

# THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 6TH, 1899.

NUMBER 23

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74 Rua Mendô de Sá, Icarahy.
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Caixa 357
IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIACHELHO.—No. 3, 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.

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Miscellaneous.

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

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WEST COAST ITEMS.

—Telegrams by way of Pará announce the outbreak of a revolution in Iquitos, Peru.

—The new Brazilian minister to Chili, Dr. Costa Motta, presented his credentials to President Errazuriz on the 3rd inst.

—A Lima telegram of the 3rd inst. says the Peruvian government has closed the port of Iquitos. The Arequipa battalion has left for that department to suppress the revolution proclaimed by Col. Vizcarra. The expedition will be under command of Col. Parras, minister of war.

—The elections in Peru have resulted in the choice of Eduardo Lopez Romna, civil engineer, as president, and Isaac Alamirra and Frederico Brezani, as vice-presidents. The new president is known here in Rio, where he represented some time since a project for connecting the two countries by a railway.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The British minister at Montevideo gave a ball at the legation there in honor of Her Majesty's 20th birthday anniversary. There were about 200 guests present, and the function was a great success.

—The crew of H. M. S. «Beagle» gave a minstrel entertainment and assault at arms at Peñarol, near Montevideo, on the evening of the 25th ult. A pretty little theatre there was placed at the sailors' disposal, and a considerable number of friends attended from Montevideo.

—Late official returns which are not, however, to be relied upon, are to the effect that the total wheat crop is about 1,400,000 tons, thus giving about 600,000 tons for export. Close upon that quantity has, already, been shipped and there is a large stock available for shipment.

—The exports will, doubtless, exceed the million tons. The crop of maize is likely to be a record one, the present difficulty in connection with it being the want of workmen to pick the cob from the plant and the inability on the part of farmers to increase labour wages owing to the excessive low price current in corn markets. According to shippers, the quality of the corn leaves much to be desired but if prices in European markets improve, it will be found that the quality is good enough for immediate shipment. Some of our dealers in corn and several shippers set down the probable quantity of maize available for export at two millions tons, and according to reports received from rural districts, they do not seem to be far out. There is, therefore, every prospect of an abundance of cargo all the year round for all tonnage likely to come to the River Plate.—Times, Buenos Aires.

—Some of the members of the crew of the British barque «Bessie Markham», recently arrived at Montevideo, lodged a complaint with the local authorities against the master of the vessel, for alleged ill treatment during the voyage. The local authorities ever ready to show-up their authority, immediately summoned the master to answer the charge and by way of precautionary measure, stopped the sailing of the vessel. The seizure of the crew is a preliminary step in all matters where any member of the crew is concerned, is a hobby of South American authorities. The British consul at Montevideo objected to such measures. He argued with the authorities that whatever happened on board the «Bessie Markham» it took place in the high sea and under the British flag and the parties concerned being English sailors who had broken no Oriental law while under Oriental jurisdiction. Under those circumstances, he wanted to know what business had the Oriental authorities to intervene in the matter. Our neighbours had no objection to the complaint and we understand that they have dropped the case which will be looked into at the British consulate.—Times, Buenos Aires.

—The clumsiness and vexation of the quarantine arrangements here was well illustrated in the case of the U. S. S. «Newark». This vessel arrived last Wednesday afternoon. As it was rather late she was not visited until Thursday morning and was then told that, having come from Rio de Janeiro, she must go to Flores Island for disinfection and 48 hours' quarantine. She went to Flores Island and found the small sanitary staff busy with other vessels, so that her own disinfection was not completed until midday on Friday, and then she was told that the 48 hours' quarantine counted, not from the time of her arrival, but from the completion of the disinfection. Thus it was midday on Sunday before she received free pratique and any of her crew were allowed to leave for shore. To make the matter worse, she had expressly avoided all communication with the shore at Rio, hoping thereby to escape quarantine here, and arrived here with an absolutely clean bill of health for the 350 men on board. Out of the week allotted for the stay in this port, four days have thus been lost through an unnecessary quarantine and the bungling arrangements here. It is needless to say that courses both loud and deep were levelled at the heads of the sanitary authorities, who seem determined to make a visit to this port as much of a penance as possible. The aid and faith of the latter is also worthy of note, for whilst they proclaim 48 hours' quarantine, they really extend it to four days, as shown in the case above, the «Newark» not having received free pratique until about 93 hours after her arrival.—Montevideo Times, May 16.

COFFEE IN BRAZIL.

On Thursday last, we were pleased to receive a visit from Mr. Julian Haugwitz, for many years vice-consul at Santos, Brazil, who recently returned to this country and is making his home temporarily in Philadelphia, Pa. Mr. Haugwitz is of the opinion that the height of the coffee production of Brazil has not been reached. There is near Ribeirão Preto a plantation with 6,000,000 trees, and there are at least twelve other plantations with 1,000,000 trees each. The amount of land adaptable to coffee growing is several times larger than the present area under cultivation. In the older territory, which extends from the 20th to a little below the 23d degree of latitude, and for which Rio de Janeiro is the port of export, the plantations are declining, but there is a large area now at its full productive capacity adjoining which, and also in other scattered sections, is a new district where the coffee trees have not yet come into bearing. Mr. Haugwitz thinks it probable that it will be several years before the full productive limit is reached. There is a vast extent of uncultivated territory west of the present producing districts adapted to coffee cultivation, and which will meet all the demands of the world for coffee for many years to come. The drawbacks to Brazil are high cost of transportation, and a poor currency.—American Grocer, April 19.

From The Statist, May 6th.

COFFEE.

A correspondent, signing himself «F.», writes as follows:—In our articles on «Brazil» and on «Coffee» in your issue of April 22 you make no mention of the coffee industry of Southern India, where large numbers of British planters are producing coffee—in the Nilgiris, Mysore, Coorg and Wynaud—smaller in quantity than that of Brazil, but of far higher quality and market value. An attempt is now being made by South India planters to form associations to push the sale of Indian coffee in India, most of the coffee now consumed in India being, strange to say, imported via Bombay. Of course the enormous Brazil crops and consequent fall in coffee prices has affected the market value of higher grade coffee, and is severely depressing Indian coffee prices with the rest. But, apart from this, the British India coffee planter is very severely handicapped by the currency policy of the government in artificially inflating the gold value of the rupee. At present the India planter receives only Rs. 15 for each sovereign for which his coffee sells in London. The Brazil planter, with a silver currency at its intrinsic value, receives what is an equivalent of Rs. 25 to Rs. 30 for each sovereign he gets for his coffee sold in London. You remember the working classes in Brazil have suffered very severely from being paid in depreciated currency. But this does not apply to India, as the local value of the rupee is in India very nearly the same in purchasing power as formerly for the food and articles used and consumed by the coolie, and specially by the class of estate coolies.

With regard to the decrease of the consumption or coffee in England, may not its gross adulteration be partly a reason for it? Formerly coffee was pure and good in France; now it is no longer so. Probably few English coffee drinkers know of this. Pure coffee is like coffee. Coffee takes more trouble to roast, grind, and make than tea does, which merely requires infusion, and most people like to use more milk with coffee than is wanted in tea, which tells against the use of coffee by the poor. But if coffee is used unadulterated and well made it is a superior beverage, and far more sustaining, than its successful rival, tea. I write impartially, as a producer and a consumer of both coffee and tea.

—The Sorocabana system of railways, which is now being inspected by the representatives of a European syndicate of banks, in view of its acquisition, is undoubtedly one of the most important railway and fluvial enterprises in the San Paulo state of Brazil. Some particulars with reference to it may be of interest. The main line goes from the city of San Paulo to the bar of the Rio Tibagy, a length of 720 kilometres, of which 421 are open to traffic as far as Cerqueira Cesar, 229 from Mayrink to San Pedro, 46 from Itaity to Jundiáhy, and 17 from Chaves to Porto João Alfredo. The branches are: from Botuva to Itapetininga, 65 kilometres; Cerquillo to Tietê, 8; Victoria to Treze de Maio and Redenção, 35; and Capão Bonito to San Manuel, 28. The total length of the system is 852 kilometres of railway and 222 kilometres of river navigation, in traffic. The company, in addition, has a concession for the prolongation of the line to the port of Santos, and Italian capital is already offered for the carrying out of this extension. Since 1885 the working has never shown a deficit, except in 1889. The receipts, which, in 1893, were 3,851 contos, against 2,787 contos for working expenses, in 1897 had risen to 8,533 contos, with working expenses at 4,681 contos. Under the provisional presidency of Mr. Manoel Victorino, the Brazilian government had under consideration the acquisition of the line, and its re-sale to foreign capitalists for a sum of £3,000,000 to £3,500,000. The Bank of the Republic was under obligation to transfer to the treasury, in partial cover of its debt to the latter, the Sorocabana securities which it then held, viz., 2,213,867 in bonds of 100 milreis each, 77,778 shares of 200 milreis each, and 453,229 shares on which 20 per cent. (2,456 milreis) had been paid. In the event of the projected realisation of the Sorocabana enterprise, a proportional part of the price would therefore go to the treasury of the nation.—S. American Journal, May 6.

**Banks.**

**LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.**

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

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

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(Caixa 708.)

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos  
(Caixa 220.) (Caixa 185.)

Draws on:

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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. }

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PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 21, Rua da Alfandega.

Authorized by Decree No. 591, of 17th October, 1891.

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

**BRANCHES:**

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

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

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

Capital ..... £ 1,000,000  
Idem paid up ..... 500,000  
Reserve fund ..... 320,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

31 A, Rua 1° de Março

Branches at:

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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  
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**WEST DEUTSCHLAND.**

THE PASTURE PAMPAS OF SOUTHERN BRAZIL.

(Concluded from our last.)

Above these states lies São Paulo, one of the best parts of Brazil, a state which furnishes nearly all the coffee that is consumed in the United States, and one of the richest states of the world. It is at São Paulo, the capital of this state, that this letter is dated. São Paulo is almost all high. There is a low strip of maligunous land along the coast. Back of this is a range of mountains about 3,000 feet high, and then a plateau, which slopes gently to the west. The soil is a rich red loam. It produces all kinds of vegetables and fruits and will grow coffee, corn and grain. The lands along the coast are good for sugar, and, indeed, the first sugar in Brazil was raised near Santos. Of late the sugar planting has been largely given up and the people are devoting themselves almost altogether to raising coffee. Many of them have made fortunes and as a result São Paulo is a town of rich men.

The Paulistas, as the people of São Paulo are called, have always been among the best of the Brazilians. They were among the first settlers. The Portuguese who first came were kidnapers. They stole the Indians and made them work. It is estimated that they captured two million Indians in three centuries. Later on they distinguished themselves for their enterprise in other ways. They have now the best railroads of Brazil, the most modern improvements and the best government. The state gets its revenue from an export tax, and, as the coffee exports run into many millions a year, it has a large revenue.

I like São Paulo. It is a live-wire city, with good buildings and fine stores. The people evidently spend a great deal of money. The hotels are fairly good, and there are signs everywhere that the Paulistas are alive and not kicking.

Come with me out on the streets and take a look at the town. It is early morning; the children are just going to school. There are bright-faced little girls without hats and little boys with hats and bare legs. They are trudging along, with their books in bags on their backs, over the cobblestone streets.

Here come the street cars. They are painted red and are drawn by mules. What a lot of them there are. They go in groups, one car following another, until a long train has passed. Some of the cars are loaded with freight. They are second-class cars and have two seats only, at each end. A man with a basket cannot get into a first-class car, and people going to market — no one but servants go to market here — have to use the freight cars. There comes a car loaded with newspapers. We meet newsboys on every corner, and we learn that São Paulo has a half dozen dailies.

What a lot of negroes there are. They make me feel as though I were in Washington or at my home in Virginia. The faces of many of the business men show African blood. This is often the case, for the color line, as far as marriage is concerned, has not been drawn tight in Brazil. Here come three colored men now. They are laborers on their way to work. I listen to them as they pass. That yah! yah! yah! is just like the laugh of our dark-skinned Americans, but the language they are using is Portuguese, and though the laughing goes on as we listen we can't see the jokes.

The public buildings are especially fine. They are equal to those of any state capital of our country. I doubt if we have a college building which will compare with the Normal School of São Paulo, and the palaces of the government are quite up to some of the great buildings of Washington city.

But let me describe my visit to the harbor of death. It was through it that I came to São Paulo. Santos is said to be one of the unhealthiest cities of the world. It is seldom free from yellow fever, and at times the very sailors in the harbor are decimated by this dread disease. One line of steamers has bought an island some distance out to which its men go while the ships are loaded. Some other ships do not allow their men to go on shore, and during the hot season it is really dangerous to an extreme.

The town of Santos is right under the mountains. Our ship wound this way and that as it sailed out of the Atlantic into the wide deep harbor. The water was of a bilious green, low hills and islands covered with thick woods lined the shores and smoky forbidding clouds hung low over the city resting there as it were like a pall. All nature was gloomy, and the surroundings made me feel as though I were in a valley of death. The air was soft, moist and warm. Our steamer moved slowly in, rising and falling with the waves, the very engine making a muffled sound on the soft still air.

As we came nearer we could see colored buildings lining the shore. Some were shaded by palm trees, their long fan-like leaves hanging listlessly and despairingly down. Closer still and we were in a forest of masts. The harbor was filled with them, and among them were ships from Norway, England, Italy and the United States. They were all loading coffee and we could see scores of negroes carrying great bags of coffee from the shore to the ships. The ships were anchored along a granite wharf, and the men walked up on planks carrying the coffee. On the other side of the wharf were long warehouses from where the coffee was brought to the steamers.

We cast anchor some distance out from the shore, and I arranged with a bare-footed Portuguese to carry my luggage from the ship to the custom house and thence to the station. We rode in his little boat up and down the harbor. The water was like glass. It was a steel blue, and from it came a smell like that from a barrel of water grown sour by being left out of doors in the sun. As we sailed the boatman put his fingers to his nose and remarked: «Yellow fever.» Upon which I showed him some silver and urged him to hurry. He did so and we finally came to the shore.

We walked through narrow streets paved with Belgian blocks. The buildings are high, much like cities of a Dutch town, but they are painted all colors of the rainbow. The city is a business one. There was a crowd of yellow faced, nervous-looking men going to and fro. There were lottery peddlers everywhere and negroes without number. Santos has about 25,000 people, and it is one of the best business ports on the Atlantic coast. It has a trade of between \$75,000,000 and \$100,000,000 a year, and is visited regularly by twenty lines of ocean steamers. It is the port for a large part of southern Brazil, and among the goods being handled is raw rice from India, coal from New Guinea, coal from England and pine from the United States.

The bulk of the exports is coffee. We went by warehouse after warehouse filled with coffee. There was a foul smell of coffee in the air, and through the open doors I could see bags of coffee piled up on all sides. In some half-naked negroes were shoveling the green berries from great piles upon the floor into bags, draps of jatty perspiration standing upon their black skins. At other places women were sewing up the bags for shipment. Here men were sorting coffee, singing at their work, and there they were carrying in the coffee bags on their heads.

We had to keep close to the wall to avoid the wagons filled with coffee which mule teams were dragging through the streets, and upon the wharves I saw the coffee bags lifted from the railroad cars by great swinging cranes and dropped into the ships.

We passed several restaurants on the way. I went into one and asked for a cup of coffee. It was brought to me without cream, in a little white cup not bigger than an egg cup. I tasted it. It was good, but it was as strong as tea, as hot as liquid damnation, and it only cost me a cent.

After we were through with the customs examination I went to the railroad depot. Here I took tickets for São Paulo and was carried up over the mountain on one of the best railroads of Brazil. It has the monopoly of the coffee transportation from São Paulo to Santos, and it sometimes pays dividends of 50 per cent a year. The cars are of the American style, with an aisle in the center. I had to pay as much for my trunk as for my ticket, and find that all baggage is here charged for by weight.

Leaving Santos we first passed through a banana estate, in which the tall plants were bent over by their great bunches of yellow fruit. We next burst into a jungle of tropical vegetation. On both sides of the road were thickets so dense I could not see twenty feet from the track. Here and there tall trees rose above the thickets, and these trees were loaded with orchids of all sizes. The orchids seem to choose the dead trees as their favorite homes, wrapping themselves around the gray limbs and making them green again. Further on there were forests in which there were millions of orchids. You could have filled a big wagon at almost any place, and could have had all you wished for the taking. The

trees are covered with these orchids, the largest branches bending down with their weight. The forest here is tropical, the woods being bound together with creepers and vines.

RIO CRICKET AND ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

A Lawn Tennis Tournament will be held at the Club grounds at Icaray commencing 29th June, and names of intending competitors must be handed in by the 15th inst. to the tennis captain, Mr. Percy Barry, c/o London and Brazilian Bank, Ltd.

LAWN TENNIS.

This match was played on the Santos Athletic Club's ground at José Menino on Thursday 1st June and resulted in a win for São Paulo by the narrow margin of 5 matches to 4.

Table of tennis matches between São Paulo and Santos, listing players like C. L. Stock, H. E. Barber, and A. Lewis with their respective scores.

RIO v NITCEROY.

This match was played on the Paysandu ground on Thursday 1st June and resulted in a win for Rio by 7 events to 2; 12 sets to 7; 95 games to 71.

Table of tennis matches between Rio and Nitcero, listing players like N. W. Jackson, H. J. Reeves, and P. Barry with their respective scores.

S. PAULO A. C. 2nd XI v. SANTOS A. C. 2nd XI.

A match between the 2nd Eleves of the above clubs took place in S. Paulo on 28th May, and a very interesting game was the result, first one side holding the advantage and then the other. São Paulo winning the toss elected to bat first, and with only 4 wickets down for 61 runs a good score seemed probable; but a double change in the bowling, and all were out for 76; Crompton 24, and Howe 15, doing well.

The scores were as follows:

Scorecard for S. Paulo 2nd XI vs Santos 2nd XI, listing players like J. Blomeley, P. W. Crew, and A. N. Crompton with their runs.

Scorecard for Base-Ball in S. Paulo, listing players like A. Tweedie, J. Thomson, and Tomlinson with their runs.

On the 1st inst. a game of base-ball was played on the grounds of the S. Paulo Athletic Club, between the American residents and members of the club. Five innings were played which, wonderful to relate, resulted in a victory for the S. P. A. C. by 20 to 11.

REGATTA AT SANTOS.

Santos harbor presented a lively scene on the afternoon of the 24th ult. on the occasion of its annual regatta. All the rowing clubs of Santos were entered to dispute the several events, and representatives of clubs from Rio and elsewhere were present to watch the contests.

The first race was between the two-oared boats 'Pery' and 'Cecy' for a distance of 500 metres. The latter had the best start and kept it until half distance when the 'Pery' overhauled her and reached the end with a lead of a good ten metres.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

The 'Ipané' by R. B. Cunningham Graham. (London, T. Fisher Unwin). This is an interesting collection of short sketches of travel, some fifteen in all, that forms the first volume of the new 'Over-seas Library' of this well known publisher.

The heathen in his blindness Bows down to wood and stone, But after he's been blinded He worships gold alone.

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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., 35 Rua do Ouvidor, and Mr. C. N. Lelievre 23 Rua da Candelaria.

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THERESOPOLIS GRANDE HOTEL THERESOPOLIS

SITUATED AT THE ALTO DO THERESOPOLIS CLIMATE VERY HEALTHY GEORGE 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.

Hotel dos Estrangeiros PRAGA FERREIRA VIANNA

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

FREITAS HOTEL 120, Rua do Riachuelo

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

ALPINE HOUSE HOTEL RUA DO AQUEDUCTO, 65

On the line of Sylvestre tramway, Santa Theresa, to be reached in 20 minutes from town. This house is highly recommended for its excellent position and most beautiful view of the far ocean, city and islands, being situated on the very summit of Santa Theresa hill, and entirely out of reach of fever and malaria. It is therefore, a most safe place for foreigners, tourists and new arrivals.

Grande Hotel Metropole 181, RUA DAS LARANJEIRAS, 181

This popular Hotel has been completely and thoroughly restored and has been provided with sanitary improvements of every description, including a hygienic system of sewerage, flushing tanks, and ventilating pipes. The apartments have been repainted and repapered throughout and are luxuriously furnished. The dining-room has also been refitted, and no expense has been spared to make this the most comfortable Hotel in the city.

TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

United States.

MAY 28.—Havana telegrams say that not one Cuban soldier presented himself to-day to receive the pay due and to deliver up his arms.

MAY 29.—The death of Aguinaldo is reported in New York. The versions differ. Some papers say that he committed suicide and others that he was assassinated.

To-day only 11 Cuban soldiers came to claim their pay in Havana, but they did not bring their arms with them.

Agents of Aguinaldo are recruiting in all the provinces of the interior of the Philippines. The result is not known.

There have been several cases of arson during the last week in the province of Pinar del Rio which has been ascribed to the disaffection of the Cuban troops.

MAY 30.—It is reported that the Washington government intends to send another 20,000 volunteers to the Philippines in order to completely dominate the rebellion.

Up to the present only 90 Cuban troops have presented themselves to receive the wages promised on delivering up their arms.

MAY 31.—News from the Philippines states that in the taking of Cebu, Capt. Tilly and three other American officers were killed.

It is reported that Admiral Cervera will shortly visit the United States in order to settle some private affairs.

A violent collision took place to-day in Chicago between two trains on the electric railways. Thanks to the promptness of the two drivers in shutting off the current, no lives were lost, but 40 people, including the two drivers, were more or less injured. Almost all the carriages of the colliding trains were rendered unserviceable. The cause of the collision was a wrong turn at the points.

President McKinley has ordered the American commissioners in Manila to proceed to Hong Kong and wait further instructions there.

The Philippine general Pilar has been taken prisoner by the Americans.

An epidemic of yellow fever has broken out in the state of Louisiana.

Count de Arcos has arrived in Washington and has presented his credentials as Spanish ambassador.

JUNE 1.—The German ambassador has asked the government to cancel the order for the despatch of the "Newark" to Samoa for the present.

Telegrams from Manila say that the insurgents have captured several American officers who were crossing the bay in a small boat.

General Maximino Gomez is reported to be ill in Havana.

The Nicaragua canal committee have reported on the scheme, and estimate the cost of making the canal at 118,000,000 dollars.

JUNE 2.—The government has decided to postpone the consideration of the claims for indemnity for losses suffered by reason of the Cuban war.

The American generals in Manila have decided to abolish the Cuban rural guard in Havana.

General King on his arrival at San Francisco said that it was absolutely necessary to send more troops to the Philippines if the insurrection is to be quickly dominated.

Spain.

MAY 28.—The family of Emilio Castellá has decided to refuse a state funeral. The interment is fixed for the 29th inst., and amongst those present will be Marshal Martínez Campos and General Weyler and Lopez Dominguez, all in full uniform. It is reported that the offer of a military funeral to the deceased statesman has caused further discussions in the cabinet which will probably lead to the resignation of General Polavieja, the minister of war.

MAY 29.—Emilio Castellá was buried to-day with great pomp in the presence of representatives from all parts of Spain and an enormous gathering of people. The hearse was literally covered with wreaths and the streets and squares through which the procession passed were crowded to excess. The police prevented the crowd from entering the cemetery, and for a time there were scenes of great disorder, but happily there were no serious consequences. After the funeral was over at 8 o'clock the streets became as quiet as usual.

MAY 30.—The funeral of Emilio Castellá yesterday was imposing in the extreme, there being present all the ministers of states, the whole of the diplomatic corps, and all the members of the parliament who were in Madrid, without distinction of party. In spite of the prohibition of General Polavieja, Generals Pando and Salcedo were present at the funeral in full uniform.

At a cabinet meeting to-day the ministers approved the war estimates presented by General Polavieja.

Marshal Martínez Campos was elected as president of the senate, and his selection has given public satisfaction.

JUNE 1.—Sr. Silvea, addressing a meeting of his supporters in the Cortes to-day, said that it was necessary to institute the strictest economy at present, and that he would ask his partisans not to seek for office. He explained that the late disasters to the country were due to the governing authorities, and that if his views were not carried out the country would need a dictator. Marshal Martínez Campos

and others supported his views. Sr. A. Pidal was chosen president of the chamber of deputies.

JUNE 2.—Recent frosts have almost completely destroyed the harvests in Old and New Castile.

The Cortes were opened to-day with all the customary solemnity. The Royal message announced that a measure will be presented to the members to transfer the Caroline, Marianna and Palos islands to Germany. It also deals with the arrangements that are to be made to bring the finances of the country into a stable condition.

Great Britain.

MAY 28.—A Pekin telegram to the "Daily Mail" says that the Chinese government is making great preparations to resist the occupation of Sammuin bay by the Italians.

General O'Griss has sent out a circular from Manila inviting the time-expired volunteers to re-engage for another six months.

The London papers say that no one is surprised at the unanimous agreement of the disarmament conference to establish an international tribunal of arbitration, but some of them add that it has yet to be seen if the same unanimity will be maintained when they come to consider how this tribunal is to be practically constituted. They further say that the question of disarmament has been definitely abandoned.

The uitlanders have been officially informed that the petition addressed to the Queen is being carefully studied by the British cabinet.

MAY 29.—Havana telegrams published in London state that there are fears entertained there of an outbreak on the part of the Cuban troops, as they are all in a great state of excitement.

News from Manila reports the insurgents in full activity again. They tried to capture the "Recorder" which was laying a cable from Cebu to Negro island, but were repulsed.

The American troops have taken the town of Jolo. There is no truth in the rumor that there has been a revolt amongst the Egyptian troops at Abu Hamed and Berber.

MAY 30.—The "Daily Telegraph" announces that the French government has sent definite instructions to the governor of Cayenne to send Dreyfus back to France. The same telegram adds that amongst the people newly found to be involved in the Dreyfus case is the bankrupt Hooley.

A telegram from Manila published in London says that in the fight with the natives before evacuating Zamboanga, the Spaniards lost 9 killed and 20 wounded.

Several Berlin banks are said to be about to establish branches in London.

Telegrams from the Cape say that the conference between President Kruger and Sir Alfred Milner is certain of success, and that a satisfactory solution of the frontier question will be arrived at.

MAY 31.—The Duke of Comaung has resigned his right to the Grand Duchy of Saxe-Coburg in favor of the young Duke of Albany.

The Derby was won by Flying Fox, Danocles and Innocence coming in second and third respectively. Holocast fell during the race and broke a leg.

Cape telegrams say that President Kruger is ready to discuss all points that have arisen between Cape Colony and the Transvaal, with the one exception of the independence of the Transvaal.

Victor won the Oaks, Pax was second and Thermophil third.

A Cairo telegram says there were only nine cases of bubonic pest in Alexandria in a month of whom seven were cured. In no other part of Lower Egypt were there any cases, which shows how mild was the outbreak there.

JUNE 2.—Telegrams from St. Petersburg say that Russia is charging the Sultan with putting obstacles in the way of the discussions of the disarmament conference.

Queen Victoria has signed the grant of £30,000 to Lord Kitchener for his services in the Sudan.

The first meeting between President Kruger and Sir Alfred Milner took place to-day.

Several papers say that Emilio Zola having received secret information of the verdict of the court of cassation on the Dreyfus revision, is preparing to return to Paris to-morrow to enjoy his share of the triumph.

France.

MAY 28.—The majority of the Paris press regards as certain the verdict of the court of cassation in favor of a revision of the Dreyfus case. The revisionist journals further say that the new trial will not take place in Paris but most probably in Brest.

The anarchists, after a meeting to commemorate the anniversary of the commune, came into conflict with the Paris police, when several persons were wounded, and several arrests were made.

MAY 29.—Judge Ballot-Beaupré began the reading of his report before the court of cassation to-day, in the course of which he dwelt on the contradictory evidence of the experts in handwriting, the invariable protestations of innocence on the part of Dreyfus himself, and yet declared as a lawyer that the prisoner should not be pardoned, but submitted to another trial, as there was a presumption of a wrong verdict having been given owing to the evidence of Col. Henry, Commandant Paty de Clam and Major Esterhazy. The proceedings were adjourned to the next day without any manifestation whatever having occurred.

The trial of M.M. Paul Deroulede and Marcel Habert has been opened in the court of assizes for having attempted to incite the military at Reully to attack Paris.

MAY 30.—Judge Ballot-Beaupré finished the reading of his report on the Dreyfus trial to-day, and asked for a revision. The document was a brilliant one, impartial in its conception, and brilliant in its exposition of the law. After a minute analysis of the evidence, he had come to the conclusion that the chief evidence against Dreyfus was the "bordereau", and he was wholly of opinion that that was the work of Esterhazy. He wound up his report by saying that a new fact had been discovered which in his opinion established the entire innocence of Dreyfus, and again asked for a new trial of the case. At the end of his reading the whole court was indescribably moved, but all passed off with the greatest order. His most vehement passage was, "It may be that the army has been the object of unjust and passionate attacks, but the honor of the army cannot exact that an innocent man should be kept in Dréff's island."

No decision has yet been arrived at in the Deroulede-Habert case.

Commandant Marchand arrived to-day at Toulon with the members of his expedition on board the cruiser "D'Assas", and on landing was the recipient of a great ovation at the hands of the local authorities and an enormous crowd of people. On receiving the congratulations of the mayor, Marchand said: "We have heard it said in the far off regions where we were that the nation was against the army, and on that account we felt many apprehensions, but now we happily find that those rumors were unfounded, since we are the objects of the acclamations given for the army."

MAY 31.—Telegrams from St. Petersburg published in Paris say that the wheat crop in the south of Russia is considered to be lost.

M.M. Paul Deroulede and Marcel Habert have been acquitted by a jury. In the course of the five days hearing of the case, General Esterhazy having given evidence which is said to have lowered the confidence in the army and of the army, the minister of war has decided to court-martial him. The General, however, protests that there was nothing political in the evidence he gave nor in the words he used.

An excitement has been caused by the news of the suicide of a French ex-captain named Caplain in Brussels on hearing that there was a probability of a revision of the Dreyfus case.

Commandant Marchand was entertained at breakfast to-day by Admiral Fournier at Toulon. He left by the night train for Paris and was enthusiastically cheered at all the stations between Toulon and Marseilles.

JUNE 1.—Commandant Marchand arrived in Paris this morning and received a series of ovations from dense crowds of people during the whole day. He breakfasted with the minister of marine, was received by the President of the republic, was visited by all the ministers at the Champs Elysees, and was later on given a special entertainment by the members of the military club, all his outdoor movements being followed by delirious crowds who made him the hero of the hour. The chamber of deputies passed a vote of thanks to him for his services.

In the course of his address to the court of cassation to-day, M. Mourad, the advocate of Mme Dreyfus, insisted that Esterhazy was the only culprit in connection with foreign papers. He also stated that his personal desire was that he should ask the court to say that Dreyfus was innocent and should be immediately released, but Mme Dreyfus had instructed him to insist that her husband should be again tried by a military court martial to fully prove his innocence.

Paty de Clam has been arrested by order of the government in connection with the Dreyfus case, and has been lodged in the Cherche Midi.

JUNE 2.—Paty de Clam attempted to commit suicide in prison to-day but it was prevented by his keepers.

There are wild rumors afloat of the contemplated arrest of General Mercier, who was minister of war at the time of the condemnation of Dreyfus, and of the release of Col. Picquart, the one honest officer in the French army.

The festivities in honor of Marchand were continued to-day.

JUNE 3.—The court of cassation pronounced its verdict to-day in the Dreyfus case. The unfortunate prisoner of the Devil's island must now be tried again by a court martial in Rennes or somewhere else. The court was crowded to excess during the reading of the decision, and at its close there were loud cheers. The verdict was based on the fact that the secret document which contained the words "Ce canaille de D..." was written on paper identical with that on which the notorious "Bordereau" was written. The reported confessions of Dreyfus were held to have been insufficiently proved to affect the judgment. There was not a single dissident to the verdict amongst all the judges who tried the case.

Holland.

MAY 29.—At the sitting of the arbitration committee of the disarmament conference to-day the first six articles proposed by Russia were accepted. The Italian and American delegates presented amendments which were not voted.

JUNE 1.—Notwithstanding the opposition of the British delegates the first committee of the disarmament conference has adopted a resolution prohibiting the use of dum-dum and other explosive bullets. It is already known that a perfect accord on the principal points of the conference is now impossible.

THE SOROCABANA RAILWAY.

To the Editor of "The Rio News."

Dear Sir.—I write in the hopes that you will be able to give the foreign holders of the sterling debentures in this company some news regarding their interests.

I saw, of course, your pertinent remarks upon the article of the "Financial News" of November last, which you reproduced; and I also read in the inspired "Brazilian Review", when commenting on this same article, that companies such as these that can pay, but won't pay, must or will be made to pay sooner or later, and whilst this sounds very nice, it does not bring us any of our money, for which we have been waiting some two years; and I and others should like to see something of this sooner, as we have already had enough of the later. I was in hopes that the accordio of 4th October last to which special reference was made in the "Journal's" "Retrospecto Commercial" of 1895—of the Camara Commercial, where an appeal of the Company was given in our favour, would have settled the case, particularly as it was stated in the report, that the Company admitted its indebtedness! And to ascertain, if possible, why the courts don't make the Company pay up, is the main object of this letter.

I understand that the payment of the interest on the currency debentures, is under an embargo, but that the Banco Brazil-Norte America is paying it on its own responsibility. I don't find this Bank in your stock list; but in the "Journal's" "Retrospecto Commercial" of 1898, I see the 2008 shares are given as low down as 88, which doesn't look much of a token of responsibility, or as if the cash balance would be a very large one! But is not, or was not, the president of this Bank also, the president of the Sorocabana Co.? And whilst it may be quite legal for a railway to lend money to such a bank, even when the object is to frustrate the sentence of a court of justice, it is a decided piece of chicanery in the present case, and quite something special *apara o negocio certo!*

The Banco da Republica is the holder apparently of half the currency debentures and one-fifth of the total share capital, but just why the directorate of the Banco da Republica does not use their preponderating influence in the Company, to make a clean sweep of the Sorocabana directorate and put some gentlemen in the place of the present crowd, is beyond the comprehension of people on this side. For years the Company has been "for sale", in Europe of course, but it is well known that the failures to effect a sale have been the "impossibility" of the directorate. I hear that there is another "for sales" on the moment, but it will doubtless be another fiasco for the same reason as before.

Every one knows in Brazil, that the finances of the Sorocabana Co. have been grossly mismanaged for years, but yet the shareholders continue to look on, like a lot of sheep!

As an instance of what respectable management can do, we have only to look at the result of the first year—always difficult one—of the reconstructed Leopoldina Co., which after paying interest on the debentures of £34,000, had a balance over of £38,500!

And this is the concern which under the old regime did not pay anything, not even the cost of fuel, left in fact debts of nearly £1,000,000 of which the reconstructed Company has paid off! Where did the money go? and where does it go in the case of the Sorocabana Company?

Yours truly,

BONDHOLDER.

London, 1st May, 1899.

—Minister Buchanan gives the following example of low high import duties affect prices in Argentina. A barrel of lubricating oil costs \$3.12 in New York and pays \$2.64 in freight charges to Buenos Aires; total \$5.76. At Buenos Aires the duty is \$5.10 in Argentine gold. Such a tariff is monstrous.

—The exports from the United States to Brazil during the month of April included 62,195 bbls flour of which 26,450 bbls were cleared for Pernambuco, 3,750 for Bahia, 8,850 for Rio, 8,325 for Santos and 17,820 for unspecified ports, 1,012,980 gallons kerosene, 4,779 gallons turpentine, 1,022,784 lbs. lard, 739 bbls. pork, 4,508,000 feet pitch pine and 103,000 feet white pine. One consignment of coal was sent to Pernambuco.

—Trade with Brazil has been fairly active in so far as parcel business is concerned. No charters hence have been reported but parcels have been free booked. As high as 18¢ has been paid for 1/2 lb. from B. A. to Santos while 17/10 to 17/6 from up-river ports and 16/6 from below bar are the current rates to Rio. There is a plentiful supply of cargo for the nearer ports which is taken by the regular coasters at full rates while a fair number of parcels have been booked by regular liners for ports above Rio.—Times, Buenos Aires, May 22.

—It was announced in Philadelphia at the beginning of present month that the Philadelphia Steel Company had secured from the Indian government the contract for the construction of the viaduct over the Goktiak gorge on the Burma Railway. The company tendered at 700,000\$ and offered their British competitors in all particulars of price, design and time. The viaduct will be one of the largest in the world measuring 2,250ft. long, and standing 320ft. high. It will involve the use of 5,000 tons of steel. The manufacture of the material required has begun already. The first shipment will be made in August. The remainder of the material, will leave for Burma so that the construction of the viaduct may be started before the close of November.

# THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor

Sustains 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 made.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 6th, 1899.

It has been evident for some time that the government is committed to the policy of increasing the navy. In his message, the President called attention to the inadequacy of the present naval force to meet the needs of so extended a sea-coast, while the minister of marine urged at length that the navy should be increased and strengthened. On the question of economy, it ought not to be necessary to say that such proposals at this time are tantamount to a breach of faith. The government is committed to a policy of retrenchment and severe economy. Promises have been made at home and abroad to the effect that the government would make the re-establishment of the nation's finances its first concern, that it would reduce expenditures wherever possible, and that it would employ every recourse to bring about an equilibrium between receipts and expenditures. Naturally we hold the government responsible for the honest realization of these promises. Last year three vessels belonging to the navy were sold to the United States on favorable terms, and we had reason to believe that this indicated a disposition to keep the naval force within narrower limits until the revenues of the country would permit the acquisition of new ships without detriment to the national credit. This year two naval arsenals have been closed and various other items of expense abolished, which gave us hope that the policy of retrenchment had been honestly adopted. Later on, however, we were made somewhat suspicious by declarations that the economies realized should be expended upon a new arsenal, and then by discussions of naval men in regard to the urgent need of additional ships. But we had no idea that the government would also commit itself to the same mistaken policy. The indications, however, are that the government has definitely resolved upon an increase of the navy, and that all the economies realized thus far will be invested in ships and guns, rather than in a sinking fund to meet the charges on the foreign debt when the present funding contract expires. It is idle to tell us that the benefits of the measures adopted will not be felt until another year, when the government is discounting that year with expenditures which will prevent the realization of any benefit. If economies are to be wasted, and the people are to be further impoverished by taxation, where are the benefits to come from next year, or two years hence? The benefits, if we are not hopelessly at fault, will consist not only of reduced expenditures in some special cases, but of reduced expenditures in general and of an increasing fund in the treasury available to meet future obligations. To meet foreign creditors two years hence with an empty treasury and the chronic annual deficit still unconquered, even at a higher rate of exchange, will avail nothing. They gave the debtor time to enable him to reorganize and improve his affairs. Is he doing so? As for the need of a

larger navy—will some one explain where that need is to be found? Brazil is enjoying profound peace, and has no disputes abroad which are likely to lead to trouble. She has a very respectable navy already, but the vessels lie at anchor nearly the whole year round. If there were double the number the great majority would still lie at anchor. One good ship kept cruising up and down the coast, surveying reefs and rocks, sounding bars, and rendering aid to merchantmen in distress, would be worth more than the whole navy as it is now administered. What Brazil wants is not more ships, but a clear conception of the use of ships. An ironclad makes a very expensive oyster bed, and it yields very little as old iron. When money is more plentiful and men become more active in their sea duties, then it will be good time to talk of increasing the navy.

## AN AMAZON MARE'S NEST.

It must be admitted that the Amazon valley is capable of producing something other than rubber. To our surprise, it can turn out a very imposing mare's-nest.

Yesterday the newspapers here published telegrams from Pará stating that according to advices from Manaus the revolution at Iquitos, Peru, was fomented by Americans, and that the revolutionists had received arms and ammunition from an American war vessel which lately ascended the Amazon. This discloses the animus of the party who invented the report. And then, in another telegram, it is stated that in the "secret archives of the custom-house at Puerto Alonso" (think of a little backwoods custom-house having secret archives) had been discovered correspondence from the American consul at Pará, and the American minister at Rio, and that the latter had telegraphed to the Bolivian minister (Paravicini) to come to Rio. And still further, a third telegram says that the governor of Pará (the cunning old fox) had telegraphed to Deputy Montenegro, advising him of the convention celebrated by Paravicini and requesting him to advise President Campos Salles of the intrigues of that minister with a foreign power!

To-day, the sensational character of the intrigue (for it is nothing else) is still further increased by the publication of a veritable "bondeveau," in the shape of an alleged convention between Minister Paravicini, of Bolivia, and Minister Charles Page Bryan, of the United States, in which peace-loving Brother Jonathan undertakes to induce Brazil to recognize Bolivia's right to certain disputed territory; to furnish Bolivia with ammunition in case of war with Brazil; to exact from Brazil this year the nomination of a boundary commission and to open all the tributaries of the Amazon to Bolivian ships, together with free dispatch through all Amazonian custom-houses for Bolivian merchandise; to enjoy 50 per cent abatement on imports and 25 per cent on exports in his trade with Bolivia; and, in case of war with Brazil, to pay all of Bolivia's expenses therefrom, receiving in return a mortgage on the revenues of Bolivian custom-houses.

In view of this phenomenal transaction, the *Paiz* is on the verge of "alarm and indignation," and the *Journal*, which yesterday declared the telegrams absurd, to-day relapses into mysterious silence.

It is useless, perhaps, to call attention to the manifest absurdity and falsity of these reports. The Americans are not such monumental fools as to make so silly an agreement as this, nor even to meddle in affairs of which it may be said they know absolutely nothing. Think of their meddling with a boundary dispute between Brazil and Bolivia, agreeing to furnish the latter with munitions of war and paying all the expenses of the war, just for an abatement in the duties on imports and exports which are ridiculously small, and for a mortgage on the customs returns which an official could carry away in his

pockets every day. The story is too absurd for a moment's consideration, and were it not that the public here is accustomed to believe everything found in the papers, we should do no more than laugh at it. It is an invention, however, which can do harm, and the Brazilian press will be wise to treat it as it deserves.

THE amount of £14 bonds of 1863 in circulation is said to be 11,534,500\$. The difference between what the government offers in currency for these bonds and what the holders are willing to accept, is, at 500\$ for each bond of 1,000\$ in gold, 5,792,250\$. This is a considerable sum and it is certainly worth defending. For this purpose the bondholders, it seems to us, would do well to make common cause with the business men who are opposing the new tax regulations. The government should be taught that what is required for financial improvement is the reduction of its expenditure and not the repudiation of its obligations, or the imposition of new burdens upon an already overtaxed people.

THE editor of the *Brazilian Review* will accept our acknowledgements for the reply he sees fit to give to the question asked about the payment of exchange differences, and also our thanks for the advice tendered about doing our own reporting. The first is an evasion, and clearly proves that he has no answer to give; and the second is of no use to us, as we have no need to hang about the public departments for crumbs of information and explanations designed to deceive. The journalist who does his reporting in that way does not deserve the name, for he is nothing more than an irresponsible dummy. He publishes what the minister dare not say over his own signature. If there is any satisfaction in such a service, he is welcome to it. However, this is not a question of reporting; it is one of backing up a statement published in that paper that the minister of finance had promised to pay these exchange differences. Now, we ask again, *when* and *where* did he make that promise? It is useless to talk about claims having been referred to their respective departments, for that is a convenient way of relegating them to the Greek kalends. All we want to know is *when* and *where* was this promise made, or was it nothing but a specimen of the reporting held up to us as an example?

IN response to the suggestion made by Mr. Joseph Chamberlain that schools should be created in England for the study of tropical diseases, several prominent business men of Liverpool, who are interested in trade with tropical regions, have organized such a school in that city and are now asking for public support. The object is to give a special course of instruction in tropical diseases to medical men proceeding to tropical regions, and to medical men in charge of ships passing through or trading with such regions. It is also proposed to give an elementary course of instruction to missionaries, to train nurses for the tropics, and to carry on special researches in the prevention and cure of tropical diseases. The scheme is an important one and deserves success. Some of the worst diseases known in the tropics, and it would be of incalculable benefit to commerce and to humanity to have them brought under systematic scientific study. Such a school might very properly be intimately connected with various English hospitals located in the tropics, where special investigations could be made to better effect than at home. It should therefore develop into something more than a school.

SOME years ago, just after the civil war in the United States, a great many ex-Confederate soldiers came to Brazil, and a register was opened of all arrivals at a well-known office in this city. One day a new arrival walked into the office and looked carefully over the list of names, which was composed of generals, colonels, majors and captains, and then wrote:—"—", the only surviving private of the late Confederate army. It was intended for sarcasm of course, but there was something of distinction in it at the same time. Where all men are generals and colonels, the one private is a marked man. And so it is in a society where men assume military and other titles, the plain "Mr." is distinguished by his lack of such an appendage to his name. A few days ago, a Porto Alegre telegram distinguished our worthy American consul with the title of "colonel," and doubtless the reporter thought it the correct thing to do so. If a civilian official is entitled to a military title, the consul in question undoubtedly deserves it as much as anybody else, but it does not belong to him. One of his predecessors assumed the title of "general" because he was a consul-general, which was also a mistake. A military title ought to be used only by officers in actual service, as also all such titles as "judge," "governor," etc. To use them promiscuously and improperly, is not only in bad taste, but it detracts from the real value of the title itself. We know that all Americans are supposed to wear some kind of a handle to their names, but it is a mistake. There is a very respectable minority who claim nothing but "Mr." and it is incorrect to dub them with any other title.

## LEGISLATIVE NOTES

MAY 29.—*Senate*.—Senator Rodrigues Alves defended the conduct of the government in regard to Mattos Grosso.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Leonel Filho defined the attitude of unconditional support which the governor of Minas Geraes has promised to President Campos Salles. Deputy Barbosa Lima said that he supports the present government as earnestly as he opposed that of ex-President Prudente de Moraes. Deputy Mello Rego severely criticised the conduct of the government in regard to Mattos Grosso. The insurgents in that state, he said, have made no attempt to conceal the fact of their having been instigated by that government. They even gave the name of Legião Campos Salles to the armed force that overawed the state legislature into annulling the gubernatorial election. Deputy Victoriano Monteiro defended Minister Martinello. Deputy Erico Coelho said that it is not sufficient that the leader of one of the parties supporting President Campos Salles should deny the reality of the reported Rothschild telegram. The leader of the President's other party should likewise make a statement on the subject.

MAY 30.—*Senate*.—Senator Aquilino do Amaral said that, although a personal enemy of Senator Generoso Ponce, he felt impelled by a sense of duty to denounce in the severest terms the reprehensible and criminal methods employed by President Campos Salles and his minister of finance in combating that Senator's political influence in the state of Mattos Grosso. There was no doubt whatever in regard to the source from which the insurgents had obtained the rifles, artillery and ammunition with which they attacked the city of Cuyabá. At the close of his senatorial term, he said, he would retire from politics, thoroughly undeceived and utterly disgusted and disheartened. The country had failed to derive from republican government the benefits that he and others had hopefully anticipated. In fact the actual result had been exactly the reverse of that which they desired and expected. In the tidal wave that swept away the throne all sense of honor in Brazil had been annihilated and annihilated.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Belisario denied having informed Deputy Erico Coelho of the reported Rothschild telegram, whose reality, although he had not spoken on the subject with President Campos Salles, he had no hesitation in denying. His party, he asserted, would continue to support the government. Deputies Luiz Adolpho and Mello Rego criticised the conduct of the government in regard to Mattos Grosso. They accused the government of inconsistency in relation to the financial question. While claiming to have adopted a retrenchment policy, it does not hesitate to exceed the appropriations made in the budget and to ask for special and deficiency appropriations.

MAY 31.—*Senate*.—Senators Pinheiro Machado and Vicente Machado defended the conduct of the government in regard to Mattos Grosso.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Erico Coelho contended that he had not displayed credulity in believing in the reality of the reported telegram from Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Son. President Campos Salles had on other occasions received without protest impertinent advice from those bankers.

JUNE 2.—*Senate*.—Senator Antonio Azeredo spoke on the disturbed condition of the state of Mattos Grosso and read several documents relating to the subject.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—One of the resolutions voted by the chamber creates a standing committee of members on the tariff. Deputy Mello Rego criticised the report of the minister of marine.

JUNE 3.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—The navy bill passed in 3rd discussion.

## PROVINCIAL NOTES

—Ex-Minister Dionysio Cerqueira (foreign affairs) has been elected to the chamber of deputies from the state of Bahia.

—The yellow-fever epidemic at Bahia is said to be again increasing. The terribly unsanitary state of the city is probably the cause of this.

—The special tribunal that has been trying ex-Gov. Fileto Pires at Manaus has decided that his responsibility for the crimes of which he was accused, has terminated through prescription.

—Yellow-fever continues to make victims in Bahia. We are glad to learn that a movement has been initiated for the creation of a proper fever hospital and the employment of trained nurses.

—A Bahia telegram says that engineer Aurteliano Coelho will soon present a project for the construction of dams, canals and branches for distributing the waters of the Rio S. Francisco through the *sertão* of Bahia.

—Telegrams from Piahy say that there is much political agitation in that state and that the governor's partisans have deposed the municipal council of Parnahyba. The governor and lieutenant-governor are at loggerheads.

—We see by a Porto Alegre telegram of the 31st ult., that U. S. Consul-general Seeger was then in that city and had called on the governor and Dr. Julio de Castilhos. The consul expected to return to Rio Grande on the following day.

In the legislature of the state of Rio de Janeiro on the 2nd inst. there was offered a resolution for requiring the committee on legislation and justice to report on what has occurred in relation to the trial of the governor of the state.

A Par telegram of the 31st ult. says that news have been received of the outbreak of a revolution at Iquitos, Per, under the leadership of Col. Emilio Viscaya. The prefect of the department had been deposed and transported to an island on the Rio Maranh.

A telegram from Uberaba on the 3rd inst. says that at three o'clock that morning a rumbling subterranean noise was heard there, accompanied by vibrations of the earth for about five minutes. It is said that houses and furniture were shaken and the people very much frightened.

A bill has been introduced into the Bahia state assembly appropriating 100,000\$ for celebrating next year the 40th anniversary of the discovery of Brazil. In view of the terrible drought and famine in that state and of the wretched unsanitary state of its capital, no one would think it wrong to spend that money on something useful.

The good people of Moca rose in rebellion against the Mogyama company on the 28th ult. and tore up the rails on a branch railway from that town to the new station of Canas. Of course the company's directors appealed to the governor for help and a force of 50 police soldiers, fully supplied with guns, cartridges, officers and other explosives, were immediately sent to the scene of disturbance.

On the 29th ult., an Italian named Peloso embarked on the 5:20 a.m. train at S. Paulo for S. Carlos do Pinhal. He carried a parcel under his arm, and took a 2nd class ticket. Just as he was comfortably seated a police agent stepped on him and arrested him, much to his surprise. He was taken to the police station, where he was required to open the parcel. The result was the discovery of 10,000\$ in counterfeit notes of various denominations.

Last week alarming telegrams were received from Mato Grosso. The opponents of the state government are still under arms and new scenes of bloodshed are expected. The governor has telegraphed to Vice-President Rosa e Silva asking for congressional action in the matter. If this is refused, he says that he will resign and that none of his legal substitutes will take office. Another telegram from Montevideo says that two resignations have been tendered and that the triumph of the Martinho faction is assured.

Delayed telegrams of the 3rd from Par state that the revolution at Iquitos was instigated by Americans and that arms and munitions were supplied by an American war ship which recently visited the upper Amazon. It is also asserted that there has been found at Puerto Alonso, on the Rio Acre, compromising letters from the American minister at Rio and the American consul at Par, encouraging Minister Paravicini to hold the disputed territory on the Rio Acre. The statements are so absurd that it is difficult to imagine any one foolish enough to invent them.

RAILROAD NOTES

In the first quarter of the present year the receipts of the Estrada de Ferro de S. Francisco amounted to 392,123\$500 and the expenses to 37,128\$272.

It is reported that the Baldwin Locomotive Works has received an order for 50 freight locomotives from the Great Central Railway Co., of England.

The directors of the Southern Brazilian Rio Grande do Sul Railway Co. have recommended a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent per annum for the last half of 1898, carrying forward £ 22,262.

The Diario Popular notes that an unscrupulous individual had been caught placing sleepers on the track of the S. Mano branch of the Sorocabana line for the purpose of derailing a passenger train. He had quarreled with the engine driver, and resorted to this criminal act as a means of revenge. A few years in prison would perhaps convince him of his mistake; but will he get it?

The Leopoldina railway traffic receipts for the week ended 27th ult. amounted to 298,555\$000 against 260,626\$000 in the corresponding week of last year. These figures not only show an increase of nearly 38 contos as compared with last year, but also an increase of over 26 contos in excess of the preceding week of this year, which in its turn was 37 contos more than that of its corresponding week of last year. We hope that the flowing tide of prosperity has now definitely set in under Mr. Barrow's skillful management.

The report of the annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Central Bahia railway came to hand by the last mail. The salient points of the chairman's address of 1898, these. In the first six months of the net profits receipts were 977 contos and the net profits 262 contos. In the second six months, owing to the prevailing drought, the receipts were 422 contos and the net loss 85 contos. For the whole year there was consequently an excess of receipts over expenditure of 177 contos. During the drought they had to bring the starving and dying people in the stricken districts into Bahia free, while their stations along the line were used as asylums. Mr. Mawson, the local director, had obtained a revised tariff and an improved classification of

cargo from the government which will assist in increasing the receipts in the coming year. There was a large amount of tobacco, coffee and other produce waiting for the rain to come to enable the mules to bring it in to the end of the line from the interior, and to foster the traffic wells had been bored to supply the main line and lay down a branch line, together making a prolongation of 18 miles. A dividend of 2 1/2% making 4% for the year, was declared, but the board had not agreed to the payment of the guarantee in funding bonds, and having made a formal protest against their reception debilitated the government with the loss sustained.

SHIPPING NOTES

The «Wilmington» is expected to go into dock some time this week for slight repairs.

The British cruiser «Flora» is now at Buenos Aires where she will remain for some time.

We understand that the American squadron on this station, under Admiral Howison, will be composed of the «Chicago», «Montgomery» and «Wilmington».

The American cruiser «Marblehead» left port for Montevideo on the 30th ult. She expects to remain there some ten days, a good part of which will be spent in quarantine.

We learn from the Montevideo Times that H. M. S. «Warspite» left Montevideo on the 21st inst. for the West Coast, where she will relieve the «Impetieuse» as flagship of the Pacific squadron.

The passenger's who left Rio on the 2nd inst. for Bahia, Pernambuco and New York, by the Lamport & Holt steamer «Buffon», were the following: Messrs. Francis A. Edwards, Amadeo C. Barcellos, C. C. Osborne, Fred. A. Cook and 16 third-class passengers.

A Buenos Aires telegram has been states that five days quarantine have been imposed there on all arrivals from Rio and Santos. This is because new cases of fever have appeared there, not imported but developed by their own unsanitary condition.

The American 3rd-rate cruiser «Montgomery», 2,686 tons, Capt. John P. Merrey, entered this port on the morning of the 3rd inst. The «Montgomery» carries five 5 inch rapid-firing rifles, and several smaller guns. We understand that she is assigned to this station, and we shall hope to see her here frequently during the next two or three years.

The Brazilian navy, as at present constituted, is classified as follows:

1st class.—Four ironclads (including two now approaching completion in Europe), and 3 cruisers.

2nd class.—One ironclad, 4 cruisers, 3 torpedo-cruisers, and one yacht.

3rd class.—One ironclad, 1 cruiser, 1 torpedo catcher, 1 gunboat, 6 dispatch boats, and 1 torpedo boat.

4th class.—Eight torpedo boats, 6 dispatch boats, 2 brig and 3 brigantines.

Undershiped.—Four steamers ( transports ), 2 tow-boats and 2 small steamers.

With reference to our paragraph week before last about the man, Edwin Scribner, who lodged a complaint with us as having been «shanghaied» in Norfolk, Va., we now hear that he was not put ashore by the captain of the «Canada», but that he and others deserted from the ship, and were so reported at the British consulate on the 18th March. Although the men were at least technical deserters, all were found employment on other ships by the British consul, and this man was found a berth on March 24th, on the «Deccano bound to Talat. He did not proceed, however, and on the 13th April was given a ticket of admission to the Misericordia hospital by the British consulate and another ticket of admission from there on April 26. He stated to us that he was 27 days in the hospital altogether. We are sorry that we did not get these facts at first, as they were well within the knowledge of two of our informants. The fact, however, remains that the man is in an advanced stage of consumption, unable even to work his passage as a table steward, and it would be a charity to send him home to New York. If a subscription is raised by his friends we shall be glad to contribute our mite. We have heard since writing the foregoing that the unfortunate man has again been sent to the hospital by the U. S. consulate.

LOCAL NOTES

On Sunday soldiers belonging to different commands created disturbances in the city.

The number of national marines now in service, according to the report of the respective minister, is 1,924.

On Saturday the supreme court ordered the release of the ex-jeanits accused of conspiring against the state government of Ceará.

The Russian chargé d'affaires, M. Alexandre Greger, took formal leave of the President on Saturday last. He leaves for Europe to-morrow.

On Friday President Campos Salles visited the barracks of the 1st and 9th regiments of cavalry, 2nd regiment of artillery and 22nd battalion of infantry.

On last Tuesday the criminal chamber of the court of appeals ordered a new trial of the ten persons accused of the murder of Col. Genil de Castro.

It is reported that the government is preparing to occupy the Rio Acre territory with an army under the command of Gen. Siviago, the present commander of the 6th military district.

It is reported that Dr. Erico Coelho is going to translate into French and circulate in Europe the speech he made in the chamber of deputies on the insanity of President Campos Salles.

The chief of police has instructed his subordinates to prevent news-boys from boarding tramscars to sell papers, unless called, and also to prevent beggars from interfering with tramcar passengers.

The army bill which will shortly enter into discussion in the chamber of deputies contains a provision transferring the national guard from the department of justice and interior to the war department.

On last Tuesday damage estimated at 8,000\$ was caused by fire to building No. 2 Praa Visconde do Rio Branco, belonging to the widow and children of Marshal Floriano Peixoto, by whom it was occupied. The loss is covered by insurance.

It is worthy of note that the investigation into the conduct of treasury employs accused of what we may call the levying of contributions on people having business at the treasury, has been closed, and it has been found that the accusations are absolutely groundless. This will cause a broad smile all over the city.

The Diario Popular of S. Paulo of the 29th ult. very pertinently observes that the President should consider the patriotic economy of maintaining congress without salaries. Since May 3rd, congress has cost the country 21,375\$ a day, and nothing was done. A great part of the month passed without a quorum being in attendance.

We notice that the statistics of Montevideo exports to Brazil for the first four months of this year include one ass. We protest against this, as the only ass known to have arrived here in that period was merely a visitor down there and should not be included in the exports. Our neighbors appear to be claiming altogether too much.

The army bill which has just been reported from committee in the chamber of deputies provides for filling the ranks of the regular army by draft. It also provides for one year's volunteer service, for instruction, without pay, which will be rewarded with exemption from draft, though the volunteer must enrol himself in the national guard at his own home.

On Tuesday night much alarm was caused among the residents on Morro do Castello by disorderly soldiers belonging to the 7th battalion of infantry—Morais Cesar's old battalion. These soldiers assaulted several persons and discharged their guns at others. The policemen on duty were driven from their posts and for a while the disorderly soldiers exercised unchecked control over the locality. They were, however, finally arrested.

Das Trop do 29th. Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Son, whose salutary influence is said to restrain the Jacobinical tendencies of President Campos Salles, would do well to telegraph the foregoing words to Minister Martinho. The latter's mania for taxing the people and for attempting to obtain political influence in Mato Grosso will do the country an amount of harm for which his alleged reduction (in homeopathic doses) in public expenditure will not begin to compensate.

There was an error last week in our report of the British Church meeting, which we take much pleasure in correcting. If all errors could be corrected on the same lines, it is to be feared that we should be tempted to make them very frequently. In our note we stated that Messrs. R. S. Quayle and Gustav Gudgeon had offered to loan 1,000\$ each toward paying off the debt on the church; we are since advised that they in reality offered 1,000\$ each as a personal gift, in addition to the donations made by their respective firms, which amounts have already been paid into the church treasury. With such generous support the church should very soon be out of debt.

On the 27th ult., President Campos Salles received a telegram from Capt. Pereira Lobo, lieutenant-governor of Sergipe, stating that the governor had forfeited his office by illegally absenting himself from the state. On the 29th he received a telegram purporting to be from the president of the superior court, who, it was stated in the telegram, had taken office as governor. Investigation, it is asserted, has shown that this telegram was forged by Pereira Lobo. The latter is said to be not only lieutenant-governor of the garrison of Sergipe, but also an officer of the garrison of Par, from which, however, he has been absent on leave for over a year. It seems that he was tried and sentenced to be deprived of the lieutenant-governorship and that he is now in Sergipe on the pretext of obtaining documents for sustaining his appeal to the supreme court.

BIRTH.

At his residence, No. 14 Rua Humayta, on the 31st May, the wife of H. D. Prain, of a daughter (Kathleen Milward).

BRITISH CHURCH BUILDING FUND.

Table with 2 columns: Donations received and Amount. Includes entries like 'Already published', 'G. Gudgeon, Esq.', 'London and River Plate Bank', etc.

Cost of Restoration..... Rs. 84,437\$820 100,116\$920

Deficit..... Rs. 24,679\$100

Cost of Restoration..... Rs. 84,437\$820 100,116\$920

Deficit..... Rs. 24,679\$100

A. G. Lunder, Esq., Rs. 100\$000. The committee has been able to pay part of the above debt to the Architects through the kindness of the following gentlemen from whom the total of Rs. 13,500\$000 has been borrowed:

Messrs E. Johnston & Co., P. S. Nicolson & Co., Karl Valais & Co. C. Falletti, A. Landsberg, Jos de Figueiredo, Frank Youle, Carl Arnold, Johannes Reuter, Otto Petersen, Berthold Wachsmidt, A. Garschew, Henry Joly, H. DeWald, F. S. Brest.

Further amounts, either as donations or as loans, are earnestly solicited in order to liquidate with the builders. F. S. PRYOR, Treasurer.

BUSINESS NOTES

A Belgian syndicate is reported to have bought large rubber estates in Par.

It is reported that a copper mine near Camaqu, Rio Grande do Sul, has been sold to a Belgian syndicate for 600,000\$.

The monopoly for the supply of this city with fresh beef has been transferred from Messrs. Carmo & Co. to Messrs. Mattos, Guimarães, Honold & Co.

The tribunal of accounts contends that the government is not authorized by law to collect registration fees from houses that sell vinegar and canned goods.

The chamber of deputies has resolved to organize a permanent tariff commission. It will of course be composed of men who know absolutely nothing of business and whose one idea will be to increase duties when more revenue is desired.

At Barbacena cigarette factories have been obliged to suspend work, because the government has failed to furnish them stamps, without which they are not permitted to sell their cigarettes. There is much suffering among the poor who earn a livelihood by cigarette-making.

During the month of May the deposits at the savings bank (caixa economica) of this capital amounted to 2,139,413\$, and the withdrawals to 2,438,204\$22. It is useless to point out, perhaps, that this steady decrease in deposits is convincing proof that the people are suffering acutely from hard times.

The committee of deputies appointed to consider the complaints of business men against the stamp taxes, has proved a fizzle, as we anticipated. It postpones action on the tax until a new bill is adopted, and it says that old stocks must be stamped, and then offers a bill to congress authorizing the treasury to sell stamps on time.

-In a document presented to the minister of finance in the name of the merchants of Livramento, the receipts of merchandise at that place in 1895 are estimated at 15,414,110 kilos. The exports from the state of Rio Grande do Sul in the year 1897 are estimated in the same document at \$4,719,198.

-The Diario Popular gives the report that the principal Italian firms of S. Paulo are proposing to create an Italian bank in that city with a capital of 5,000,000\$. The preliminary steps have already been taken. Such a bank is greatly needed for the protection of the poor people who are being constantly robbed by fictitious bankers and swindlers.

-The municipality of Par  is contracted for the erection of a new market on the Avenida Republica, with frontages on the Avenida Dezesseis de Novembro, and the travessa Occidental and Mercado. The capital to be employed is fixed at 797,705\$700, on which the municipality guarantees 6 per cent interest. The market is to be ready within two years.

-A hot controversy is now on over the validity of a contract for a new market which was celebrated some three or four years ago. The municipality has failed to meet its engagement, and the contractor is now trying to get satisfaction. In one published statement, he says it has become impossible for an honest man to get justice at these public departments.

-We are in receipt of a package of matches made by the Companhia Cruzeiro with the new patented machinery received from the Diamond Match Co., of the United States. The output of one of these machines is something marvellous, and the matches are of the best quality. Our samples cover three qualities, Nos. 1 and 2, and "Xpiranga" for smokers. The latter is a small match, which lights easily and the box takes very little room in the pocket. It will be a favorite with smokers. The company will accept our thanks for the samples sent us.

FINANCIAL NOTES

-For next year the estimated receipts of the state of Maranh o amount to 2,011,600\$, and the ordinary expenditures to 2,009,966\$.

-It is officially stated that the amount of paper money in circulation on March 31 was 773,802,433\$, against 779,953,363\$ in circulation on February 28.

-The president of the tribunal of accounts has ordered the registration of the payment of 107,091\$28 to the gas company for lighting the city of Rio de Janeiro in the month of March.

-The gold receipts of the Rio de Janeiro custom-house for last month were 522,839\$409 and for the first five months of the year 2,537,919\$376. The monthly average being 507,585\$, the receipts for the year, if this rate is maintained will barely exceed 6,000,000\$.

-The Rio de Janeiro customs receipts for May include 77,745\$900 desired from the consumption tax on salt and 83,289\$450 derived from the stamp tax on tobacco, matches, perfumery, pharmaceutical specialties, books and shows, playing-cards, candles, canned goods, vinegar and beverages.

-The tribunal of accounts has refused to register the reimbursement of the amount of the tax that had been collected on the salaries of judges of the supreme court. The minister of finance, our readers will remember, had decided that these salaries are not subject to taxation.

-In the month of May the duties collected in gold at various custom-houses amounted to the following sums:

Table with 2 columns: Location (Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, Paranaqu ) and Amount.

-The Commercio de S. Paulo of the 31st ult. censures the treasury of that state for selling exchange on two occasions to foreign banks during the past month at rates higher than the current market rate, the loss being 4,908\$ on the first transaction and 9,689\$ on the second. The amount sold each time was  20,000.

-The 22nd function connected with the burning of currency withdrawn from circulation, took place on Saturday last at the custom-house. The total amount thus destroyed now aggregates 22,000,000\$. The minister has resolved that in future there shall be but one function a week, on Saturdays, at which 2,000,000\$ in notes shall be burned.

-At the meeting of holders of the 1868 gold loan at the Banco da Republica on the 30th ult. the government proposal of 2,200\$ per police was not accepted, and the president of the bank did not feel authorized to accept the counter proposal to receive 2,700\$ in apolices or certificates of the funding loan, the government guaranteeing their quotation in London. The reply of the government will soon be made public.

-The state legislature of Par  is discussing a bill authorizing the governor to contract a loan of  600,000. This loan is intended to redeem the present debt of the state, extend the Braganca railway, survey routes for rail-ways on the Hing  and Tapaj s rivers, build schools, warehouses and bridges, advance 3,000,000\$ to the Associa o Commercial for finishing the bourse building, undertake sanitation works, construct beneficent establishments and p-nitaries, establish colonies, explore rivers and aid agriculture.

-The following returns of customs receipts for the month of May have been made public.

Table with 2 columns: Month (1899, 1898) and Amount for various locations (Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Bahia, Pernambuco, Cear , Maranh o, Paranaqu ).

-The following is a comparative statement of the customs receipts at Rio de Janeiro for the first 5 months of 1898 and 1899:

Table with 2 columns: Month (1st 5 mos. 1898, 1899) and Amount for various categories (Decrease, Receipts of general revenue, Increase).

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, June 6th, 1899.

Table with 2 columns: Item (Par value of the Brazilian milreis) and Amount.

Table with 2 columns: Item (Bank rate of exchange, Present value of the Brazilian mil reis) and Amount.

EXCHANGE.

May 26.-The banks put out 7 1/16 d. at opening time, but in the course of the morning the Banque Francaise adopted 7 3/4 d. and the British Bank 7 1/2 d., but the original rate was general again during the afternoon. In the morning bank bills were quoted at 7 1/16 d. against private paper at 7 3/4 d. After some slight exhibition of hesitancy and weakness on the part of the day closed with bank bills at 7 1/16 d. and 7 3/4 d. against private paper at 7 3/4 d. and 7 1/16 d. The official value of the paper milreis was from 28 1/2 to 28 3/4 reis gold.

May 27.-The opening rate was 7 1/16 d. which the Brazilian bank kept intact. The Banco Nacional changed to 7 3/4 d. and the other banks to 7 1/2 d. During the morning the banks refused to draw at any better rate than 7 1/16 d. and business was done in private paper without difficulty at 7 3/4 d. The paper bank freely offered at 7 1/16 d. The banks became firmer and successively drew at 7 1/16 and 7 3/4 d. against private paper at 7 1/16 and 7 3/4 d. The business fell off almost entirely in the last hour of the day, the last quotations being bank bills at 7 3/4 and 7 1/16 d. against private paper at 7 1/16 and 7 3/4 d. The paper milreis was worth 28 1/2 to 28 3/4 reis gold during the day.

May 29.-The British Bank opened with the rate of 7 1/2 d. on London, and all the other banks followed suit. In the course of the day the British, London & Brazil and National banks adopted 7 1/16 d. The market opened firm with bank bills at 7 1/16 d. against private paper at 7 3/4 d. and a general upward tendency throughout the day, and at closing time bank bills were being freely drawn at 7 1/16 d. and with conditions at 7 3/4 d. and no purchases of private paper under 7 1/16 d. The official value of the paper milreis was from 28 1/2 to 28 3/4 reis gold during the day.

May 30.-The Brazilian bank opened with and preserved till day an official rate of 7 1/16 d. The British, Francaise and London & Brazil banks opened with the same rate but shortly afterwards changed to 7 3/4 d. which rate was the rate of the day in the London & River Plate and National banks. The first transactions of the day were in bank bills at 7 1/16 d. with private paper at 7 3/4 d. although there were buyers of private paper outside the banks at 7 3/4 d. During the greater part of the day there was a rising tendency in the market and bills were freely drawn at 7 3/4 d. against private paper at 7 1/16 d. and two of the banks drew at 7 1/16 d. against private paper at 7 3/4 d. There was a falling off in the demand during the last hour, and the closing prices were bank bills at 7 1/16 and 7 3/4 d. against private paper at 7 3/4 d. selling freely. The paper milreis was worth from 28 1/2 to 28 3/4 reis gold.

May 31.-The official rate of the day was 7 3/4 d. in the London & River Plate Bank all day, and 7 1/16 d. in the other banks. The market opened firm with bank bills at 7 3/4 d. and the London & River Plate Bank drawing at 7 3/4 d. and the others at 7 1/16 d. against private paper with a good demand at 7 3/4 d. There being a strong demand on the banks to cover the obligations for 90 days, prices fell for a time to 7 1/16 d. for bank bills, which private paper freely sold for 7 3/4 d. The demand subsided the banks became firmer, and at the close of the day the last prices were bank bills at 7 3/4 and 7 1/16 d. and private paper at 7 1/16 d. The value of the paper milreis during the day ranged from 28 1/2 to 28 3/4 reis gold.

June 1.-Church holiday. June 2.-The official rate of 7 3/4 d. was general in all the banks at opening time, but the British and London & River Plate banks rose to 7 1/16 d. in the course of the day. The market opened firm with bank bills at 7 3/4 d. and private paper without out-bidders at 7 1/16 d. There being sellers of private paper at 7 3/4 d. and the holders insisting on 7 1/16 d. The consequence was that bank bills were drawn only at 7 3/4 d. for a while. The tendency was upward one all day and the closing prices were bank bills at 7 1/16 d. against private paper at 8 d. and private paper at 7 3/4 d. The official value of the paper milreis during the day was from 29 1/2 to 29 3/4 reis gold.

June 3.-The general rate of the day was 7 3/4 d. in most of the banks, but the British and the National banks put out 7 3/4 d. at opening time and rose to 7 1/16 d. in the course of the afternoon. The first transactions of the day in bank bills were at 7 1/16 d. and the banks refusing to buy private paper under 7 3/4 d. and the holders insisting on 7 1/16 d. The consequence was that bank bills were drawn only at 7 3/4 d. for a while. The tendency was upward one all day and the closing prices were bank bills at 7 1/16 d. against private paper at 8 d. and private paper at 7 3/4 d. The official value of the paper milreis during the day was from 29 1/2 to 29 3/4 reis gold.

June 4.-The official rate of the day was 7 3/4 d. in most of the banks, but the British and the National banks put out 7 3/4 d. at opening time and rose to 7 1/16 d. in the course of the afternoon. The first transactions of the day in bank bills were at 7 1/16 d. and the banks refusing to buy private paper under 7 3/4 d. and the holders insisting on 7 1/16 d. The consequence was that bank bills were drawn only at 7 3/4 d. for a while. The tendency was upward one all day and the closing prices were bank bills at 7 1/16 d. against private paper at 8 d. and private paper at 7 3/4 d. The official value of the paper milreis during the day was from 29 1/2 to 29 3/4 reis gold.

Table with 2 columns: Location (London, Paris, Hamburg, Italy, New York) and Amount.

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FUR DEUTSCHLAND

Table with 2 columns: Category (Assets, Liabilities) and Amount for the Brazilian Bank.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED

Table with 2 columns: Category (Assets, Liabilities) and Amount for the London and Brazilian Bank.

THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED

Table with 2 columns: Category (Assets, Liabilities) and Amount for the British Bank of South America.

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED

Table with 2 columns: Category (Assets, Liabilities) and Amount for the London and River Plate Bank.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 6th June, 1899.

Market report text describing coffee prices, exchange rates, and other financial news.

There were based on prices that ranged from 10860 to 10880 for No. 7. The shippers for the most part showed themselves very scrupulous about the classification of the various grades, which proved that they were not keen on buying under the prevailing conditions. There was also a drop in price at Santos, where 2000 average was selling at 6860 to a kilo. In New York no business was done during a public holiday, and the other markets abroad were unchanged. The local market opened on Wednesday with more briskness displayed by the packers who bought in freely at prices which ranged from 10860 to 10880 on No. 7. The shippers bought in some 8,000 bags at prices which ranged from 10840 to 10860 in the course of the day, but the principal transacts were done at 10860. The large receipts both here and in Santos, and the incoming of the new crop had a great deal to do with the dullness of the market. In Santos good average was selling at 6870 per kilo. There was a slight fall reported from New York, but in Europe the markets were unchanged. Thursday was a holiday in Brazil and no business was done. New York reported a small rise but there was no change in the European markets. In spite of the little animation shown by the packers on Friday, the factors managed to effect sales at 10860 for No. 7. The shippers did not appear at all brisk, but in the course of the day they bought in some 8,000 bags at rates that varied from 10860 to 10880. The offers they made were usually so low that they could not be accepted by the packers. The market was calm, with good average selling at 6870 per kilo. There was a small rise in all the European markets, but New York was unchanged. There was no alteration in the prices between the factors and packers on Saturday, but owing to the slump in the money market the shippers were more disposed to buy. Over 1,000 bags were bought during the course of the day at prices which ranged from 10840 to 10860 for No. 7 type. The exchange becoming firmer in the latter part of the day the market fell a little. Santos was unchanged. There was no feature of interest in the reports from abroad.

Table with 2 columns: Location (United States, Europe) and Amount for shipments.

The following ships sailed with coffee last week:

Table with 2 columns: Ship Name (United States, Europe) and Amount.

The stock in all hands was estimated this morning at 45,530 bags against 22,000 bags a week ago. The Santos stock is reported at 30,450 bags.

The shipments of coffee during the month of May amounted to 182,511 bags, with the following destinations:

Table with 2 columns: Location (United States, Europe, Other countries) and Amount.

The exporters were as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Exporter Name and Amount.

The movement in the market during the past eleven months has been the best since the commencement of the corresponding period of the two preceding harvests is returned as follows in bags:

Table with 2 columns: Category (Entries, Shipments) and Amount for market movement.



PERNAMBUCO.

We extract from Mr. W. B. Dallas' Freight Report of 18th ult. the following particulars for the month of April...

Daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro

Table with columns for Date, Receipts, Shipments, and various coffee grades (Arabica, Robusta, etc.)

Imports.

Flour.—There have been no receipts during the past week from abroad. The market continues steady...

Coffish.—No fresh arrivals to hand last week. The stock in hand consists of 4,000 cases in U.S. 4,000 Halifax...

Wool.—No new consignments have come to hand since our last report. Low as the prices were last week...

Rice.—The Glenzie brought 25,542 bags and the Clara Glenburn 37,648 bags from Rangoon, and the Clara...

White Pine.—The receipts for the week from Pernambuco were 1,212,085 feet ex Maranhão and 1,000,000 feet ex Norway...

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

Swedish Pine.—Receipts nil. The market is as dull as it can be.

Wool.—There have been no arrivals, and in spite of the state of exchange the weak market here this week has managed to preserve its price from 9250 to 9300 per case wholesale.

Turpentine.—Arrivals nil. The demand continues to be good one and the market is firm at 18300 to 18400 per kilo.

Rosin.—There were no receipts last week. The demand is slack but prices have maintained their level. Dark grades still sell at 28000 per barrel, and light grades at 28500 per barrel.

Cement.—The Constantine brought 2,100 barrels from Hamburg. The market is firm with Belgian cement selling from 17500 to 18500 per barrel, and English cement from 19000 to 20000 per barrel.

Indian Corn.—No arrivals. The market is firm at prices which range from 7500 to 7550 per bag, according to quality and quantity.

Hay.—There have been no receipts from abroad, and the demand is a very small one. The produce of the local mills is still being sold at 15000 per bag, the heavy stock on hand. Prices remain firm from 160 to 170 reis per kilo.

Coal.—The only vessel that arrived during the past week was the Palana from Cardiff with a consignment.

Rum.—There was an average supply during the week, and prices in several cases went down as will be seen from the following table:

Table showing Rum prices for various brands like Pernambuco and Maceio.

PASCAGOULA.—Br. sp. Marabout; 1,455 tons; Ross 175 ds; sundries to order.

HAMBURG.—Germ. sp. Constance; 648 tons; Spieck; 20 ds; sundries to H. Stoltz & Co.

CHITTAGONG.—Dan. bk. Clara; 1,047 tons; Nielson; 97 ds; rice to Norton, Megaw & Co.

HALIFAX.—Br. bg. C. R. C.; 481 tons; Romeril; 12 ds; codfish to P. S. Nicolson & Co.

MUGENES Is. (Yucatan).—Nor. lug. Abrana; 379 tons; Dahlberg; ballast.

TALTAI.—Br. bk. Coryzechan; 1,266 tons; McLeod; stone ballast.

LIVERPOOL.—Dan. lug. Franz; 358 tons; Pedersen; in transit.

PHILADELPHIA.—Amer. bk. Francis S. Hampshire; 992 tons; Vaughan; manganese.

BARRADOS.—Br. bk. Behdeve; 770 tons; Slawenwhite; ballast.

MONTEVIDEO.—3,500 per bag of coffee.

GENOA.—Il. str. Città di Milano; 1,000 bags of coffee.

MARSEILLES.—Il. str. Colombo; 1,500 do do.

ANTWERP.—Br. str. Danube; 250 do do.

HAVRE.—Fr. str. Parangad; 750 do do.

MARSEILLES.—Fr. str. France; 6,400 do do.

BORDEAUX.—Fr. str. Clait; 500 do do.

RIVER PLATE.—Fr. str. Brit; 1,400 do do.

GENOA.—Il. str. Duchessa di Genova; 500 do do.

ANTWERP.—Br. str. Danube; 250 do do.

HAVRE.—Fr. str. Parangad; 750 do do.

MARSEILLES.—Fr. str. France; 6,400 do do.

Table of arrivals of foreign steamers with columns for Name, From, Consigned To, and Date.

Arrivals of foreign steamers.

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

Departures of foreign steamers.

Table of foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, June 4th 1899.

Foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, June 4th 1899.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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STOCKS AND SHARES

Sales of Stocks and Shares.

Table of stock sales including Apolices, Commercial, and other securities.

Table of stock sales including Commercial, Commercial, and other securities.

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Stocks and Bonds and Joint Stock Companies --- June 6th.

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

Table with columns: Capital, Shares, Emitted, Par, Banks, Paid, Reserve Fund, Last Dividend, Last quotation. Lists various bank stocks and their financial details.

Table with columns: Capital, Shares, Emitted, Par, Railways, Paid, Reserve fund, Last Dividend, Last quotation. Lists various railway stocks and their financial details.

Table with columns: Capital, Shares, Emitted, Par, Tramways, Paid, Reserve fund, Last Dividend, Last quotation. Lists various tramway stocks and their financial details.

Table with columns: Capital, Shares, Emitted, Par, Steamships, Paid, Reserve fund, Last Dividend, Last quotation. Lists various steamship stocks and their financial details.

Table with columns: Capital, Shares, Emitted, Par, Cotton Mills, etc., Paid, Reserve fund, Last Dividend, Last quotation. Lists various cotton mill and textile stocks and their financial details.

Table with columns: Capital, Shares, Emitted, Par, Insurance, Paid, Reserve fund, Last Dividend, Last Quotation. Lists various insurance stocks and their financial details.

Table with columns: Capital, Shares, Emitted, Par, Miscellaneous, Paid, Reserve fund, Last Dividend, Last Quotation. Lists various miscellaneous stocks and their financial details.

ERVEJARIA BRAHMA

(Brama Brewery)

RIO DE JANEIRO.

142, RUA VISCONDE DE SAPUCAHY

Telephone No. 10.083

FRANCISKANER BRÄU

Beer in barrels (shoppes) and bottled.

Makes a speciality of packing in cases containing 4 dozen bottles, ready for shipment to the interior.

GEORGE MASCHKE & Co.

PROPRIETORS

Missing Friends.

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

- SAHUEL, David, who arrived in Rio de Janeiro in 1838 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.
MACRAE, Benjamin - who is said to have come to Rio de Janeiro, from Buenos Aires, in the year 1874.

To travellers on Land or Sea.

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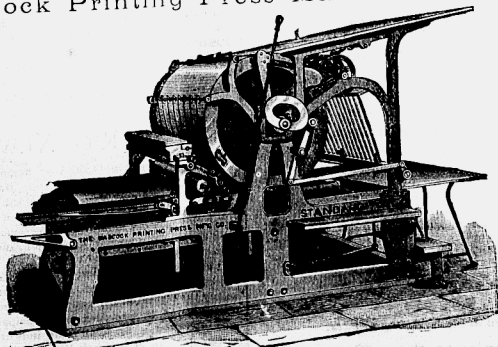
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This paper is now in its 25th year having originally been published as *The South American Mail and The British and American Mail*. It assumed its present title at the beginning of April, 1879, when it was published three times a month. From a tri-monthly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

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