within Peruvian territory, in 1853 Ecuador opened her rivers, including the Amazon, to free navigation, and in 1858 Bolivia granted to the United States the same rights. The obstacles which Brazil placed in the way of the free navigation of the lower Amazon, rendered these concessions valueless and led the United States to protest vigorously against a policy so detrimental to the interests of all concerned. Under the pressure thus brought to bear, the Emperor declared the Amazon open to the merchant vessels of all nations from and after 7th September, 1867.

The question now arises, is the non-inclusion of war vessels equivalent to exclusion. In our opinion, it is not. Wherever the merchant vessels of a nation have a right to go, the naval vessels have a right to follow—always providing that such right has not been surrendered by the express provisions of a treaty. In times of peace, the naval vessels of a foreign power can not be considered a hostile force. If they can freely enter a seaport, they can certainly claim the right to navigate the inland waters where their merchant vessels are permitted to go. At such times one of the principal functions of naval vessels is to extend protection and aid to merchant vessels of their own nationality, and this of course can not be done effectively where they are forbidden to follow such vessels into inland waters. Further than this, the United States is employing naval vessels to promote commercial relations with other countries, and the principal object of the «Wilmington» is to visit all out-of-the-way ports for this special purpose. Though an armed vessel her mission is purely commercial.

In his important treatise on International Law, the Argentine publicist Calvo argues: (§ 157, vol. 1, p. 253)—«If the freedom of the seas is a principle definitely established by the law of nations, and is recognized in the practice of nations, it seems logical and natural at first sight that it should be applied to the navigation of rivers, also great mediums of communication between communities and perpetual sources of the progress and civilization of

nations.» And the fact that Argentina has accepted this principle, and that Brazil was one of the first to make full and free use of the concession, ought to have protected us to-day against the reactionary demonstrations and discussions which have characterized the reception of this American naval vessel in this country.

We have now to add what must appear to every unprejudiced mind as the worst feature of the whole case—worse even than the assault on the United States consulate at Manaus by an excited mob. On the return of the «Wilmington» to Manaus, after an absence of 16 days to and from Iquitos, Peru, and after advices should have reached that port of the true state of the case, the following order was issued from the office of the captain of the port (see *Jornal do Commercio*, May 15, 1899):

Capitania do porto.—Edital.—The two pilots who had charge (piloto) of the American gunboat «Wilmington» to Iquitos, are notified to appear at this Capitania, on a matter of service.

By order of the Capitania the pilots of the Madeira, or of other rivers of Amazonas, are prohibited from piloting the said ship on any river of this state, under penalty of severe punishment.

Manaus, 22nd April, 1899.—Eugenio Pará, Secretary.

There is no escaping the animus of this order. It was publicly reported that the «Wilmington» would ascend the Madeira river, and this was rendered impossible because of the intervention of the authorities. Not only was the act unfriendly, but in view of the publicity given to it and the brusque terms employed, it was even worse. And, it must be borne in mind, all this has been done in open violation of the decree which threw open the Amazon to free navigation, and in opposition to the attempt of the United States to promote more intimate commercial relations with Peru and Bolivia, between which countries treaties exist for the free navigation of the Amazon and its tributaries within their boundaries. Such voyages on the part of United States naval vessels would contribute to a wider and better knowledge of this great river, which would benefit Brazil and the outside world as well as the United States. But the reactionists who are in power at Manaus think otherwise, and a public vessel of a friendly power is driven out of the Amazon with an exhibition of hostility which would do credit to China.

PRESIDENT CAMPOS SALLES advises his countrymen to endeavor to export everything they can produce more advantageously than other nations. Your advice is excellent, Mr. President, but your government will not permit the people to follow it. How can a nation produce anything advantageously, when it is overburdened with taxes? Coffee culture ought to be advantageous, for instance; but you well know that coffee planters are complaining that they are barely able to pay expenses. And why? Because everything consumed on the plantation is heavily taxed and moreover the coffee, when shipped, has to pay the exorbitant export duty of 11%, which to planters who reside at a great distance from the shipping ports is in reality 15% or 20% or even more. Reduce the taxes, Mr. President, and the people will cheerfully follow your advice.

The 11th anniversary of the abolition of slavery in Brazil was celebrated here and in all the large cities of the country on Saturday last. The 13th of May was added to the list of positivist holidays when the republic was organized, and has been lately taken up by the society organized to promote the commemoration of anniversaries of great national events. The result is that the day is over-celebrated, as the society in question generally undertakes too much. This is greatly to be regretted in this instance, for May 13th is the anniversary of a triumph worthy of generous commemoration. It marks the triumph of a purely moral propaganda over the vested and political interests of the time. It was an unexpected triumph, but it is none the less deserving of commemoration. It may be said that the productive interests of the country suffered through the abolition of slavery, but it was an act of justice and of moral obligation, and we have no right to count the cost.

The «suggestion» sent us by a São Paulo contributor in regard to a permanent recognition of the worth and charitable work of the late Mrs. Lupton, will, we are sure, receive a prompt and hearty response. And it may be said that no better memorial could be suggested, nor one which would please her more, than that of an endowed bed for poor patients at the Hospital in which she took so great an interest. No one can estimate

how much that hospital owes to her inexhaustible sympathy and daily co-operation, and it is fitting therefore that her name should be associated with it for all time. We need not say that we hope to see the suggestion realized, for we feel sure that it will receive a prompt and grateful acceptance by everyone who knew her and who cherishes her memory.

LIFE destroying machines have made the names of many inventors world-famous from Tubal Cain to Maxim, but if we are to credit a statement made by the *Daily Mail* of yesterday which has been telegraphed to the ends of the earth, the greatest of them all will be that of the extreme *fin deside* inventor, who has been offered £34,000 by the British government for his patent rights in a new electric cannon. The cablegram does not give his name but says he is a merchant in Portland. He is said to have invented an electric cannon that can fire explosive shells of heavy calibre every two seconds without any report, and that the aim is accurate at a distance of 9 kilometers, or nearly six miles. Thirty heavy explosive shells a minute thrown outside of ordinary range and well-directed would raze a town or sink a fleet within five minutes, and the name of the inventor is likely to become a dictionary verb as Kipling has made Maxim. The one great good in these terrible inventions is that they lead to others so much more terrible still that the powers most willing to wound are afraid to startle. When we shall have reached the maximum (no pun intended) of human invention we shall have entered upon the millennium of peace.

WHEN the President's message confirmed the statement, made by the press, that the army had been reduced to 15,000 enlisted men, it was hoped that the government would persevere in its good work, continuing the reduction until the army was decreased to such a number of men as the country is able to maintain in a state of efficiency. Considerable disappointment was consequently felt when it was learned that the President had sent to congress a proposal for an army bill in which the number of enlisted men is fixed at 28,160. It appears, however, that the government has at present no intention of really increasing the army. From an explanation published in the *Gazeta de Notícias* we learn that the present organization of the army, which is divided into 69 battalions, requires a *nominal* force of 28,160 enlisted men. If this force should be reduced by *law* to 15,000, a corresponding reduction in the number of battalions would be requisite and consequently 35 colonels, 35 majors, 140 captains, 140 lieutenants and 280 ensigns would have to be relieved of their commands. This, the *Gazeta* is informed, would entail a loss of about 2,000,000 per annum to these officers and of course a corresponding gain for the national treasury. We agree with the *Gazeta* in sympathizing with the officers and their families who would thus be reduced to precarious circumstances by the loss of so considerable a part of their income; but the *Gazeta*, we fear, fails to remember that there are tax-payers and their families whose circumstances are still more precarious and who are also entitled to our sympathy. President Campos Salles in his interview with business men informed them that in the present critical emergency sacrifices are demanded of every one and he even insinuated that tax-payers will be wanting in patriotism if they fail to submit without a murmur to the heavy burdens imposed upon them. Under these circumstances we cannot think that army officers, whose patriotism has been so much extolled, will consent to add to the burdens of their country and their fellow-citizens by accepting from the treasury the sum of 2,000,000 per annum for services that are unnecessary. And when they shall have shown that our confidence in their patriotism is not misplaced, others will doubtless follow their example, so that we may hopefully look forward to a time in which many persons who at present are unproductive consumers will join the ranks of the laborious classes engaged in augmenting the resources of the country.

### CORRESPONDENCE.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY.  
Rio de Janeiro, May 12, 1899.

To the Editor.

Dear Sir,—I wish to ask the editor of the *Church Echo*, if, amongst the «hash» which is being weeded out of the British Library there is included a lot of superfluous books selected by himself last year, which by their handsome bindings adorn the shelves of the Library but otherwise are not of the slightest use, being rarely taken out.

Also, the celebrated article of October 1897 stated that the «hash» kept year after year by previous committees incurred additional rent on the funds of the Library; will he say how much is saved in rent by getting rid of the said «hash»?

Referring to another matter, I ask the editor how he reconciles the two paragraphs on the restored British Church, the first headed «Church re-opening» and the second, the last paragraph in the paper.

Yours truly,  
A. B. C.

THE LATE MRS. LUPTON.

A SUGGESTION.

To the Editor.

Sir.—The sad event of Mrs. Lupton's death has cast a gloom over the Anglo-American

community and on every hand sincere laments are heard over the loss of one whose place it will be difficult to fill. Last week's Rio News gave expression in prose and verse to the feelings of all who knew the kindness of heart and happy, cheerful nature of the deceased lady.

If there was one trait in her character which outshone all others, it was that of practical sympathy with the sick. How often did she open her hospitable house to receive and care for the sick and the convalescent! The poor in her neighbourhood were her special care and innumerable were the acts of true, unostentatious charity practised by her.

Almost daily the sick in the neighbouring Hospital Samaritano were cheered by her visits and gifts of lovely flowers, called by her own hands. Even dumb animals had a true friend in Mrs. Lupton and the witter has seen the solicitude and care with which she has nursed her terrier when sick, and she tears she shed when it died.

It has occurred to the writer that some permanent recognition of the memory of the one we all mourn should be made. She has left behind her substantial proofs of her good work. Can we not do something that will keep green and fresh the memory of her who did so much for us?

I would suggest the raising of a fund to endow a bed in the Hospital Samaritano to be known as the Lillian Lupton Bed, for the treatment of a poor patient. A sum of eight contos of reis well invested would provide an income sufficient for this purpose and should this proposal meet with approval I will be pleased to co-operate in carrying out the plan.

Will those who are willing to take a part in this kindly signify their intention of so doing by letter to

«Memorial», c/o Hospital Samaritano Caixa 330, São Paulo.

Enclosing my card, I am,

Yours obediently,

PAULISTA.

### LEGISLATIVE NOTES

MAY 8. — Senate. — The senate elected some of its standing committees. — Chamber of Deputies. — Deputy Vaz de Mello, who was 1st vice-president last year, was elected president, obtaining 160 votes. The vote for 1st vice-president was as follows: — Urbano dos Santos, 76; Francisco Sá, 1; Julio de Mello, 1; blank 88. For 2nd vice-president the vote was as follows: — Julio de Mello, 74; Teixeira de Sá, 1; not counted, 1; blank, 89.

MAY 10. — Senate. — The election of members of the standing committees was completed. Senator Vicente Machado introduced a bill on military conscription.

### PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The election of governor and vice-governor of the state of Paraná will occur on June 30th next.

—The adjournment of the legislature of the state of Rio de Janeiro has been extended to the 24th inst.

—Telegrams from Montevideo say that it was João Francisco's men (ex-slaves) that destroyed the printing-office of the journal at Uruguayana.

—A telegram of the 13th inst. from S. Pide lis says that partisans of the governor of the state of Rio de Janeiro threaten to destroy the printing-office of the *Republicano*.

—Bahia telegrams of the 12th report continued rains. It is to be hoped that the *secas* which has been the cause of so much loss and distress in that state, is now at an end.

—We regret to hear that the Baptist minister, Joyce, the assistant pastor of a lung trouble which has caused his doctors to forbid him to preach.

—Last year there arrived in the state of São Paulo 27,214 immigrants, the greatest part of whom settled in the districts of Campinas, Ribeirão Preto, Araraquara, S. Simão and São Carlos do Pinhal.

—On the 14th inst part of a large warehouse at Bahia was destroyed by fire. The rest of the building with the greater part of the merchandise valued at 3,000,000, was saved. The loss is estimated at 1,500,000.

—There is no decrease in the yellow fever epidemic at Bahia. The authorities are considering ways and means. In all probability a thorough cleaning of the town will be necessary before the plague will disappear.

—We hear that yellow-fever is also becoming epidemic at Pernambuco. One of the English nurses there is said to have died from this malady, while her companion had the good fortune to recover from a severe attack.

—Rio Grande telegrams state that at Uruguayana was attacked and destroyed. The crime is attributed to soldiers and custom-house guards instigated by the inspector of customs.

—An interesting conflict has broken out in Pernambuco between the prefect and Srs. Gouveia & Co. The latter imported 400 bags of farinha from the interior, to be sold at their new market. The prefect stopped the produce at the Central railway station and ordered that it should be taken to and sold at the S. José market. Hearing of the order, S. José & Co. went to the station and took possession of their property by force, and removed it to their own market. Both parties are now preparing to settle the controversy by force.

—An Italian named Mansi was arrested in Santos on the 6th inst. while attempting to pass a counterfeit 500 note. —It is a curious circumstance that parties were recently released in S. Paulo by a writ of *habeas corpus* in whose possession 18,700 of counterfeit money were found. It is not surprising that S. Paulo is the "happy hunting ground" of the counterfeiter!

—An Italian named Brunella Arthurio was arrested in São Paulo on the 7th inst. as a passer of counterfeit money. A package of counterfeit 100 notes was found in his house, in addition to a large quantity of counterfeit labels, capsules, etc., for falsified wines, liquors, etc.

—The Misericórdia hospital at Bahia is opening a new ward for the refugees from the interior, who are suffering principally from extreme weakness caused by famine. Such an infirmity merits liberal donations to enable the hospital to provide these poor people with nourishing food.

—We stated some weeks ago that it would be found necessary to assemble a convention of the partido republicano fluminense. It has now been decided that this convention shall meet on the 22nd inst. at the house of the only remaining member of the party's executive committee Dr. Miguel de Carvalho.

—A correspondent of the *Journal do Commercio* writes that, when Gen. Carlos Telles and Senator Pinheiro Machado met on one of the streets of Porto Alegre, they did not even exchange what he calls "insulting glances." In compensation they had already exchanged (at long range) a sufficient number of insulting epithets to satisfy any reasonable desire to insult each other. They both comprehend, we presume, that "insulting glances," whatever may be their merits, lacked under the circumstances that of being appropriate.

### RAILROAD NOTES

—Last year 120 kilometers of railway were constructed in S. Paulo 120 kilometers of railway.

—The president of the tribunal of accounts has ordered the registration of the payment of 390,798,668 to the Empresa Industrial Brasileira for coal furnished in March to the Central railway.

—The director of the Central railway asks for an appropriation of 33,431,358,270 for the expenses of that road in 1900. He estimated the receipts for this year at 35,400,000 and those for 1900 at 37,000,000.

—In the city of Rio de Janeiro there were reported last year 67 deaths caused by railway accidents and 55 caused by tramway accidents. In these accidents there were wounded 59 persons on railroads and 79 on tramways.

—The duplication of the S. Paulo railway is going steadily forward. The line between Jundiaí and S. Paulo is now complete with the exception of the enlargement of the old tunnel, but the new one has been open for the last two months.

—That unique railway enterprise, the Rio Claro S. Paulo Railway Co., which runs no trains, has no officials and no working ex-trains, has paid a final dividend of 7 per cent for the year ended March 31 last, making 14 per cent for the whole year. The 4 1/2 ordinary shares are quoted at £ 24-25 on the stock exchange.

—The traffic receipts of the Leopoldina railway for the week ending 6th inst. were 240,209,000. In the corresponding week of the last year the receipts were 204,352,000. In the week ending 29th ult. the traffic produced 227,116,000, so that in spite of the poor comparison with 1898, the weekly receipts are steadily increasing this year.

—The traffic movement over the 139 kilometers of the São Paulo railway during the month of April last shows an improvement over the corresponding month of last year in passenger and goods traffic. The passengers carried numbered 103,520 against 104,484 in the corresponding month of last year. The up traffic was 52,365 tons against 42,992 in 1898, and the down traffic was 14,776 against 14,930 tons. We see by the *South American Journal* that the traffic receipts of the line for the two weeks ended March 12, were £ 18,066 and in the corresponding period of last year £ 19,710. The aggregate receipts for the year up to March 12, were slightly lower than in the previous year.

—We see by the "Moniteur des Interets Materiels" of Brussels that up to the end of March this year the French line from Paraná ranaguá to Curitiba, which has a kilometrage of 111 kilometers has done much better in the first quarter of this year than in the corresponding period of last year. The receipts up to the end of March in 1899 amounted to 1,088,814 francs against 1,128,822 francs in 1898. The receipts for the prolongations of the line, which make an additional 306 kilometers are, however, not so favorable, as they amounted to 916,102 francs in 1899 against 979,516 francs in 1898. The guarantee on the first section is 20,608 francs, and on the second 5,084 francs per kilometer.

—The directors of the San Paulo (Brazilian) Railway Company are only able to recommend for the six months to December 31 a dividend at the rate of 9 per cent., as against 11 per cent a year ago. The gross receipts decreased 1,451,393 milreis, owing to the general commercial depression that existed throughout the country, while the expenses were higher owing to larger outlays in maintenance of way and rolling stock. For the current half-year the company's superintendent does not anticipate any improvement, and the best feature in the report is the satisfactory progress that is being made with the new lines, on which an average of 5,730 men were employed during the half-year. — *Financial News*.

—In 1898 there were in construction in the state of S. Paulo 419 kilometres of railway.

—The approximate traffic receipts of the Alagoas railway for the month of March last were 69,507,786 against 113,987,200 in March 1898. The total receipts since the 1st January were 257,340,786 against 336,132,040 for the same period last year. Up to the present there has been a falling off in the up and down traffic and in the number of passengers carried, but under the careful management of Mr. H. Haynes, there has also been a corresponding decrease in expenditure, and it is not improbable that at the end of this year it will be found that 1899 has differed little from 1898. At the end of March the receipts exceeded working expenses by 137,868,537.

### SHIPPING NOTES

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 13th reports that the Argentine transport «Gaviota» has run aground somewhere on the southern coast. This vessel is charged with coast survey work on the Patagonian coast.

—The Lampart & Holt line, *Wordsworth*, which arrived in Rio on the 11th inst. from New York, Pernambuco and Bahia, brought the following passengers: — Mr. and Mrs. William B. Heintz, Miss Minnie E. Leslie, Rev. Solomon L. Ginsburg and 2 third-class passengers. There were also 3 first-class and 6 third-class passengers in transit to the River Plate.

—The health authorities at Montevideo have suspended the quarantine imposed on arrivals from Buenos Aires and what it is said, suspend the quarantine against Rio de Janeiro during the present week. It is quite time. There has never been any real occasion for such a measure, which was imposed, we are led to suppose, wholly in the interests of the contractor in charge of Flores Island.

—There is not much news about the «Falls of Inversnaid.» The water has been pumped out of the forehold and the engine room, but she is still on the rocks, and as the water is low, it will be difficult to get her off. There is a tide current that when she first went on the rocks, the authorities at Colonia refused to allow assistance to be given her, because she had still some hours of quarantine to fulfil! Is such barbarity possible? — *Montevideo Times*, May 6. — A telegram of the 10th announces that Lussich's wrecking tugs had succeeded in floating and saving the steamer. It is asserted that the misfortune of this steamer is due to quarantines. She was first put into quarantine at Buenos Aires for having touched at Rio de Janeiro, and then at Colonia (Uruguay) for having touched at Buenos Aires. Being forced to anchor in the outer roads at Colonia, she was caught in a gale and driven on the rocks.

—The Royal Mail steamer «Thames» which arrived in Rio on the 15th inst. brought the following passengers: — From Southampton: Miss Rose, Capt. Andrews and wife, Messrs. T. Mill, J. C. Maci, R. W. Sloan, G. Stevens, C. Helling, G. T. Flynn, John Laing, P. F. de Doncker, H. P. Hemelides, B. A. Mohns, John Martin, E. J. Smart and E. Nevrant. — From Leixões: Mrs. Carolina L. B. Simões, Mr. José da Costa Moreira and B. J. G. Mr. José de Lison: Messrs. M. A. Pinto Braga and wife, J. R. Fernandes Coelho, wife and 2 children, J. J. Fraga, wife and 3 children, D. Magalhães and B. Souza Gonçalves. — From Pernambuco: Drs. Maluquias A. Gonçalves, wife, 3 daughters and 4 servants, Herculanu Bandeira, F. C. Fonseca Lima, J. G. Pereira Lima and wife, and Pedro Pernambuco, Mr. J. Zimmermann and Mr. Guibonacina. — From Bahia: Mrs. Julia Benjamin, Mrs. Alice Santos, Drs. José Cruz, M. J. Pinho, P. R. Lima and wife, Andino Villa João N. Pinho and son, Barão da Estancia, Messrs. José Benjamin, Antonio Brena, J. C. Arouca, Urcino Fontes, M. Milhazes, A. Pereira, Olympio Campos, Rafael Mazzioni, Joandino Cardoso, Manoel Pedreira Passos, Olympio Fontes and José Marmoso.

—The passengers who arrived in Rio on the 9th inst. by the P. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Orissa*, were the following: — From Liverpool: Mr. R. Belfort, Miss Wilhelmina, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. G. Wagstaff, Miss H. M. Taylor, Messrs. Henrique de Villeneuve and Benison Smith. From Rio: Pallice: Irineu Wagner, From Caril: Mrs. Maria Palomina Estevez, Mr. Rufino Fernandez Dominguez, wife and daughters. — From Leixões: Mr. Pedro Ferreira dos Santos, wife and daughter, Mr. João Lopes Vieira and Mr. Antonio Alves Jr. — From Lisbon: Mr. José Furtado dos Santos and Mr. Oscar Braz da Cunha.

—The departures by the *Orissa* on the 11th inst. were: — For Valparaíso: Mr. and Mrs. J. dos Santos Motta and 2 daughters and Mrs. J. dos Santos. — For Buenos Aires: Mrs. C. Anehanman, Mrs. Josepha Abelendo and Mr. E. Walker. — For Montevideo: Mr. W. Charles Howard and Mr. Miguel da Silva.

—The same company's steamer *Dropeza*, left Rio on the 9th inst. with the following passengers: — For Liverpool: Mrs. Stafford, 2 children and maid, Mr. and Mrs. A. Oliver, 2 children and maid, Mr. and Miss Casey, Miss E. Hadfield, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Tindal and family (5), Mrs. Gent and 2 children, Mrs. Annie Lowes and child, Mr. Wm. T. Gepp, Mr. F. N. Sanderson and Mr. P. P. Eduardo. — For Vigo: Messrs. Pascoal P. Portella, Vicente Pinheiro, Manoel P. Santiago, Domingos Pires and Leno C. Martins and wife. — For Lisbon: Mr. and Mrs. E. Torres, Mr. Roberto Rebelo, wife, infant and maid, Mr. M. de Oliveira Rocha, wife, and family; Mrs. Maria M. Fernandes, Messrs. A. R. Lage, T. Cohen, José F. d'Andrade and A. Azevedo Leão.

### LOCAL NOTES

—The Paraguayan minister to Brazil, Dr. Fernando J. Turburú, was formally presented to the President yesterday.

—According to the report of the minister of interior there were registered last year in this city 17,957 births, 17,784 deaths and 2,795 marriages.

—On Saturday the police arrested six Spaniards and an Italian who were engaged in circulating anarchist proclamations. The prisoners have since been set at liberty.

—A decree of the 13th inst. authorizes a reorganization of the police brigade of this capital. The reorganization, let us hope, will provide for a better service than we are now having.

—An anonymous writer in the *Journal do Commercio* advises President Campos Salles to beware of Gen. Mallet, the minister of war. The latter's friends probably advise him to return the compliment.

—Last year in this city there were discharged 635 policemen, of whom 158 reenlisted. The total number of enlistments was 529. The number of men discharged includes 105 who were expelled for bad conduct.

—The claim of President Campos Salles to issue diplomas of patriotism and non-patriotism reminds us of those celebrated decrees in which Marshal Floriano Peixoto used to excommunicate his adversaries as traitors to the country and enemies of the republic.

—It is stated that the musical director and composer Saint-Stiens, who is now at Las Palmas, will visit Brazil in June. A Buenos Aires telegram, however, says this is a mistake, for the composer will give Rio the cold shoulder and go direct to Buenos Aires.

—What is done with the brutes who violate helpless little girls? Are they ever punished? On Sunday one of these animals was up before the police for assaulting a child only two years of age! We should like to record the sentence of death in such cases.

—We see by the annual report of the minister of justice that there were 25,251 officers in the national guard last year, but he neglects to tell us how many privates were in the rolls. A national guard composed entirely of officers may be impressive, but it is hardly effective.

—We see by our River Plate exchanges that Bishop Warren, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was a passenger on the «Oropesa» which passed through homeward bound on Tuesday last. His severe illness at Buenos Aires greatly interfered with his work in South America.

—Among the arrivals here last week per P. S. N. Co.'s «Orissa», we take pleasure in noting that of H. M.'s consul-general at this port, Mr. Wm. G. Wagstaff, accompanied by his wife and niece. Mr. Wagstaff has been absent about five months and returns with greatly improved health.

—Among the passengers homeward bound per M. S. «Clyde» to-morrow will be Mr. J. C. Madeley, C. E. and family, of São Paulo. Mr. Madeley is chief engineer on the construction works of the São Paulo railway where he has been in charge of exceptionally important work for the last two years.

—The *Journal do Commercio* in its issue of Saturday complains that it has failed to receive journals from Mato Grosso and adds that the complaint is general. It calls the attention of President Campos Salles to this subject, very properly asserting that political questions should not be allowed to prevent the faithful delivery of the mails.

—Our readers will take note of the reception at the British consulate-general on the Queen's birthday. It is rare that a sovereign reaches the age of 80 years, and as this instance is that of Queen Victoria whose advancing years serve to endear her all the more to her people, they will feel it a sacred duty to celebrate her birthday with every mark of affection and respect.

—Mr. J. T. Maury has shown us a most interesting collection of photos that he has taken of the English church in Rio. He has the old exterior and interior, which most of us know so well, and views of the exterior and interior as we saw them on Sunday week. All the views have been successfully taken, and would prove very interesting additions to the photo albums of old fluminenses.

—There were only two holidays last week, not counting Sunday. Unfortunately rents, taxes, insurance, and various personal wants go on just the same. «If taxes, rent, and stomach would only respect holidays, so that I could reduce expenses accordingly,» observed Smalwet, «I wouldn't mind them. They might delare six a week, if it would make me happy, and I'd be as frolicsome over it as any of them.»

—We have pleasure in drawing the attention of intending competitors in the sports this year to the valuable hints on training we publish in another column this week from the pen of Mr. J. T. Maury. Mr. Maury knows what he is writing about as he has never yet been beaten in Rio in any event for which he entered. In common with all lovers of manly sport we regret to learn that he will not be a competitor this year.

—Complaints against the conduct of the police are constantly increasing. Some days ago at the station of D. Clara two inspectors and 14 policemen are said to have entered houses forcibly, ill-treating the tenants and otherwise conducting themselves improperly. Col. Beltrmino de Mendonça, commander of the police brigade, has ordered the arrest of the 14 policemen, but the chief of police at last accounts had taken no action in regard to the inspectors.

We hear that the collection on the opening day at the English church realised 865,000 for the restoration fund.

The superior of the old Santo Antonio convent recently asked the government to vacate the wing now occupied as barracks for the 7th infantry. The government requested time to secure other quarters for that battalion, and is now seeking a suitable place. In our opinion, the government would do well to send the battalion away from the city altogether. It would be better in every way to station the troops out in the country, and in all probability it would be more economical.

Anarchists, says Smith, are doubtless very interesting and seem to be thoroughly sincere in their professed desire to give the public a little excitement. But, in his opinion, they are too hard to please. In Brazil, for instance, there is at the present time an amount of anarchy that ought to be sufficient to satisfy even the most exacting taste. And yet these people are not content, but seem to think it possible to make the state of affairs here still more anarchical. Their proclamations posted on the principal streets of the city were a prominent feature in last Saturday's festivities.

V. M. (Valentim Magalhães?), a contributor of the Notícia, takes a very gloomy view of the situation in an article published in that journal on the 10th inst. He says that in the last ten years the degradation of national character has made fearful progress. In his opinion the deteriorating influences that during this period have been at work will, unless a wholesome and vigorous reaction speedily sets in, soon lead to complete social dissolution. In conversation one frequently hears an expression of similar views. "O País está liquidado," is the despondent remark with which we are becoming familiar.

Amongst the passengers who arrived from New York by the "Wordsworth," we were glad to welcome the Rev. Solomon J. Ginsburg, the pastor of the Baptist mission in Campos, and editor of the "Brazilian Baptists and As Boas Novas." The rev. gentleman, who has been on a three months' visit to the United States in connection with the work of his mission, tells us that he was wonderfully impressed by all he saw in the several states he was in, and only regretted that he was unable to stop longer and study the ways of the people. As he will probably publish his experiences in one of his papers, we will not anticipate them. We understand that it is likely that Mr. Ginsburg will have his headquarters in Rio or Niteroy in the immediate future.

I see that ridiculous old mountain is at it again," said Smalwy, sitting down on our hat. "What mountain? and what's it doing?" we remarked, somewhat at a loss to understand the allusion. "Oh, that classical old mountain, you know, that once on a time labored, and labored, and labored—and then produced a mouse. Of course you remember it! I've never known an editor yet who is not familiar with it, for it's one of their stock cards in a discussion with esteemed contemporaries? Well, to return to this particular mouse, when I saw that telegram in the Jornal about a fortnight ago which told us that the reproduction of an article from The Rio News on "Charity's mission" had caused a sensation, I was considerably puzzled about it. It kept me awake a whole hour one night, trying to imagine what the fuss could be. But I had to give it up. Now I see! The Provincia has come down and the Braz N Review, which seems to be playing the part of wet nurse for all these helpless little things, has given up the whole story. It's your amiable little effort to head off Cecil Rhodes—to philoposize on the present state of affairs in these Latin-American republics! It's nothing but a ridiculous mus as sure as you're born!" And here Smalwy laughed so boisterously that he upset the paste pot. "And the most ridiculous mus—no! the most ridiculous part of it all is that your esteemed neighbor is playing the rôle of a Mrs. Gamp in the affair!"

MARRIAGE.

JOHNSON—TAYLOR.—At the English Church, Rio de Janeiro, on 12th May, by the Rev. Irvine Crawshaw, M. A., British chaplain, TOM, son of Charles Johnson, Esq., of Wakefield, to HELENA MARY, daughter of Joseph Taylor, Esq., of Wakefield, England.

DEATHS.

BEAN.—At Bahia on 24th April, of remittent typhoid fever, REGINALD BEAN, aged 32 years.

SCOTT.—On 7th May, 1899, HENRY SCOTT, a native of Wolverhampton, England, aged 70 years, after a residence of over 44 years in this city. "Beyond the River of Death friendship lies yesterday, to-day and forever."

QUEEN VICTORIA'S BIRTHDAY.

Her Majesty's Consul-General presents his compliments to the British residents and other friends at Rio and begs to say that Wednesday, the 24th inst., being the 80th anniversary of the Queen's birthday, he will be happy to receive them at the consulate, on that day, between 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. Rio, May 15th, 1899.

BUSINESS NOTES

The harvests of Indian corn and beans in the state of S. Paulo are said to be exceptionally abundant this year.

In the state of S. Paulo the production of wine, which was 1,750,000 litres in 1899, was in 1897 only 471,625 litres.

The continued use of old weights and measures in this country is a source of inconvenience. It is a regret that to use them, and yet the public officials are themselves the principal offenders.

Business men should organize thoroughly and adopt systematic measures for obtaining relief from burdensome taxes. Without passing the bounds of moderation their action should be firm, vigorous and persistent.

A French company is said to be interested in manganese mines at Ouro Preto, whose annual production is estimated at one hundred thousand tons. The company has asked for a reduction in freight rates on the Central railway.

Mail advices from Rio Claro of the 7th inst. announce the arrival there of Mr. Fernando Arens, of Messrs. Arens Irmãos, of this city, who was to sign a contract with the municipality for the electric lighting, public and private, of that town.

The municipal prefect of Pernambuco, says a telegram of the 12th inst., having seized 400 bags of farinha intended for the Estacica market, the owner of the market, at the head of a body of laborers, compelled him to relinquish the prize.

The bank at Taubaté, São Paulo, has suspended payments, and a meeting of shareholders has been called to decide whether to elect a new board of directors, or to liquidate. The bank is said to be intimately connected with the Norte de S. Paulo company, which holds the concession for a railway from Ubatuba to Taubaté.

The Jornal do Commercio seems to think that because the country is in a critical situation, business men should not demand redress for their grievances. Has it never occurred to the Jornal that in view of this critical state of the country the government should refrain from increasing the burdens that business men already have to bear?

Last year the Santos docks were extended by 288 metres of wall on the river front, which gives the company a total frontage of 1,840 metres. During the year 1,003 vessels entered the port of Santos, of which 872 were discharged at the docks. The merchandise landed weighed 572,978 metric tons, while the produce and merchandise shipped weighed 317,273 metric tons.

We hear it stated that Messrs. Flint Eddy & Co. have made a claim of some \$60,000 on the Brazilian government for repairs on the "Nichteroy." It is asserted, we hear, that they were obliged to spend this sum on the ship before she could be considered seaworthy. But, we understand that the old tub was purchased as she stood! At any rate, the purchase was concluded before the local survey was finished and the report handed in.

The Jornal do Commercio claims to be informed that an English company will obtain a grant for making the following improvements in the port of Rio de Janeiro:—sanitation works between Ponta do Cajá and the pier of the Companhia Luz Stearica; docks for loading and discharging vessels between that pier and the Saude; dry docks and workshops for ship building between the Saude and the navy yard. The cost of expenditures, says the Jornal, is estimated at 18,000,000\$.

Alexie, who on financial and commercial subjects is the most competent man on the Jornal do Commercio's staff, writes as follows apropos of the latest returns of customs receipts: "This means that importation always decreases in proportion to the increase in taxation, and it is evident that the 10% gold duties were equivalent to an increase of 25% to 30% in import duties in general, without counting the surtax on imports disguised as a stamp-tax on certain articles. There are political economists who believe that a decrease in imports is beneficial to the financial and economical interests of a country. This is an error. The prosperity of a country consists in importing and exporting largely, and to hope for heavy exports without corresponding imports is simply absurd."

The official value of the imports at Rio de Janeiro amounted to 19,737,653\$ in January and to 19,706,566\$ in February, making a total of 39,444,219\$ for the two months. The greater part of these imports came from the following countries:

Table with 2 columns: Country and Value. Rows include Great Britain (14,994,206\$), Germany (4,874,809\$), France (4,263,621\$), United States (3,643,093\$), Argentina (3,547,413\$), Uruguay (2,713,095\$), Portugal (2,223,192\$), Belgium (1,480,095\$), Italy (852,108\$), Spain (385,235\$), Chili (296,975\$).

In publishing these figures it is proper to remark that the official valuation is so arbitrary that they do not convey a correct idea of the real value of the imports.

FINANCIAL NOTES

When the governor of Pernambuco failed to obtain the loan for which he had applied to the local banks, he made, it is reported, the following remarks:—"When there is no more money in the treasury, I shall point out the vaults of the banks to the starving soldiers."

If the guarantee fund is deposited in the treasury, what guarantee will there be for the safety of the guarantee fund? And if the redemption fund is deposited there, it is to be feared that it will be lost beyond redemption. And this is what Smith has to say on the subject.

"Mr. Minister, business men are complaining, exchange is falling again, customs receipts are decreasing, congress refuses to go to work, the anarchists are circulating proclamations, prices are rising and it is getting harder and harder every day for the poor to make a living."—"All right! Put another tax on somebody."

A telegram of the 12th inst. states that the governor of Pernambuco, after failing to obtain a loan of 800,000\$, made an unsuccessful attempt to borrow from two Brazilian and two foreign banks the sum of 100,000\$ each, making a total of 400,000\$. And yet there are persons who endeavor to make us believe that the financial situation of the states is prosperous.

They say that a man has three values: what he thinks he is worth, what other people think he is worth and what he is really worth. The governor of Minas Geraes costs 40,460\$ per annum, that of Bahia 48,000\$, that of São Paulo 74,378\$ and that of the state of Rio de Janeiro 84,800\$. Evidently the tax-payers pay for those governors what the latter think themselves worth.

Again have the beauties of the Brazilian funding scheme been illustrated. In October the directors of the Great Western of Brazil railway passed the usual interim dividend because the income with the proceeds of the guarantee as paid in paper sufficed only to meet the debenture charges. Now they have decided to recommend no dividend at all for 1898. For 1897 3 1/2 per cent. was paid and we fancy it would be difficult to get the shareholders to entouse over the great panacea for all the ills of Brazil.—Financial News, April 12.

At four of the principal custom-houses in Brazil the receipts for the first four months of 1898 and 1899 amounted to the following sums:

Table with 3 columns: Location, 1898, 1899. Rows include Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Bahia, Pernambuco, and a Total row.

The decrease in 1899 was 5,853,511\$524, or nearly 11%. Has the government made in this period reductions in public expenditure equal to this decrease in revenue?

Why does not the local press, which so eagerly records every alleged reduction in public expenditure, inform its readers of the cases in which the government is exceeding the appropriations made in the budget? That this year, as in previous years, there are many such cases we have not the slightest doubt. There is for instance the cost of rations for the police brigade. The respective appropriation was made on the basis of 1\$300 for each ration, which, however, is said to be costing in reality 1\$400. As there are 127 officers and 2,130 men in the brigade and as officers are entitled to more than one ration each, this means an increase of at least 250\$ per diem or 91,250\$ per annum in this single item of expenditure. To give publicity to reductions in expenditure, while ignoring the cases in which the budget appropriations have been exceeded, is misleading and detrimental to the interests of the country.

COMMERCIAL.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Price. Rows include Rio de Janeiro, May 16th, 1899, Par value of the Brazilian milreis (1000), gold, do of the Brazilian milreis (1000) in U. S. coin, do \$1.00 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold, Bank rate of exchange, official, on London today, Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (gold), Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (paper), Value of \$1.00 (U. S. coin) per £ 1 str. in Brazilian currency (paper), Value of £ 1 sterling...

EXCHANGE.

May 8.—The official rate of the day was 70/16d. on London in all the banks. The opening transactions of the day were bank bills at 7 1/2% d. The banks refused to buy private paper under 7 1/2% d., but as there were no sellers at that price and free sales outside the banks at 7 1/2% d., bank bills were quoted at 7 1/2% d. against private paper at 7 1/2% d. and 7/4 d. The banks oscillated between the two quoted rates for bank bills during the greater part of the day, but at a little before closing time weakened to 7 1/2% d. for bank bills against private paper from 7 1/2% d. at 7 1/2% d. A fair day's business was done. The value of the paper milreis was 280 reis gold. May 12.—The Banque Française and the Banco Nacional both at 7 1/2% d. at opening time and preserved it all day. The other banks opened with 7 1/2% d., but quickly adopted 7 1/2% d., which was practically the rate of the day. In the morning the banks drew for an hour or so at 7 1/2% d. but being unable to buy private paper less than that rate lowered the price of bank bills at 7 1/2% d. Recovering a little later, the London bank led the way by drawing at 7 1/2% d. and was cautiously followed by all the others up to closing time, when private paper was quoted at 7 1/2% d. and found buyers at 7 1/2% d. The paper milreis was worth 276 to 278 reis gold during the day. May 15.—The general rate of the day was 7 1/2% d. on London with the exception of the London & River Plate Bank which posted out 7 1/2% d. and kept it all day. There was a steady market throughout the day with bank bills freely drawn at 7 1/2% d. against private paper at 7 1/2% d. Just before closing time there was a slight change and the last prices of the day were 7 1/2% d. for bank bills, and 7 1/2% d. for prompt private paper and 7 1/2% d. for fine paper. The paper milreis ranged in value from 275 to 278 reis gold. May 11.—Church holiday. May 12.—The official rate of the day was 7 1/2% d. in all the banks. In the early hours of the day there were some small transactions at 7 1/2% d., and ready buyers of private paper at 7 1/2% d. There were several small retirements and advances during the day, but these were practically followed by the rates of the day and held firm at closing time. The paper milreis represented 275 reis gold. The official rates of the day compared with those of the corresponding day of last year are as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Location and Rate. Rows include Paris, London, Hamburg, Italy, New York, and National holiday.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 16th May, 1899.

Exports.

Coffee.—The declared sales of the week before last were returned at 23,000 bags against entries of 34,240 bags and shipments of 25,440 bags. The sales in the foreign markets were 4,200 bags in New York, 6,000 bags in Havre, 67,000 bags in Hamburg and 30,000 bags in London—a total of 103,000 bags against 30,000 in the preceding week. The Rio market opened weak on Monday morning, the price of May 1st lots to sell which were disposed of to the buyers on bases from 11800 to 12000 per arroba of No. 7 type. The packers wishing to unload met the shippers half way and sold 25,000 bags at prices which ranged from 11800 to 11900 for No. 7 type. The Santos market was firm with good average selling at 7500 per kilo. All the foreign market reports were good, and Havre cabled that its stock was greater by 25,000 bags than it was a week previously. On Tuesday, the local market was more active than on Monday. A sale was done between packers and factors on bases from 12000 to 12200 for No. 7. In spite of the fact that exchange had fallen to 7 1/2 d. the exporters showed very little desire to buy. For the most part held aloof from the market all day. The 7,000 bags sold were based on 11800 for No. 7. Santos reported a firm market and good business done with good average selling at 7500 per kilo. The small rises on previous days in the markets abroad were partially nullified by a small fall in all markets. New York gave the coffee that entered American ports during the previous week as 105,000 bags, the deliveries as 69,000 bags, and the visible supply as 124,000 bags. The market here was dull on Wednesday and business was done by the factors on a base of 12500 per arroba of No. 7. The exporters did not put in an appearance except in one or two cases, and only 6,000 bags were sold on a base of 11800. The business done in Santos was small, and the market was calm at the price of the previous day. The local market here was reported further falls in quotations, but none of any importance. Thursday was a holiday in Brazil and no market was done. On Friday there was another dull day in the Rio market, and only a few small lots for sale were offered by the factors and disposed of from 11800 to 12000 for No. 7. The exporters showed little interest and the local buyers were based on 11800 for No. 7. All the other markets were unchanged. Saturday was another holiday in Brazil and the markets were closed.

The shipments since our last report have been: 15,838 bags for the United States, 2,455 " " Europe, 881 " " Cape of Good Hope, 863 " " Conistwise.

17,877 bags.

The following ships sailed with coffee last week:

Table with 2 columns: Ship Name and Destination. Rows include Antwerp, Constantinople, Bahia, and others.

The receipts for the past week were 30,064 bags, against 34,240 bags for the previous week and 36,440 bags for the week before last.

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

Table with 3 columns: No., May 12, May 6. Rows include No. 6, 7, 8, 9.

The stock in all hands was estimated this morning at 229,837 bags, against 216,703 bags a week ago. The Santos stock is reported at 312,740 bags.

SANTOS.

According to the monthly report of the Associação Commercial of Santos, the April receipts of coffee at that port aggregated 218,058 bags, against 263,412 last year and 225,000 in 1897. The receipts for the preceding year and 4,775,000 in 1897 against 5,771,301 the preceding year and 4,775,000 in 1897 against 5,771,301 the preceding year and 4,775,000 in 1897 against 5,771,301 the preceding year.

The shipments in April last were 317,465 bags, with the following destinations:

Table with 2 columns: Destination and Bags. Rows include New York, Havre, Hamburg, Rotterdam, Trieste, Antwerp, London, New Orleans, Genoa, Marseilles, Alexandria, Bremen, Venice, Copenhagen, Constantinople, Rosario, Algiers, Oran, Vigo, Conistwise.

Total 317,465 bags.

And by the following exporters:

Table with 2 columns: Exporter and Bags. Rows include Arncliffe Brothers, Goetz Hayn & Co., Karl Vails & Co., Numann, Gepp & Co., Auguste Leub & Co., Theodor Wille & Co., Ed. Johnston & Co., Rose & Knowles, Hard, Rand & Co., Holworthy, Ellis & Co., W. Doane & Co., Henry Woeltje & Co., Krusch & Co., Trimmel & Co., W. MacLaughlin & Co., Zerener, Bulow & Co., Artz & Co., Brossack & Co., Van Leckwyck & Co., Prado Chaves & Co., Sundry.

Total 317,465 bags.



Daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro

Table with columns for Receipts, Shipments, and various coffee grades (e.g., Santos, Rio de Janeiro) with prices listed in columns.

Table showing 'TOTALS' for various months (May 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13) with columns for Receipts and Shipments.

Imports.

Flour.—The receipts for the week were 4,500 bags ex Iydenne from the River Plate. The market continues quiet with small demand.

Table listing import prices for various goods: Flour, Rice, Pitch Pine, White Pine, Spruce Pine, Swedish Pine, Kerosene, Turpentine, Rosin, Cement, Indian Corn.

Codfish.—From New York the s.s. Cape brought 200 tubs, and the Amazonas brought 350 cases from Hamburg.

Lard.—The Wardworth brought 11,250 kegs from New York last week. The demand is very small and prices have fallen.

Pork.—Receipts nil. The weak state of the market continues and 1850 to 1825 per pound wholesale are the ruling rates for American pork.

Rice.—The s.s. Amazonas landed 350 bags from Hamburg during the week. The large stock on hand is causing prices to drop rapidly.

Pitch Pine.—There were no fresh receipts to hand during the past week. The market is strong and prices range from 8500 to 9000 per dozen.

White Pine.—There were no arrivals. The market is steady at 250 reis per foot.

Spruce Pine.—No receipts. The market is dull and prices are quoted nominal.

Swedish Pine.—There have been no new consignments and 260 reis per foot is the market quotation.

Kerosene.—The receipts for the week were 5,000 cases from New York ex Wordsworth. The market is dull and prices have fallen to 9800 to 10500 per case wholesale.

Turpentine.—Arrivals nil. The demand continues to be a good one and the market is firm at 18000 to 18400 per kilo.

Rosin.—Arrivals nil. The market is dull and prices for dark grades are still at 24500, and for light grades at 26000 per barrel.

Cement.—The s.s. Olga brought 8,974 barrels from Antwerp. The market is firm and unchanged since the previous week.

Indian Corn.—From the River Plate the Guarany brought 16,500 bags and the Iydenne 2,017 bags last week.

Bran.—No receipts. The demand is slack, and the local mills sell readily at 4500 per 40 kilos.

Hay.—The Guarany brought 7,188 bales from Rosario and the Belvidere 8,180 bales from the same port.

Coal.—The following vessel arrived with coal last week: From Cardiff, ex Juanita North, 4,352 tons.

Rum.—The week's supply was of average quantity, and the following prices now rule: Pernambuco and Maceio, 255,000-260,000.

Alcohol of 36 to 38 deg. 450,000-460,000

Alcohol of 40 deg. 470,000-480,000

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

MAY 8. ANTWERP.—Germ. bk. Olga; 1,340 tons; Engel; 50 ds; sundries to D. J. Silva & Co.

MAY 10. ROSARIO DE SANTA FE.—Br. bk. Belvidere; 761 tons; Slaenwaite; 21 ds; hay to J. Souza & Co.

MAY 12. MARSEILLES.—Fr. bg. Ville de Cayenne; 573 tons; Ferraro; 83 ds; tiles to order.

MAY 13. BAHIA.—Nor. lug. Austad; 310 tons; Knudsen; 16 ds; ballast.

MAY 14. NORFOLK.—Br. sp. Canada; 2,147 tons; Taylor; stone ballast.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

MAY 8. SABINE PASS.—Russ. bk. Verdandi; 772 tons; Salter; stone ballast.

MAY 13. NORFOLK.—Br. sp. Canada; 2,147 tons; Taylor; stone ballast.

FREIGHTS.

NEW YORK.—35 cents and 5% primage per bag of 60 kilos.

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

MARSEILLES.—30 francs and 10% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

SOUTHAMPTON.—25 shillings and 5% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

LONDON.—30 shillings and 5% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

BREMEN.—17 francs, 50 centimes and 10% primage per ton of 900 kilos.

HAVRE.—30 shillings and 5% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

ANTWERP.—40 francs and 10% primage per ton of 900 kilos.

BORDEAUX.—5000 per bag of coffee.

ENGAGEMENTS.

ANTWERP.—Br. str. Clyde; 750 bags of coffee.

LONDON.—do do 250 do do

GENOA.—It. str. Citta di Torino; 1,000 do do

BUENOS AIRES.—Br. str. Thames; 200 do do

ANTWERP.—Br. str. Eho; 500 do do

MARSEILLES.—Fr. str. Aquitaine; 1,625 do do

Arrivals of foreign steamers.

Table with columns: DATE, NAME, FROM, CONSIGNED TO. Lists arrivals for May 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30.

Departures of foreign steamers.

Table with columns: DATE, NAME, FOR, CARGO. Lists departures for May 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30.

Table listing foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, May 14th 1899. Columns: NAME, TONS, ARRIVED, FROM, CONSIGNEES.

Foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, May 14th 1899.

Table listing foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, May 14th 1899. Columns: NAME, TONS, ARRIVED, FROM, CONSIGNEES.

Table listing stocks and shares for May 9. Columns: Name, Price.

STOCKS AND SHARES

Table listing stocks and shares for May 13. Columns: Name, Price.

SATURDAY'S QUOTATIONS—S. PAULO.

Table listing Saturday's quotations in S. Paulo. Columns: Name, Price.

STOCKS AND SHARES

Sales of Stocks and Shares.

Table listing sales of stocks and shares for May 5. Columns: Name, Price.

Vessels Afloat & Chartered for Rio

Table listing vessels afloat and chartered for Rio. Columns: Name, Location, Date.

Stocks and Bonds and Joint Stock Companies --- May 15th.

Table with columns: Emission, Circulation, Public Funds, Nominal Value, Last Quotation. Lists various financial instruments like Stock 4% currency, Bonds of 1897, etc.

Table with columns: Capital, Shares, Emitted, Par, Banks, Paid, Reserve Fund, Last Dividend, Last quotation. Lists banks such as Commercial do Rio de Janeiro, Construtor do Brazil, etc.

Table with columns: Capital, Shares, Emitted, Par, Railways, Paid, Reserve fund, Last Dividend, Last quotation. Lists railway companies like Leopoldina, Minas de S. Jeronymo, etc.

Table with columns: Capital, Shares, Emitted, Par, Tramways, Paid, Reserve fund, Last Dividend, Last quotation. Lists tramway companies like Carioca, Carris Urbanos, etc.

Table with columns: Capital, Shares, Emitted, Par, Steamships, Paid, Reserve fund, Last Dividend, Last quotation. Lists steamship companies like Esperanca Maritima, Lloyd Brasileiro, etc.

Table with columns: Capital, Shares, Emitted, Par, Cotton Mills, etc., Paid, Reserve fund, Last Dividend, Last quotation. Lists cotton mill companies like Alliana, America Fabril, etc.

Table with columns: Capital, Shares, Emitted, Par, Insurance, Paid, Reserve fund, Last Dividend, Last Quotation. Lists insurance companies like Aliança, Argos Fluminense, etc.

Table with columns: Capital, Shares, Emitted, Par, Miscellaneous, Paid, Reserve fund, Last Dividend, Last Quotation. Lists various other companies like Cantareira e Viação Fluminense, etc.

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GEORGE MASCHKE & Co.

PROPRIETORS

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

SAMUEL, David, who arrived in Rio de Janeiro in 1835 as mate on board the "William Pitt," of Jersey.

DRAKE, or BUTLER, Thomas Carter - Born 1869, who is supposed to have died at Rio 3 years ago. His photograph can be seen at the Consulate.

MACRAE, Benjamin - who is said to have come to Rio de Janeiro, from Buenos Aires, in the year 1874.

Rio de Janeiro, 21st February, 1899.

To travellers on Land or Sea.

No traveller should forget to take with him a box of pills or a bottle of Tincture of Nectandra Amara, which might come very handy in cases of sudden nausea or any other disarrangement of the stomach or intestines, so frequent during travels. This marvellous remedy is accompanied by a prospectus in three languages, viz Portuguese, English and French to facilitate its use among natives and foreigners. For sale at all Druggists and Chemists and at the manufacturer's depot, No. 74, Rua S. Pedro, 1st floor, Rio de Janeiro.

S. Paulo

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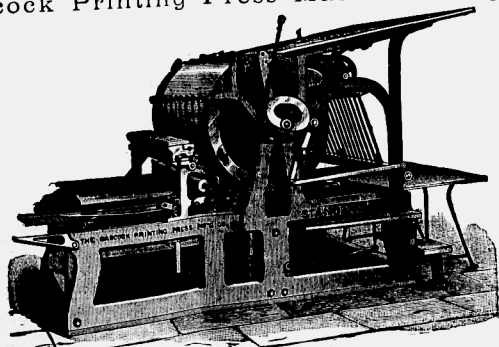
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" 17	Clyde	Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, Cherbourg and Southampton
" 27	Ebro	Bahia, Maceio, Pernambuco, Las Palmas, Lisbon, Southampton and Antwerp

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Hydrogen .....	4.44	" "
Oxygen .....	4.95	" "
Nitrogen .....	0.66	" "
Sulphur .....	0.61	" "
Ash.....	1.54	" "
Water.....	1.29	" "

100.00 per cent.

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This paper is now in its 26th 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 published 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 exceptionally advantageous position. It circulates widely throughout Brazil, and also in Europe and the United States. Its subscribers are principally business men interested in Brazilian trade, industries and investments. No other periodical, even with much larger circulation, can offer better inducements to advertisers who seek the attention of these classes.

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The Steamer

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Cargo and encomendas at the Trapiche SILVINO.