

THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 13TH, 1899.

NUMBER 24

WILSON, SONS & CO. (LIMITED)

2, RUA DE S. PEDRO,
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The New Zealand Shipping Co., Ltd.
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Having large workshops and efficient plant are in a position to undertake repairs of all descriptions to ships and machinery.

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Her Britannic Majesty's Government;
The Transatlantic Steamship Companies;
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Coal.—Large stocks of the best Cardiff steam Coal always kept in Rio depot on Conceição Island.

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Electric Locomotives and Plant for Electric Railways by the Baldwin Westinghouse Combination.

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No. 58, RUA PRIMEIRO DE MARÇO, Rio de Janeiro.

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Reorganized 1879.

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A constant and fresh supply of Cory's Merthyr Steam Coal always in stock.

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Edificio da Bolsa, Salas 26 and 27

Entrance: Rua Gen. Camara.

Depot: ILHA DOS FERREIROS

P. O. Box 774

Banks.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

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

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO
 10, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

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

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

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.

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

Capital. . . 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos

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

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.

Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches.
 Heine & Co., Paris.
 Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Paris.
 Lazard Frères & Co., Paris.
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 and any other countries.
 Opens accounts current.
 Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.
 Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every description of banking business.

Petersen-Theil, Directors.

THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.

LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 21, Rua da Alfandega.

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

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

BRANCHES:

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

DRAWN ON:

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

THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.

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

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

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

31 A, Rua 1^a de Março

Branches at:

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

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

Draws on its Head Office in London:

The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited, LONDON.

Messrs. Heine & Co., PARIS.

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

and correspondents in Germany.

Messrs. Roesti & Co.,

and correspondents in ITALY.

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

NEW YORK.

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

BANQUE FRANÇAISE DU BRÉSIL, AUTHORIZED BY

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

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

HEAD OFFICE:

9, RUE LAFFITTE, Paris.

Branch Office in Rio de Janeiro:

78, Rua da Quitanda

P. O. B. 58.

Branches at S. Paulo and Santos.

Draws on:

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

LONDON

Union Bank of London, Limited.
 London Joint Stock Bank, Limited.
 Parr's Bank, Limited.
 Lazard Brothers & Co.
 J. Henry Schroeder & Co.
 Kleinwortens & Co.
 (A. Kuffer & Sons.

GERMANY

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

PORTUGAL

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

ITALY

Banca Commerciale Italiana, Genova
 Milan, Turin.

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

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 Address: JOAQUIM BUENO DE MIRANDA, No. 74, Rua de S. Pedro, 1st floor Rio de Janeiro.

BANCO DA REPUBLICA DO BRAZIL

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

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

Reserve Fund. Rs. 19,537:044\$811

Profits in suspense . Rs. 9,075:823\$568

on 30th June 1898.

OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

9, Rua da Alfandega.

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

Draws on:

Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London & County Banking Co. Ltd. Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co Ltd. LONDON.

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

Commerz und Diskonto Bank in Hamburg. HAMBURG.

Banco de Portugal LISBON.

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

UNCLE ABNER'S RECOLLECTIONS.

FIRST IMPRESSIONS OF RIO.

A trip to the market place in the early morning, continued Uncle Abner, will give you a great many novel impressions, but you would have found stranger ones still in the days of which I have been speaking. Somehow freedom has given an entirely new atmosphere to the whole country. In those days you might have lived in the city a long time without meeting with anything to remind you that the great mass of black people about you were slaves. You saw them sitting in warehouse doors plaiting rude straw hats and chattering like magpies. They were employed as porters and officeboys; and when they had no work to do they made straw hats. But they were slaves just the same, and they had to render a faithful account to their masters of all their earnings.

At the market hundreds and thousands of them were carrying, cleaning, chaffering, buying and selling—but they, too, were in great part slaves. The old black woman carrying a basket and vociferously bargaining for her day's supply of meat and vegetables, might be a cook for some foreign family, and her wages at the end of the month would be paid to her master. That dapper yellow boy would be a *capoeira* in some *diacava*, whose wages went to his mistress but who received "tips" and cast-off clothes enough to keep him looking perhaps swarther than he has ever been able to look since freedom came. And so it was through the whole crowd—those who were selling so industriously either represented masters and mistresses who could not conveniently appear in such a place, or else they had hired their own time from their owners with the understanding that they could keep anything earned over and above the rate agreed upon. And woe to them when the day or week ended and they could not pay up in full. There was many a Shylock in those days who did not hesitate to exact the full penalty, even to the shedding of blood.

It was a repulsive as well as a curious traffic—that of hiring out slaves, or of sending them out to earn, not their living alone, but the master's living as well. Many a family had no other source of income than the wages or earnings of a few slaves. I once knew a young man who had no profession, nor occupation; and yet he dressed well and lived somehow on the wages of one slave. It was all the income he had, but it was of the right sort—the income of a gentleman, as he believed. There were no signs of manual labor to be found on his hands, his finger nails were long and trimmed

nearly to a sharp point, and his hair was worn somewhat long and curled up under the brim of his silk hat. His clothes were of black cloth, spotless and carefully pressed and brushed, and when he appeared on the Ovidor a stranger would never have imagined that his sole income was the wages of one slave boy.

And then there were the *bala* boys—in those days almost invariably slaves. Many a family has made a comfortable living from the proceeds of this business—the making and selling of sweets. And many a narrow income in the world of society has been increased by the mistress of the house and her daughters in the early morning, by boiling down common sugar and flavoring it with mango, pine-apple, and other fruits, and then sending the sweets, done up in colored papers, out on the streets to be sold by slave boys. It was infinitely more honorable and praiseworthy than the course pursued by the idle young man who did nothing but draw the wages of one slave and then piece out his wretched life by sponging on his friends.

But there were far stranger stories than these afloat—stories of avaricious taskmasters, of insatiable cruelty, and of—of—well, I have no word for it! We are not quite strangers to these shady phases of life even now—as the Italian newsboy might tell you. Many a slave was sent into the street in the morning to earn a fixed sum during the day, and if the money was not forthcoming at night, a beating resulted. For the men the task was not so difficult, for they could carry burdens, help about warehouses and offices, scrub out rooms, and do an infinite variety of odd jobs about the house and street. And for the strong, middle-aged women also, there was work enough to do. But for the masters and even mistresses who sent their slave girls out at night to earn the wages of shame and dishonor—what shall we say of them? Their virtues are recorded on their tombstones and the records of the day exhibit them to us as good and law-abiding citizens—but what has the recording angel written of them? We heard nothing of *capoeira* in those days and there was not even a whisper heard against the traffic. Perhaps freedom has been good for the master as well as for the slave!

Well, I'm not discussing slavery just now, and I am not sure that I ever shall. One should have a heart of fire and a tongue of flame when he discusses that foul incubus which has wrought so much misery and demoralization in the world. I started out to speak of the occupations and some of the customs of the negroes whom I saw about me. Of course I made no study and took no notes; few people are thoughtful enough to do this, though they often regret the oversight in later years. And this is especially true in dealing with an institution and with customs which are disappearing.

When I arrived here and for many years thereafter, the street-hucksters were nearly all black women. The insinuating Italian and the plodding Portuguese have driven them out, but I can still recall the picture of the *quitandeira* striding down the street, carrying on her head a heavy tray of fruits and vegetables, her short, flounced skirt, cut full and gathered at the waist, swinging out first one side and then the other with their peculiar twisting gait. There was no apparent movement to the head and body, but the arms were swung in a kind of half circle about the body, and the walking was done from the hips down, the body appearing to twist below the waist with each step and the bare feet swinging out free and sure. There was not the slightest tilt, or jar to the well-balanced burden on the head, and many of them could carry an egg there as securely as a basket of fruit. And what peculiar cries they had! I could never imitate them, nor even make out whether there were any words in them or not. They are all gone, and I know of no one who can even imitate the cries. And they were as characteristic of special lines of trade, as are

the cries of the Portuguese turkey-seller and the black ice-cream man to-day.

And what a caressing way the old black *quitadeiras* had with the children who gathered around when their trays were put down in the doorway for you to choose something for the table! Perhaps there was a purple *pitanga* for *nhô-nhô* tucked away under a leaf in one corner of the tray, just as though it had been brought specially for little Cherry Mouth, or a spicy *tangerina* for *nhã-nhã* whose big black eyes were devouring all the good things in sight. To some of her favorites she would bring flowers, or silver fern leaves, or tassels of crimson and white from some of the strangely beautiful plants that are to be found out in the suburbs. They had warm hearts, those big muscular black women, and somehow they always knew the way to win the love of little children. I'm sorry, for one, that they are gone. Perhaps the Italian is a more enterprising gardener, but I'd rather chat with Aunt Chloe over the purchase of my morning's salad and hear her melodious laugh in response to my little jokes, than to face the sharp-nosed, keen-eyed man who watches you furtively and who haggles over a sprig of parsley as though his day's net income depended upon it. There is no loss in a generous treatment of your customers, but the Italian and the Portuguese hucksters can not somehow resist it, and so they go on watching you and quarreling over *vintens* as though trifles were the essence of success in business.

(To be continued.)

TO LET

In Senador Vergueiro, in an English family, a sitting-room and bed-room also a single-room. Apply Crasley & Co. 35, Rua do Ovidor.

CLOS ST. CHARLES

This mark of Messrs. Hanappier & Co's. Bordeaux wine which is the best table claret on the market, can be obtained at moderate prices at Messrs. CRASLEY & Co. 35 Rua do Ovidor, and Mr. C. N. Leiteira 23 Rua da Candelaria.

Collegio Americano Fluminense.

Persons desiring to matriculate their children with please communicate with the Directress, MISS LAYONA GLENN, No. 118, Praia de Botafogo, Botafogo.

PRICE'S

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

Hotels.

VILLA HUMAYTÁ.

(FORMERLY ALLEN'S HOTEL.)

No. 8, RUA HUMAYTÁ

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

THERESOPOLIS GRANDE HOTEL THERESOPOLIS

SITUATED AT THE ALTO DO THERESOPOLIS

CLIMATE VERY HEALTHY

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

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

References may be obtained at: Messrs. Netto, Bastos & Co., No. 12, Rua de S. Bento. Monteiro Jr. & C., No. 38, Vis. Inhaúma. Soares & Niemeyer, No. 6, Vis. Alfanega. Mr. Bernardino da S. Carvalho, No. 1, Rua Fresca.

Telegr. Address: — Georges, Theresopolis.

Hotel dos Estrangeiros

PRAGA FERREIRA VIANNA

(Cidade)

Telephone No. 5,008

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

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

Its restaurant and service cannot be excelled.

FREITAS HOTEL

120, Rua do Riachuelo

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

The new establishment is situated in one of the most attractive and healthy localities in the city, on a broad and quiet street, with trans for all central points of the city passing the door. It has a large and fully laid out pleasure garden, particularly suitable for ladies and children, and well-mounted bath-rooms provided with hot and cold water.

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

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

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.

The hotel is surrounded by beautiful parks, walks, and a large forest. The restaurant and kitchen are first class.

THE PROPRIETOR,

VIVVA SUZANA MENTGES

Grande Hotel Metropole

131, 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 repaired and repapered throughout and are luxuriously furnished. The dining-room has also been refloored, and no expense has been spared to make this

The most comfortable Hotel

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

WESTERN BRAZILIAN TELEGRAPH CO. AND LEOPOLDINA RAILWAY CO. v. PAYSANDU C. C.

This match took place on the Paysandu ground on the 11th inst., and commenced at 11.30 a. m. sharp. Rumours having gone around that the combined companies were going to put a strong team on the ground, the Club responded with one of their strongest combinations which proved too much for the visitors, some of whom came from long distances and had no opportunities of practice for a long time. The absence of A. J. Snythe greatly weakened the bowling strength of the visitors, whilst the absence of Mr. Boquet had the same effect on their batting strength. Nevertheless the visitors from start to finish played a plucky game, the good all round work of the captain, N. B. Dickson, the bowling of F. E. Colby, and the batting of A. C. E. Skey being specially worthy of mention. For the Club, R. H. Robinson did well both with bat and ball, onlookers believing that one of his hits was going over the palms, a hit for six which has only once before been seen. The innings of the Mawson brothers and of T. G. Nicolson were excellent.

Appended are the scores.

PAYSANDU C. C.

1st Innings.

H. J. Reeves, ct. N. B. Dickson, b. F. E. Colby.....	8
J. B. Mawson, l. b. w., b. do.....	15
N. W. Jackson, run out.....	2
J. A. Mawson, ct. Hancock, b. Kennedy.....	30
T. G. Nicolson, run out.....	14
A. E. Ridgway, ct. Kennedy, b. F. E. Colby.....	11
R. H. Stacey, run out.....	0
R. H. Robinson, not out.....	31
T. Stevens, b. N. B. Dickson.....	1
C. Jackson, b. F. E. Morony.....	2
P. E. Swanwick, ct. Dickson, b. do.....	0
Extras.....	6
Total.....	120

W. & B. TEL. CO. AND LEOPOLDINA RAILWAY

1st Innings.

E. J. King, b. R. H. Robinson.....	0
H. R. Latham, b. N. W. Jackson.....	2
F. E. Colby, b. do.....	2
N. B. Dickson, b. R. H. Robinson.....	1
E. C. Manners, ct. J. B. Mawson, b. N. W. Jackson.....	8
G. E. Kennedy, b. R. H. Robinson.....	6
F. E. Morony, b. do.....	2
C. J. Thornton, run out.....	2
A. C. E. Skey, not out.....	13
R. Locke, b. R. H. Robinson.....	0
C. Hancock, ct. Stacey, b. N. W. Jackson.....	1
Extras.....	3
Total.....	38

2nd Innings.

N. B. Dickson, b. R. H. Robinson.....	19
A. C. E. Skey, ct. C. Jackson, b. do.....	0
F. E. Colby, ct. and b. do.....	0
E. J. King, run out.....	4
H. R. Latham, not out.....	4
G. E. Kennedy, do.....	4
E. C. Manners.....	4
F. E. Morony.....	4
C. J. Thornton, did not bat.....	4
R. Locke.....	4
C. Hancock.....	4
Extras.....	3
Total for 4 wickets.....	46

The team selected to represent the Paysandu Cricket Club at learily on the 18th inst. will be composed of Messrs. A. C. E. Skey (captain), N. W. Jackson, T. G. Nicolson, J. B. Mawson, J. A. Mawson, W. T. Gims, J. Youle, H. J. Reeves, C. L. Robinson, V. Tatum, and N. B. Dickson, with C. Murray as first reserve. The match between the Paysandu C. C. and the Rio C. & A. is likely to be keenly contested, and will afford good sport to the onlookers. We hope to have the pleasure of having a representative present on the occasion.

CRICKET IN S. PAULO.

BANKS P. P. WORLD.

This match was played on the S. P. A. C's ground on the 4th inst., and resulted in a draw. Miller and Rule for the Banks, and Ffode and Webster for the World carried off batting honors. In bowling, Miller was in excellent form, and so were Unwin and Holland. The fielding on both sides was good. The result of the match was due, we are informed, to the late hour at which several players arrived on the ground. Our own idea is that if a cricketer engages to play at a certain hour, he should be there on English time to fight his friendly battle with the willow as punctually as he would if he had to use another sort of fight which was not a friendly one. *Tempo Inglez* is known the world over, and Englishmen in Brazil should not discredit their reputation.

The scores were as follows:

BANKS P. P.

P. W. Creve, b. Webster.....	4
C. F. Turnley, c. Howe, b. Holland.....	1
R. Wiles, b. do.....	0
C. Miller, run out.....	0
W. F. Rule, not out.....	55
L. Greenland, b. Holland.....	50
Cookson, run out.....	1
Kirkman, did not bat.....	0
Edmund Wright, not out.....	5
G. H. Unwin, b. Gooder.....	2
Extras.....	10
Total.....	126

WORLD

J. Webster, b. Miller.....	21
W. Holland, run out.....	5
F. Goodier, b. Unwin.....	3
F. Ffode, c. Wiles, b. do.....	3
L. M. Howe, not out.....	7
M. King, did not bat.....	0
W. Jeffery, not out.....	15
F. Sparks.....	7
J. Harrison.....	1
—Florie.....	1
Haselbine.....	1
Extras.....	8
Total.....	82

The staffing has been almost entirely knocked out of our glowing remarks over the S. P. A. C. having beaten the Americans at baseball last week, by a communication from S. Paulo which informs us that there were three Americans, members of the club, who played against their countrymen, and did yeoman's service towards gaining the victory. There can be no doubt, however, that the result of the game was chiefly due to Charles Miller's exceedingly good pitching. The victory of the Anglo-American team over the purely American team has infused so much enthusiasm for baseball amongst the members of the S. P. A. C., that endeavors are being made to arrange another match on the 29th ult. For our own part, we would like to see a purely British team beat an American team at baseball, so as to put the Americans on their mettle and prove to their opponents that baseball is even more than a "glorified rounders." The novelty of the quick-winding game is immensely attractive to the English, Irish and Scotch ladies who like to see their kith and kin, actual or prospective, indulging in the manly games that have brought the Anglo-Saxon race into its present position in the fore-front of the nations of the world. We want to see cricket and base ball Anglo-American games.

CRICKET IN SANTOS.

OLD FLUMINENSES v. WORLD.

This match was played in Santos on Sunday 4th inst., and was a very one-sided game. The match was won by the World by two runs, but the game might have resulted very differently had all the men who during the week had promised to turn up and play without fail, fulfilled their promises. We cannot understand how any man can call himself a sportsman, who after giving his word to turn up and play at the hour marked on the ground two hours late and expects his place kept for him. We were pleased to see on Sunday that the captain of the Old Fluminenses did not keep places open for the late comers. Any man who may be suddenly prevented by business from turning up to time can very easily send a message to the captain, and as a man and a sportsman he should do so, but unfortunately some of the Santos men do not recognize this. There are also men in Santos who consider themselves sportsmen and who, after promising to play, crickets, find that to do so they must hurry through breakfast. This is too much for them. They must breakfast comfortably. They send no excuse to the captain, but stroll on to the ground during the afternoon, have a set or two of tennis and go home fully satisfied that they have done their duty. Fortunately for the future of the S. A. C. there are plenty of men who are sportsmen who take an interest in cricket and tennis, and these are the men who have made and will continue to make the club a success. The best cricketer in the world can be dispensed with, he be batsman or bowler, and the sooner the men in Santos learn this the better for them. Sunday's game was very interesting. For the World, Burgos played a splendid innings and he gave but one chance until he had passed his 50. A. Lewis also batted well for his 45 not out. Greene who was tried as a bowler for the first time successfully dismissed his chacara companions, Tracey and Stock, in successive overs. There is still great room for improvement in the fielding. We saw several catches badly missed.

The scores were as follows:

OLD FLUMINENSES.

A. Richards, b. Keelman.....	3
H. P. Smith, run out.....	19
J. A. Cross, b. Keelman.....	21
E. Greene, b. do.....	0
C. J. Vieira, b. Tracey.....	10
E. A. Barham, b. Keelman.....	0
S. E. Morgan, b. Tracey.....	0
A. Sell, not out.....	1
H. L. Wright, b. Burgos.....	2
A. L. Tweedie, b. Stock.....	9
A. Dickson, ct. Lloyd, b. Burgos.....	2
Extras.....	9
Total.....	77

WORLD.

Geo. Tomlinson, ct. Greene, b. Richards.....	0
A. T. Smith, ct. Richards, b. Barham.....	7
A. Keelman, b. Richards.....	13
H. Tracey, b. Greene.....	14
A. M. Burgos, ct. H. P. Smith, b. Richards.....	74
C. L. Stock, b. Greene.....	6
R. C. Lloyd, ct. sub. b. Barham.....	8
A. Lewis, not out.....	45
H. Born, b. Tweedie.....	5
A. Watson, run out.....	1
B. Standen, b. Richards.....	2
P. Lewis, b. do.....	2
Extras.....	0
Total.....	177

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TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

United States.

JUNE 4.—The new Spanish ambassador to the United States, Count de Arcos, presented his credentials to-day to President McKinley, who assured him that the relations between the two countries would be as cordial as before the war.

Telegrams from Havana say that the condition of General Maximo Gomez continues to cause alarm to his friends.

The cabinet has sent orders to General Otis to keep his troops on the defensive during the whole of the rainy season, but to repel any attacks that are made on their positions.

JUNE 5.—Telegrams from Manila announce the taking of Antipolo by the Americans after a long and hard fought battle, in the course of which the Americans lost 5 killed and 9 wounded, while the losses of the rebels were enormous.

JUNE 6.—A Mr. Loving has taken action in the courts against Sr. Salvador de Mendonça, ex Brazilian minister in Washington, for having sold him a copied Murillo as a genuine old master.

The generals of the Cuban revolutionary army have published a proclamation in Havana, in which they bitterly attack General Maximo Gomez, whom they stigmatise as a traitor to their cause.

A Cuban soldier fired at the Spanish lieutenant Llobregat in Havana, killing him instantaneously.

The news from Manila announces the taking of Morong by the Americans. The rebels continue their efforts to cut the communications between Manila and other parts of the archipelago.

There have recently arrived in Manila from the interior some 500 sick soldiers for treatment.

JUNE 7.—Col. John Hay, as secretary of state, gave a grand banquet to-day to Count de Arcos, the new Spanish ambassador, which was followed by a brilliant reception.

A wave of intense heat has passed over the whole of the United States and the newspapers are reporting cases of sunstroke in various parts.

Manila telegrams say that the Tagalos are now in full retreat for the mountains of the interior.

JUNE 8.—It is asserted in New York that there is likely to be trouble between Nicaragua and Costa Rica on account of a question of jurisdiction on the San Juan river.

Reports come from San Francisco of the deaths of over 200 gold seekers in Alaska owing to the heavy snow storms that have taken place there.

The news has reached New York of the death in Paris of Mr. Augustin Daly, the well known theatrical manager.

M. Jules Cambon, the French ambassador to Washington, gave a dinner to-day to the Count de Arcos, who relieves him of his functions as diplomatic representative of Spain, which post has been held by M. Cambon since the peace negotiations were entered upon.

JUNE 9.—There were 50,000 people said to have been at the boxing match (2 prize fight) between Fitzsimmons and Jeffries.

The inundations in Texas have caused great material damages, and up to the present it is known that 25 persons have lost their lives.

The World says that the government is very dissatisfied with General Otis for the unsatisfactory manner in which he has conducted the war in the Philippines.

Spain.

JUNE 4.—A violent altercation took place in the senate to-day between Marshal Martinez Campos and the Duke de Alencara.

JUNE 6.—The tercentenary of the great Spanish painter Velasquez has been celebrated with great pomp throughout Spain, especially in Madrid and Seville.

The republicans in the Cortes are disposed to resort to obstruction to prevent the validation of the recent elections. Sr. Romero made a violent speech to-day against both liberals and conservatives, and declared that his party would not make any alliance with Sr. Sagasta.

At a largely attended meeting at the house of the Archbishop of Valencia, it was decided to send a telegram to the disarmament conference asking the representatives of the great powers to use their best offices to obtain the release of the Spanish prisoners still in the power of the Tagalos.

JUNE 7.—Havana telegrams to Madrid say that General Maximo Gomez before leaving there on account of illness issued a manifesto in which he violently attacked the present rulers of Cuba, and promised to return as soon as his health would permit.

General Polavieja, the minister of war, is confined to his bed on account of a heavy cold caught when leaving the last cabinet council.

The senate will probably meet on the 10th inst. when Sr. Silveira will present his proposal for the transfer of the Caroline, Marianne and Palos islands to Germany.

JUNE 8.—Official despatches from Manila absolutely deny that there is any truth in the statement that the Spanish prisoners in the power of the Tagalos have been ill-treated.

It is not expected that the new chamber of deputies will be legally constituted until the end of the next week.

JUNE 9.—The Madrid press has been occupying itself to-day with comments on the

France.

JUNE 4.—Madame Dreyfus telegraphed to her husband the decision of the court of cassation to revise his trial. She has been the recipient of many touching testimonies of sympathy, and her rooms are littered with flowers and telegrams of congratulation from friends and strangers. Dreyfus is to be tried anew in Rennes, and is to enjoy the right of wearing his uniform as before his condemnation. The government has ordered the *Sfax* to proceed to Cayenne to bring him to Brest, where he is expected to arrive on the 26th inst. being treated on board with all the respect due to his rank as a captain.

Paty de Clam has been lodged in gaol on the charge of being a forger, and not as having made use of false documents as was originally reported.

At the Anteuil races to-day, the President being present, there was a demonstration of the anti-Dreyfusards against the President, and counter-chiefs on the part of his supporters. Carried away by his excitement, Count Christiani scolded the President's box and attempted to strike him with a stick, but the blow was fortunately parried and the miscreant was arrested. The police also arrested 120 others. The President was loudly cheered after the incident both in his box and also on his way back to Paris.

Emile Zola has returned to Paris and has notified his arrival to the authorities.

Rennes has been the scene of violent tumults during the day which were provoked by the anti-jewish factionists. Many arrests were made in consequence.

JUNE 5.—The government has resolved to impeach General Mercier before the senate, in connection with the charges of being directly concerned in the falsifications of documents relating to the Dreyfus case. It has also been resolved to institute proceedings against Esterhazy for the criminal use of documents abstracted from the secret dossier, and to order a strict enquiry into the manner in which General Pellieux investigated the conduct of Esterhazy.

The government has decided to remove Judge Tardif, who was the president of the court that absolved Paul Deroulede and Marcel Habert, and to suspend the official prosecutor in the same case.

Three officers of the army who were amongst the prisoners arrested in connection with the assault on the President at Anteuil are to be tried by court martial.

General Roget has been ordered to take command of the troops in garrison in Orleans.

Generals Boisdelfre and Gouze, who are seriously compromised by the revelations of Paty de Clam are to be tried by the senate formed into a high court.

Lieut. Baratier, one of the companions of Major Marchand, has been censured for being mixed up in the manifestation against the President at Anteuil.

JUNE 6.—Telegrams from Cayenne say that Dreyfus received the news of the decision of the court of cassation with the greatest calmness.

Emile Zola does not intend to present himself before the courts for the present owing to illness of his advocate, Maître Labori, who is recovering from a severe attack of typhoid fever.

The new Japanese minister to Brazil has arrived in Paris, and expects to leave there for Rio on the 10th inst.

All those prisoners concerned in the hostile manifestation against the President at Anteuil have been set at liberty with the exception of 33, who will be charged with the crime of rebellion.

The senate, by 258 votes to 20, has passed an address of sympathy to the President, and have classified his assailants as enemies of the republic.

JUNE 7.—Dreyfus has refused to wear again the uniform to which he has again become entitled by the recent judgment of the court of cassation.

Telegrams of sympathy and congratulation continue to be received by the President of the republic, and amongst them were messages from Queen Victoria and the Pope.

There are alarming rumors afloat of a royalist reaction setting in in France, the movement being headed by several general officers. The affair at Anteuil is said to have been a presage of the imminent revolt. The ministers recognise that there is danger and have taken the precaution amongst others of strengthening the guards around the President's palace. The feeling in the provinces, especially in Rouen and Lyons, is in favor of the present government.

JUNE 8.—From all points of Europe telegrams continue to arrive in Paris, congratulating the President on his escape from injury in the previous Sunday. These messages the President does not wish published, but Cardinal Rampolla has been given to the press. His eulogium said that the anti-semitic campaign had now attained proportions which meant war against the republic, and at this crisis the Church would place itself by the side of the republic.

The socialists of Paris have announced their intention to hold a manifestation of sympathy with the President on the race-course of Longchamps on Sunday next.

The civil courts have now granted a divorce to Mine Esterhazy from her husband, Walsin Esterhazy.

Count Christiani is to be tried on Tuesday next for his outrage on the President.

Telegrams from the Hague published in London says that the permanent presidency of story that the Infanta Isabel, having been

reposed by the Queen-regent for placing a wreath on the tomb of Emilio Castelar, left the Escurial in high dudgeon and took up her residence in a private house. (The Infanta is an aunt of the young King).

Several of the Madrid papers have called for the expulsion of Deputy Morayta for having expressed sympathy with the Philippines. *El Correo* calls also for the expulsion of Sr. Pi y Margall on the same account.

Sr. Silveira called together a representative meeting of the Madrid press, and read to those present the report of the investigation of the treatment of the prisoners in Montjuich. He further added that he would support the plea for a revision of the trial of the anarchists of Barcelona.

Great Britain.

JUNE 4.—In the *Times* to-day, Esterhazy confirms the confession he made some time ago that he was the author of the *bordereau*, and again adds that he wrote it at the command of Col Sandherr.

JUNE 5.—The discussion of the bill allowing a grant to Lord Kitchener is still going on in the house of commons. Mr. A. J. Balfour speaking to night warmly defended the Sirdar from the attacks made upon him in connection with the desecration of the Mahdi's tomb.

JUNE 6.—The British government has arranged a *modus vivendi* with the United States as to the question of limits in Alaska. The Royal Geographical Society is about to present a memorial to Major Marchand, in recognition of his services to science.

Lord Kitchener arrived in London to-day from Egypt. The grant to him voted the house of commons to-day by 393 votes to 51.

The conference between President Kruger and Sir A. Milner finished to-day in Bloemfontein, and the result is expected to be published to-morrow.

JUNE 7.—Telegrams from the Cape, published in London, say that the conference between President Kruger and the High Commissioner of Cape Colony has turned out to be fruitless of result. The news is said to have caused a great sensation in England, where it is considered that war is now certain to break out. A Havas agency telegram from Bloemfontein says that the conference has had a good result in spite of there being no official statement to that effect.

During a sitting of the house of commons to-night, Mr. Wallace, M. P. died suddenly. (There are two members of that name in the house of commons, both liberals representing South constituencies. They are Dr. Robert Wallace, M. P. for East Edinburgh, and Mr. Robert Wallace, O. C. for Perth city).

JUNE 8.—The London press counsels the government to insist on President Kruger making satisfactory concessions or to declare war.

Mr. Balfour speaking on the subject of the Transvaal conference said that while he lamented the breakdown of the negotiations in Bloemfontein, he still hoped to see a satisfactory arrangement of the South African difficulties arrived at without any interruption of the friendly relations existing between Great Britain and the Transvaal.

Mr. Chamberlain, speaking in the house of commons, confirmed the news of the complete collapse of the negotiations at Bloemfontein, and communicated the text of a telegram which he had sent to President Kruger demanding full satisfaction.

Telegrams from Havana say that General Maximo Gomez has issued still another manifesto in which he asks the Cubans to invite the aid of the Spaniards in defence of the autonomy of the island of Cuba.

The authorities in various points of the archipelago, fearing the development of epidemic on account of the excessive population, have refused to give shelter to thousands of starving natives, and have sent them to seek an asylum in Manila.

The house of lords has passed the bill granting to Lord Kitchener £ 50,000 for his services in the Soudan.

Pretoria telegrams still insist that there was an agreement arrived at in Bloemfontein by which electoral freedom could be conceded to the foreigners resident in the Transvaal.

JUNE 9.—The *Times* correspondent in Paris says that the French government has appointed ex-Major Carriere of the school of law at Rennes to serve as its representative at the new council of war which is to revise the Dreyfus case.

Mr. Chamberlain has had a long audience with Lord Salisbury to-day over the Transvaal question, and it is rumored that Great Britain is disposed to take strong measures.

The English press is mostly hostile to the idea of a war with the Transvaal, but suggests that diplomatic means, at once persuasive and firm, should first be tried.

Mr. Forbick, speaking on the subject of the foreign office estimates in the house of commons to-day, said that he expected good results to accrue from the agreement recently come to between Great Britain and Russia as to their spheres in China, and added that if Russia attempted to unite Pekin by railway to its lines in Manchouria, China would be counselled to throw out the proposal on pain of being passed to another power.

The disarmament conference has accepted a proposal of the British representative, which is to serve as a basis for the discussion of the creation of a permanent arbitration court.

President Kruger is now said to have determined to submit the views of Sir A. Milner to the Volksraad.

Fresh cases of the bubonic pest are reported as having broken out in Alexandria.

The new arbitration tribunal which is to be created is to be offered to the Pope.

JUNE 9.—Col. Piquart was set at liberty to-day, and at once left for Ville D'Avray to avoid all public manifestations. His release is only a provisional one.

The government is taking steps to insure perfect order at the races on Sunday next, but it is thought that under the circumstances the crowd will be a small one. The horses taking part in the race for the Grand Prix all bear names taken from revolutionary journals published in Paris.

M. Charles Dupuy and his cabinet have taken measures to meet and suppress any revolutionary movement that may break out in the country.

THE LUPTON MEMORIAL.

On the 30th ult. a meeting was held at 41 Rua S. Bento, S. Paulo, for the purpose of considering the best means of carrying into effect a proposal to erect a memorial to the late Mrs. Lupton, in recognition of the important services rendered by that lady in connection with the English church and the Hospital Samaritano, and also in testimony of personal regard, and of regret for her untimely decease.

Mr. William Speers was elected permanent chairman; Mr. David Mitchell hon. treasurer, and Messrs. Penington, Milner and James Gray, hon. secretaries. The following ladies agreed to serve on the committee:—Mrs. Speers, Mrs. Tomkins, Mrs. Florde, Mrs. Madeley, Mrs. Bachmann, Mrs. Mouliner, Mrs. James Gray, Mrs. MacNicol, Mrs. Wyard, Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Baumgartner, Mrs. Guilhem Ellis, Mrs. Nothmann, Mrs. David Mitchell, and Mrs. George Krug. A working committee of gentlemen was also elected.

After some informal discussion as to the most suitable shape which the memorial could take, an adjournment to Wednesday 7th inst. was resolved upon, in order to afford time for fuller consideration of this subject.

On the date fixed the adjourned meeting took place, when it was decided that a memorial window and tablet, with inscription, should be placed in the English church in the Rua dos Protestantes, S. Paulo; the amount necessary for this purpose to be provided by subscription of those interested. Mr. George Krug, architect, kindly offered to perform gratuitously the work of putting the window into its place.

A proposal to devote the entire product of the subscriptions to the endowment of a memorial bed at the Samaritano Hospital failed to find a seconder; there being a feeling that such an application of the money, though possessing strong recommendations from a charitable point of view, would only in a very imperfect and precarious way fulfil the purpose of a memorial.

A motion to hand over to the Samaritano Hospital any balance which might remain after paying the cost of the window and its accessories, was proposed to the meeting; but encountered unlooked for opposition on the part of the proposer of the Hospital bed endowment scheme, who stated that he entertained a strong conscientious objection on religious grounds to church decoration in the form of stained glass windows; and, as his proposal in favour of the Hospital had not been accepted in the form in which he made it, he directed the secretary to remove his name from the list of the committee, and signified his intention of devoting the sum of his intended contribution to some other object.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

S. Paulo, 9th June, 1899.

R. C. A. A.

MARRIED 75. SINGLE.

This match was played on the Icaray ground on Sunday last, and resulted in a victory for the bowlers by 129 runs and 4 wickets. The chief feature of the game was that almost the whole of the married eleven were caught out, which speaks well for the bowlers and ballers, and little for the batsmen. P. C. Morrissy, however, saved the credit of the Benedicti by an excellent defence of his wicket and some pretty cuts for his 27 not out. For the Singles, Hargreaves did best with some hard hitting that put six 4's to his credit before he was neatly caught by W. Morrissy and dismissed for 64. Ginn and Wilson batted very steadily and worked well for their 16 and 33 not out respectively.

The scores were as under:—

MARRIED.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Score. Includes W. Morrissy, G. Ginn, H. Routh, H. J. Morrissy, E. A. Roberts, R. Morrissy, G. W. Nicolls, O. W. Rolfe, P. C. Morrissy, A. L. dos Santos, J. R. Whyte, A. M. Hadden, C. H. Allen, Extras.

SINGLE.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Score. Includes V. Tatam, A. Stevens, E. Morrissy, J. Routh, E. A. Tootal, H. Hargreaves, W. T. Ginn, A. C. Wilson, G. H. Lomas, P. Barry, A. Breach, Extras.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 13th, 1899.

Those extraordinary documents discovered in the secret archives of Puerto Alonso, on the Rio Acre, and published by the *Provincia do Pará*, seem to have had a very short day. They have been discredited and denied by the American and Bolivian ministers, and the government has expressed its belief that they were spurious. Very few people were really deceived by them, though the publication of the so-called accord in what appeared to be a verbatim copy, was well calculated to deceive. Unfortunately there are persons here as well as on the Amazon, who are desirous of fomenting unfriendly feelings between the two countries, and they have made the best use possible of the false reports to stir up suspicion and resentment against the representatives of the United States. They have even gone so far as to telegraph falsehoods from this city to a neighboring provincial capital in regard to the designs of an American war vessel now in dock here. Such falsehoods can of course work infinite harm, but in this case the opportunity has passed. The *Pará* invention was too clumsy and absurd, and it discounts all the other efforts in that direction. We are sorry that the American minister has gone so far as to seek to prove the friendly intentions of Americans, for there has been no reason whatever to doubt them. If anyone has been placed on the defensive by the *Pará* inventions, it is the author of the falsehood, and not the American minister. There is not the slightest reason why a denial even should be offered, though good will and courtesy might counsel it, for the inventions were too clumsy and malicious to deceive any well-informed person. When the full truth is known, we are inclined to believe that all the explanations will belong to the other side.

AND as for the suspicions which seem to be behind these jealousies and recriminations—the suspicion that Americans are harboring ambitious designs on the weaker states of this continent—there is absolutely no cause whatever for any such fear. We have seen nothing to warrant such an assumption beyond the irresponsible utterances of Cecil Rhodes, who thought he could see into our future on this side of the Atlantic as he is planning the future of the African continent. Benjamin Kidd has also published his views of what the great nations of the world will have to do with the tropics in the distant future. But even were his reasoning prophetic, it will not warrant the slightest anxiety on our part. Those who come after us a century or two hence may have to settle the problem, but it will not be before their time. The years of a nation are measured by generations, not by months. So far as our information goes, the American people of to-day have no thought whatever of despoiling their neighbors. The acquisition of the Philippines has to a certain extent unsettled opinions

in regard to expansion, but the reaction is already appearing and we are confident that the good sense of Americans will lead them to retrace the steps already taken rather than repeat them. For their neighbors on this continent, they have nothing but good will and good wishes, and the suspicion that they are harboring aggressive designs does them gross injustice.

THE bill authorizing the treasury to sell stamps on credit to merchants who have old stocks to be stamped, is a concession of very doubtful value. The provision for monthly payments, and the penalties to be inflicted in case of failure, will only serve to place the merchant all the more completely at the mercy of the government. It will be much better to close up altogether. The new stamp regulations have increased the number and powers of spies and inspectors, who are now authorized to enter and search at all hours of the day and night. Life had become difficult enough before, but now the merchant is placed absolutely at the mercy of sneaks and spies who will make it impossible for him to carry on business without adding largely to his expenditures on blackmail. If they were prosperous they might meet this new infliction without fear, but unfortunately the prosperous merchant and manufacturer is now a rarity. And because of his misfortunes, the vultures are gathering in ever increasing numbers.

SAN ANTONIO of Padua is a great saint, and his memory is venerated all the world over. To-day is his feast day and the bells are chiming as we write calling the people to mass, for nowhere is the Portuguese saint more venerated than here in Brazil. That is all right and proper, but our readers will be surprised to know that the Portuguese and Brazilian governments have honored (?) him by enlisting him in the army and paying him a small salary. Since 1707, the saint who died in 1231 has worked his way from sergeant-major in a line regiment up to the post of lieutenant-colonel in 1814. His promotion was most extraordinarily slow, but that was probably due to his decided objection to turn up on parade and his dissatisfaction with the miserable screw of sixty milreis per month. It was hard to get along with when the milreis was at par, but with the degenerate shipbuilders at present it is scarcely enough to pay his celestial washerwoman. All his brother officers are better paid, and the holy saint on that account declines to sign the paychecks except by proxy. San Antonio had many temptations in his life, but we fancy the strongest he ever had was to desert from the Brazilian army, as he can't get his official pay even in funding bonds.

WHEN the fool-killer comes this way, he will surely have his hands full of work. On the 8th the *Diário Popular* of São Paulo printed, in large type, a telegram from Rio which certainly beats the record. It first stated that public sentiment is against the American minister because of the evasive replies given to the charges telegraphed from Pará. Then a statement is repeated from the *Imprensa* that Capt. Todd had asked Admiral Noronha for 25 men and arms to man the ship under his command while in the dock. The *Imprensa* has asked, with owl-like wisdom, where Capt. Todd had left his armament and munitions, which was designed to be a poser, in view of that *Pará* telegram about the "Williamson" having furnished these articles to the "quintos revolucionários." The writer forgets, however, that vessels of war are not allowed to enter dock with ammunition on board. And then comes the climax! "This news has caused serious alarm," says the telegram to the *Diário*, reports being current that the ship has entered dock so that the officers can easily verify the value of the island's position, the locations of the forts, etc., etc. *Os animos não se acham muito dispostos.* Certainly not! A mind that can conceive such rubbish is not expected to be well disposed to anything! The sooner these mischief makers are sent to the lunatic asylum, the better!

AMONG the passengers from New York by the L. & H. str. "Coleridge," which arrived at Pernambuco on the 3rd inst., were Prof. J. C. Branner and five students, who have come to Brazil, through the generous assistance of Prof. Alexander Agassiz, to complete certain geological studies of the coast of Brazil which were begun under Prof. C. Fred. Hartt's geological commission many years ago. These studies include the reef formation between Pernambuco and Bahia, where Prof. Branner's party will be engaged during the next two or three months, and it is possible that their explorations will extend still further to the south. Prof. Branner, who is vice-president and professor of geology at Leland Stanford University, California, is well known here in Brazil, having been a member of the Hartt geological commission, and having subsequently visited Brazil twice, once to study insect pests for the agricultural department, and the second time in search of a suitable fibre for Edison's incandescent lamp. He is familiar with the country from the Amazon down, and especially with some of the districts which he is now visiting. There has been some slight delay, we understand, in beginning work at Pernambuco, owing to official formalities, but these should now be terminated and the necessary permission given for the explorations. The reports of these scientific studies in Brazil, it is needless to add, can not fail to be of the

greatest benefit to the country, and our colleagues of the press should not fail to give them every encouragement.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

JUNE 5.—*Senate*—The senators from Piahy discussed political affairs in that state.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Mello Rego read a letter giving an account of affairs in Mato Grosso. One of the statements made in that letter refers to the intervention of federal troops in the election at Corumbá.

JUNE 6.—*Senate*.—In executive session the senate confirmed several diplomatic appointments.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Mello Rego opposed the transfer of the national guard to the war department. Deputies Enéas Martins, Belisário, Serzedello, Bueno de Andrade, Augusto Montenegro and Cassiano spoke on the telegrams from Pará in relation to the alleged agreement between the diplomatic representatives of the United States and Bolivia for upholding Bolivia's claims to disputed territory on the rivers Purús, Acre and Içá.

JUNE 7.—*Senate*.—The committee on finance reported against the bill for the loan of 1,000,000\$ from the federal treasury to each of the states of Maranhão, Piahy, Rio Grande do Norte, Paralyha and Goyaz. The committee on the constitution reported in favor of the bill.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputies Erico Coelho and Tosta opposed the transfer of the national guard to the war department. The latter spoke in favor of adopting, in a modified form, the military system of Switzerland.

JUNE 8.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputies Heitor de Sá and Barbosa Lima discussed the army bill.

JUNE 9.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—The army bill was voted in 2nd discussion, the provision for transferring the national guard to the war department being rejected. The chamber began the discussion of the bill reported by the special committee on the new tax regulations. This bill provides for the sale of stamps on credit to business men. Deputy Herédia de Sá gave notice that he would offer an amendment permitting business men to stamp their merchandise in the act of sale. Deputy Alcindo Guanabara defended the bill.

JUNE 10.—*Senate*.—The senate discussed the bill for giving to D. Faustino Contem do Silva and her son the sum of 213,500\$ for horses and cattle seized by the government troops during the war in Rio Grande do Sul.

COFFEE NOTES

The municipality of Burity, S. Paulo, has about five millions of coffee trees planted of various ages. Its first crop will be gathered this year, which is estimated at 150,000 arrobas of coffee.

A coffee plantation at Mocóca, São Paulo, was recently sold at public auction for the sum of 90,000\$, its valuation being 200,000\$. The plantation contained 112,000 coffee trees, 5,000 arrobas of picked coffee, coffee-cleaning machinery, buildings, saw-mill, etc., etc. It looks like a decided sacrifice.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

Telegrams from Piahy say that political disturbances in that state still continue.

The yellow-fever epidemic in Juiz de Fora has greatly declined, very few cases now being reported.

It is reported that new gold deposits have been discovered on the margins of Rio Itapicuri, in the state of Bahia.

There are complaints of the arbitrary conduct of the police authorities at S. Fidelis in the state of Rio de Janeiro.

Complaints are made by the Polish colonists at Tamandaré, Paraná, of the kidnapping of girls by well-known natives.

Two prisoners recently discharged from the São Paulo penitentiary have made complaints of the bad treatment received there.

The municipal authorities of Belem have asked for tenders to make two avenues there. The tenders are to be opened on the 30th inst.

Yellow-fever cases continue to appear at Bahia, and will probably continue to do so until the sanitary conditions of the place are greatly improved.

In the city of Pará, according to telegrams of the 10th inst., there is scarcity of water, which in some instances, it is said, has been sold for 5\$ per hogshead.

The advocates of the policy of rallying around the President are called "concentrationists," and the governor of Minas Geraes is said to be one of the leaders of the movement.

A telegram from Pará says that the state government of Amazonas has replaced the Bolivian authorities at Puerto Alonso, on the Rio Acre, from which place they were recently expelled by a mob led by a local judicial authority.

The Rio de Janeiro state assembly is now thrashing out its crop of taxes. The state needs good laws and a certain amount of enlightened administration, but it will get nothing but political intrigue and personal rivalry. And in the meantime, its industries will be dissipated.

An absurd story is telegraphed from Pará to the effect that Gov. Paes de Carvalho purchased the documents published by the *Provincia do Pará* relating to an accord between Ministers Bryan and Paravicini, and paid 100,000\$ for them. The *Pará* reporters seem to take it for granted that no story can be too absurd for Brazilian credulity.

A *Maná's* journal says that the city of Manicoré is in a state of complete anarchy. Arbitrary arrests have been made, prominent citizens have been assaulted and others have been forced to leave the town.

Some days ago at Serro Azul, Paraná, a police commissioner at the head of a force attacked the electoral enrolling board, which was defended by national guards and other citizens. Two captains of the national guard and a citizen were wounded, the latter mortally. The work of enrolment was suspended.

A Bahia paper says that about 3,000 persons are collected at Formosa, on the Rio Preto, and are engaged in collecting rubber. Their camping place is called a new *Candoso* because they refuse to yield obedience to the local authorities. Before sending an army against them, would it not be well to find out what the said local authorities have been trying to do?

Recent telegrams from Mato Grosso state that a large body of adversaries of the governor was expected to attack the plantation of Col. João Pedro, son-in-law of Senator Gueiros Ponce. This force had captured a messenger of the colonel's and seized the correspondence that he was carrying. Another force is said to have set out for Rosário for the purpose of capturing Pedro Ponce, who has been electioneering at that place.

It is asserted in Rio Grande do Sul that the object of the centralist government in the agreement which it has made with the general government for the repression of smuggling is merely to obtain additional means of rewarding its adversaries. The agreement places at its disposal a large number of custom-house guards and considerable sums of money from the federal treasury. A Buenos Aires telegram of yesterday says that another federal revolt is brewing in that state.

Between Deputy Glycerio and the governor of the state of S. Paulo there was on the 4th inst. a conference at which some of the friends of both were present. Accounts of what occurred at that conference are conflicting, but there seems to be no doubt of Glycerio's having proposed an alliance, which was rejected. It has been stated, but contradicted, that Glycerio also proposed his own re-election and the exclusion of Saabra from the number of the deputies to be re-elected from Bahia.

On the 7th inst. the committees on the constitution and legislation in the legislature of the state of Rio de Janeiro reported a bill for annulling the governor's intervention in the municipal affairs of Campos. In this bill the governor is instructed to remove the incumbents whom he had installed in the respective municipal offices and to maintain the authority of the municipal chamber of which Capt. Antonio Pereira Góes is president and of the justices of the peace, whose election had been recognized by that chamber.

RAILROAD NOTES

The sale of excursion tickets on the Central, good for 40 days and at reduced rates, began on the 10th inst.

The president of the tribunal of accounts has ordered the registration of the payment of 152,415\$73 to the Empresa Industrial Brasileira for coal furnished to the Central railway in the month of April.

At the annual ordinary general meeting of shareholders of the Alagoas railway, the chairman, Mr. John Beaton, said the surplus of receipts over expenses for the past year was 90,630\$00 which at 7 1/4 d. meant £2,926 12 s. 4 d. This surplus was earned last year in spite of an extraordinary drought, which succeeded four years of abnormal rains. After paying a high compliment to Mr. H. Hynes, the new superintendent, the chairman announced a 3 per cent dividend for the year free of income tax. In another column we quote from the *Financial News* on some of the remarks made by Mr. Beaton in his very lucid address.

The weekly returns of the Recife and São Francisco railway for the week ended 6th ulto. show decreases all round, and those for the week ended 13th ulto. are no more satisfactory. This is probably due to the causes we published in our last issue, but the prospects of the new sugar crop are good. The approximate traffic receipts for the week ended May 6th last were 25,360\$00 as against 34,913\$59 in the corresponding week of last year. The receipts for the week ended May 13th were 25,083\$060 as compared with the receipts in the corresponding week of 1898. The total receipts from the 1st January this year to 13th ulto. were 768,494\$920 against 904,650\$620 earned in the same period last year. If Mr. Dallas' freight report is to be relied upon, and we think it is, the coming prolific sugar harvest will greatly increase receipts.

The traffic on the S. Paulo railway during the month of May consisted of 44,161 tons of inward cargo, 11,861 tons of outward cargo, 14,571 tons of local traffic and 101,270 passengers. In the previous year during May, 40,842 tons of inward cargo were handled, 12,546 tons of outward cargo and 17,723 tons of local traffic, while the number of passengers carried was 100,032. Since the first of the year there has been an increase of inward cargo of 25.8 6 tons of outward cargo of 2,011 tons, but local traffic from station to station on the system has decreased by 3,152 tons and the number of passengers has diminished by 43,025. The receipts for the two weeks ended April 9 (which we found in the London papers) show that the present year has resulted better than the last so far. Up to that date, £17,199 had been earned against £11,460 in the same period in 1898.

The traffic receipts on the Leopoldina railway for the week ended 3rd inst. amounted to 295,112,600 as compared with 286,297,300 in the corresponding week of last year.

The Juiz de Fora Journal do Commercio of the 11th says that the last shipment of gold from that state to Rio de Janeiro was valued at 50,512, on which the Central railway collected a freight charge of 3,335\$.

The fortieth ordinary general meeting of the Porto Alegre and New Hamburg railway shareholders was held in London on the 28th April. The chairman announced that the 27 miles of their line had produced £39,029 in the past year, which was £808,158 than in the preceding year. The manager, Mr. Tweedie, had made considerable reductions in his working expenses which were £37,411, or £2,777 less than in 1897. This economy had been effected in spite of floods which repeatedly stopped traffic at points, and of a hurricane which caused considerable damage to station buildings and rolling stock in New Hamburg on 11th June last. The government had only paid the half-yearly guarantee on April 3rd, which accounted for the delay in holding the meeting. A dividend of 48 per cent share was declared, which with the interim dividend, made 88 per cent for the year.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Compagnie Generale de Chemins de Fer Bresiliens took place in Paris on the 27th April. The main line from Paranaqua to Curitiba (111 kilometres) during 1898 earned gross receipts of 4,955,115 francs and the working expenses were 2,506,739 francs, leaving a net surplus of receipts amounting to 2,448,376 francs. In 1897, the gross receipts were 4,878,343 francs, the working expenses 2,529,672 and the net surplus 2,348,671 francs. The extensions (360 kilometres) in 1898 had gross receipts of 1,437,216 francs against 1,310,111 francs in 1897. The disbursements were 2,389,635 francs as compared with 2,579,030, and the net receipts 2,047,681 francs against 1,731,072 francs in the previous year. The total result of the working of the whole line amounted to 4,496,057 francs in 1898 against 4,079,743 in 1897. The proportion of working expenses to receipts was reduced from 55 per cent in 1897 to 52 per cent in 1898. The average earning per kilometre over the whole system was 22,000 francs. A dividend of 4 per cent was declared. The main line has steadily improved its traffic year by year since 1889 when the total receipts were 2,217,429 francs, and the traffic has steadily improved since the extensions from 1,557,182 francs in 1893. The sum of 1,525,876 francs has been carried forward.

SHIPPING NOTES

The U. S. cruiser «Montgomery» left for Montevideo on the 9th inst.

In view of rough weather outside the departure of the Brazilian evolutionary squadron was postponed from the 7th to the 14th inst.

It is said that the projected steamship company, to run between Para and Santos, has been organized. Its capital is said to be 2,000,000\$, which would about cover the cost of two steamers.

A telegram to S. Paulo on the 7th says that the minister of marine (Admiral Balbazar da Silveira) had resolved to resign because of the impossibility of realizing the reforms in the navy recommended in his report.

The passengers who arrived in Rio on the 7th inst. from the south, by the P. S. N. Co's steamer «Oronno» were: Dr. A. Castro, Mr. and Mrs. J. Orlando, Messrs. L. Tritner, B. J. Cavalcanti and H. de Castello.

The departures by the same steamer for Europe, were the following: Miss Annie Jackson, Mr. A. Gifford and Mr. Emil Bamberg.

The gunboat «Gaurany» has again returned to Para from the Ampa country with illness on board. It is stated that when the vessel arrived at Para all the officers and men were ill except two. It seems that the department of marine failed to furnish to the gunboat the supplies necessary for the health of the officers and crew. And yet the minister wants more ships!

A curious rumour got abroad to the effect that the «Nord America» foundered the day before yesterday off Rio. This report was however, immediately denied, the best of it being that no one knew where it sprang from. Considerable concern was expressed at the time since Messrs Christophersen, the agents, are known to be on board. —Times, Buenos Aires, May 28.

The Empresa Viagao do Brazil resumes the steamship service on the Rio S. Francisco on July 2nd and will have a formal inauguration on that day. Two new steamers, the «Prudente de Moraes» and «Severino Vieira» will be added to the service. A Bahia telegram says that the governor will be present at the inauguration at Joazeiro, and that the American minister is also expected.

The P. S. N. Co's «Oraviva» arrived in Rio on the 6th inst. from Europe, brought the following passengers: Misses B. Boyle, Elsie Strong and Id. Adelaide, Mr. and Mrs. F. Oliveira, Mrs. E. Lima, Viscount P. Braga, H. da Messrs. F. Kowarich Jr., G. Howes, Samuel Costa Santos, Dr. V. Vans, G. Antonio Garcho, M. Mair, V. Ferreira and Antonio left Rio on the 8th inst. by the same steamer for the south were as follows: Mr. and Mrs. V. Almeida, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Real, Mrs. E. Goldenberg, Dr. T. de Loureiro, Messrs. E. E. Cardner, Mr. C. de Mello, Antonio Rossi, G. Fernandes, W. H. Heap, A. Navoa, Joao Bernardes and Francisco Trave.

The Italian cruiser «Etruria» entered this port on the 7th inst., with the customary exchange of salutes.

The Br. str. «Blackheath», bound from Cardiff to Santos with coal, arrived at Bahia on the 10th in distress, having collided with the Nor. bk «Czar» on the 22nd inst. The latter, bound from Mobile to Buenos Aires with lumber, was sunk and her crew of 18 persons was received on board the «Blackheath». The steamer was badly damaged and two men were badly injured by an explosion of coals.

Friends with relatives coming from abroad who have called at Brazilian ports need not trouble themselves much to run down to the port to meet them as the passengers will not be freed for five days after their arrival, the health board having decided that mail boats and others arriving here from Brazilian ports shall be subjected to five days quarantine and be disinfected twice at an interval of forty eight hours. —Times, Buenos Aires, June 1.

If the Rio rate of exchange keeps over 7 1/2 d., it may suit steamers homeward bound to carry livestock to Rio at £ 3 per head, instead of accepting the higher rate to Europe. An opportunity is thus offered to develop the cattle trade with all ports on the Brazilian coast from Rio north, while agents or owners should move in the matter of securing light port dues for steamers calling to land live-stock only. Trade with Brazil has remained active for parcels to all ports from the River Plate to Rio, the rates remaining firm at 17s. to 18s. from up-river and 16s to 17s. from below bar. A steamer was fixed from Rosario to Rio, when, at 20s. for a sailing vessel was taken up for the same destination at \$2.20 for live, beyond which the business done has been entirely in parcels. —Times, Buenos Aires.

The new steamer «Rembrandt» recently built by Messrs. D. and W. Henderson & Co. for Messrs. Lamport & Holt is thus described by Fair Play: —The vessel, which is one of a number that have been specially designed for the River Plate cattle trade, has been constructed under British Corporation rules. Her length is 380 ft., and she will carry a dead-weight cargo of 6,500 tons. She has been provided with a powerful set of triple expansion engines. Three single-ended boilers, fitted with Messrs. Howden's system of forced draught, and working at a pressure of 180 lbs., supply the steam. A shade-deck extends right fore and aft on the vessel, on which it is intended to carry sheep, while the main deck is fitted with permanent cattle fittings, to the construction and arrangement of which special attention has been given in order that they might conform to all the requirements of the board of agriculture and the Argentine government. The system of ventilation of the cattle-deck, and the arrangements for a fresh water supply to the animals, are of the most efficient character. In addition to the cattle, the steamer is able to carry a large quantity of general cargo. The accommodation provided for the gentlemen is much superior to that to be found in the usual type of the Plate cattle-steamers, including bath-room, etc., and it is hoped that this will induce a more respectable class of men to take charge of live stock homewards from the River Plate. The «Rephael», a sister ship to the «Rembrandt», has just made a passage to the River Plate in the short time of 21 days and 9 hours.

LOCAL NOTES

The frauds thus far discovered in the contaduria da marihuana amount to 9,000\$.

The 25th anniversary of the Postal Union will be celebrated at Berne, Switzerland, on 9th October next.

Our latest advice of Consul Seeger was that he had arrived at Buenos Aires and, with Mrs. Seeger, will soon return to this city. —A Buenos Aires telegram of the 9th inst. says that President Roca will embark for Rio de Janeiro on the ironclad «Belgrano» on 24th July next.

The commanders and officers of the «Wilmington» and «Montgomery» were presented to President Campos Salles on Thursday last by Minister Bryan.

The commanders and officers of the American naval vessels «Wilmington» and «Montgomery» paid a formal visit to the President on the 8th inst.

The American minister goes up to Joazeiro to take a look at the S. Francisco, and it is suggested that he is springing out the land preparatory to that anticipated Anglo-Saxon invasion.

On Wednesday a prisoner was murdered by another at the east de detengao and three convicts succeeded in escaping from the casa de correcao. Two of the latter have been caught and reincarcerated.

The minister of marine has suspended indefinitely (dismissed?) the 1st and 2nd entry clerks in the audit section of the marine department, who are said to be responsible for the frauds discovered there.

Great preparations are being made here and in other places to celebrate the anniversary of the death of Floriano Peixoto. The celebration, in our opinion, merits the cordial co-operation of every citizen.

Amongst the passengers by the «Oronno» on the 7th inst. was Miss Jackson, matron of the Strangers' Hospital here, who has gone home for a holiday. During her absence Miss Swithinbank will be acting matron.

The chief of police has issued orders prohibiting the sale of tickets at theatres before 6:30 p. m. and after 8:30 p. m. This is going too far. We should be permitted to engage reserved seats or boxes during the day.

Senor Laurio Sodre arrived here on the 10th inst. from Para, over a month after the opening of congress. He was met by his personal friends with a brass band.

One of the Parana senators has gone home for a month. The free and easy way in which congressmen discharge their duties is worthy of note. If they do not take the affairs of government seriously, how can they expect the rest of us to do it?

Three prisoners escaped from the casa de correcao on the evening of the 7th inst. One was captured soon after, and another was captured the following day. Their escape was discovered so quickly that they had no time to leave the vicinity of the prison. The third is still at large.

Small-pox is evidently increasing rapidly in this city, and the sanitary district inspectors are asleep as usual. It is charged by the Juiz that deaths have occurred in tenements, and no disinfection of the rooms has followed. It is not strange, in view of this, that epidemic diseases increase so readily in this city.

A Buenos Aires telegram of 9th inst. says that the Spanish dramatic company, which includes the celebrated actress Maria Guerrero, is to give ten performances in Rio in September next and six in S. Paulo. The pieces played will be all of the best Spanish classics, but «Cyrano de Bergerac» will form part of the repertoire.

How does the Journal do Commercio explain those telegrams from Para of the 5th inst. and its intimation that Minister Paravicini would come to Rio de Janeiro, when that gentleman was so far on his way as to arrive here on the 6th? There must be a considerable gross ignorance in Para, or else the intrigue is badly managed.

The eminent French composer Camille Saint Saens arrived here on the 7th inst., by the Italian str. «Duchessa di Genova». He went at once to Petropolis where he remains some eight or ten days, after which he will come down to this city to arrange for two musical recitals. Afterwards he will visit Sao Paulo and give two recitals there.

It is stated that Deputy Mayrink is proposing to offer a bill authorizing the government to enter into an accord with creditors for the payment of debts whenever they have secured judicial sentences in their favor. This is right and should be enacted at once. The sentence of a court should be obeyed by the government just as promptly as by a private citizen.

On Sunday the Naval Club held its annual meeting. Telegrams from naval officers in various parts of the country and from the government of Bahia were received. There was presented to the Club a bust of Admiral Saldanha Gama, in honor of whose memory societies were made by Lieutenants Pina and Armando Burlanqui. Among the toasts drunk was one of the latter of these officers to Gov. Jauz Vianna.

The Journal do Commercio says that the murder committed in the casa de detengao on Wednesday is a logical consequence of the negligence and lack of discipline which has long existed in that establishment, and that the administration must be held responsible for it. Convicts have again and again been made of the inmates, committed there, and of the negligence of the administration, but to no effect.

On Thursday President Campos Salles went to examine building No. 192 Rua dos Lageiros, which he is said to intend purchasing (naturally at his own expense) for the Educadora insurance company for the purpose of using it as a residence for Gen. Roca during the latter's stay in this city. This will be a good lesson for France, when Queen Victoria goes to Nice. The villa which she is accustomed to occupy at her own expense should be purchased and placed at her free disposal.

On Thursday Minister Severino Vieira's birthday was made the occasion of an important political demonstration in his honor. The Bahia congressional delegation presented him a gold card on which were engraved the following significant words which, when in the senate, he had quoted in one of his speeches: —

The citizen who dies on the battlefield in defence of his country is not more worthy of honor than he who has the self-abnegation to quit office rather than to break the law. These are noble words, and we should like to see them observed everywhere.

The diplomatic representatives of the United States and Bolivia called on the minister of foreign affairs on the 7th inst. and formally denied the authenticity of the accord attributed to them by telegrams from Para. We do not know whether, or not, they asked to have the originals of the alleged accord and correspondence sent down to Rio de Janeiro for examination. It is said that the President has expressed his disbelief in the authenticity of the papers said to have been discovered at Puerto Alonso, and if this be so, the steps should at once be taken to discover the author of the fraud.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Revista Juridica, for May; organ of the students of the free course of juridical and social sciences.

Statistical Annual for 1899; compiled and edited by Charles B. Murray, editor of The Cincinnati Price Current. As we have before stated this is one of the most complete and accurate statistical compilations within its special field that we receive. It covers the provision and grain trade, live stock and beef trade and crop statistics. It is highly useful to every person interested in those branches of production and trade.

U. S. Consular Reports; No 224, for May. This number of the monthly issue of consular reports is an exceptionally interesting one, but for Brazil the particular point of interest will be Commissioner Worthington's report to the British Board of Trade on the «Commerce and Industries of Brazil».

Boletim do Museu Paraense; for December, 1898. This important scientific review contains articles on «The actual state of knowledge in regard to the Indians of Brazil», by Dr. E. A. Goldi (editor of the Boletim), «Arachnological Studies relative to Brazil», by the same author, «The Amazonian legend of the «Cauré», by the same author, the initial contribution to the study of the fishes of the Amazon and Guiana, by the same author, «Notes upon the «Uchi», by Dr. J. Huber, and a contribution to the study of the Amazon flora, also by Dr. Huber. The Boletim will be highly appreciated by all scientific men.

Relatorio da Associação do Hospital Evangelico Fluminense, for the year ending 31st March, 1899. The treasurer's report shows that the association had a balance of 6,752\$150 left over from the preceding year, and the receipts of the year amounted to 20,955\$960, making a total of 21,707\$110. Of this amount 21,357\$850 were expended on hospital buildings, and 1,758\$310 on other items, leaving a balance of 1,589\$920 to be carried forward. The building of the hospital is going forward slowly, as funds can be raised to cover the cost of the work. The property is now valued at 66,368\$90, and it is hoped that the buildings will soon be in a condition to meet the wishes of those who initiated and have carried on the important work. Those who feel an interest in the foundation of a Protestant hospital in this city would unquestionably find this enterprise worthy of their benevolence.

BUSINESS NOTES

The Lloyd Brasileiro Co. has asked for permission to import at Pernambuco 10,000 tons of coal free from duty.

The town of Jahu, São Paulo, has resolved to adopt the electric system of public lighting, and will invite proposals.

It is stated that an important commercial house of Santos has purchased the Juandinha tramway line, whose service has been suspended.

The state of Bahia has restored the Companhia Bahiana to favor and has resumed paying the subsidy enjoyed by that steamship company.

The Associação Commercial of Ceará has protested against the new tax regulations. It contends that the so-called consumption taxes are unconstitutional.

The exports to Brazil in the first four months of 1899 from Buenos Aires were 71,201 bags of maize, 1,174,575 bags of wheat, 229,057 bags of flour and 12 bales of wool, amongst general merchandise.

The Journal do Commercio of Sunday last published nearly 12 columns of auction advertisements, each column measuring 28 inches in length. Does the minister of finance see nothing significant in this?

The state assembly of Para has voted an interest guarantee of 6 per cent to be conceded to a financial institution which will issue loans to agriculture and other industries. The guarantee is to be in the form of capital employed.

During the first four months of this year, there were sent from Rosario to Brazil 154,083 tons of hay, 1,092,205 tons of wheat, 3,393 tons of maize, and 218 tons of flour. In that period only one Brazilian vessel entered the port.

A Bahia telegram of the 8th says that the municipal authorities have given the Queimado water company eight days in which to reopen the private water taps and maintain in them a proper water supply, and an equal period in which to close the Campinas supply which belongs to the municipality. It looks like making war on the company.

It is just a little singular at first sight, but we presume it is all right after all. The Lloyd Brasileiro asked the treasury for exemption from import duties on 18,000 barrels of oil, but the minister demurred. «It is a lot of oil», he said, home pathetically. «So it is!» replied the directors; «it is quite a mistake, we only want a tenth of that quantity!»

We have repeatedly pointed out that there is a good market in Liverpool for castor oil seed which is almost entirely a waste product in Brazil where the plant grows spontaneously as a weed. Sixteen milreis per 112 pounds would tempt some enterprising capitalist to supply the Liverpool market. On the 13th ult., there were 840 bags from Bombay and 12 from Peru for sale there, and not a single bag from Brazil.

Several travellers have left Manchester for Brazil during the past week. In Buenos Aires their prospects should be good if the increased demand for the improved condition maintained. In Brazil the improved condition of affairs must, it is believed, shortly have the effect of raising the rate of exchange at Rio de Janeiro, especially in view of the approaching coffee crop and increased exportation. —Textile Mercury, May 13.

It will be useful for the afflicted citizen to know that when he wants to get the signature of a Brazilian consul certified at the foreign office, he must first go to the treasury to pay the stamp tax and then to the foreign office to get the certificate. Should the signature be attached to a legal document, the latter must be measured and the signature dimensions exceed a certain standard, he must pay for the excess. It is an elaborate system to squeeze fees out of him and to occupy time.

A Buenos Aires telegram of the 9th inst. says that a syndicate has been organized there to send to Brazilian markets 28,000 bags of flour every month. Only one brand is to be pushed and the object is to drive the Americans out of the Brazilian market.

It is said that the price to be paid by the Belgian syndicate mentioned in our last issue for the rubber estates in Par  is 5,360,000\$. The same syndicate is reported to be negotiating for the purchase of a large cattle farm on the island of Maraj  with 90,000 head of cattle.

The Journal do Commercio notes that the importation of Indian corn from Minas Geraes has greatly increased since the freight rates on cereals has been reduced on the Central railway. The reduction went into effect at the beginning of April. During the first quarter of the year the imports from Minas were about 14,000 bags a month, but in April they jumped up to 47,000 bags and in May to 67,000 bags. Of course prices have been forced down, but it is a good object lesson all the same. High tariffs are of no advantage even to the railways which impose them, and they are serious obstacles to the development of any industry.

Some of our American friends attribute the placing in the United States of British orders for locomotives and machinery, and the ability of American firms to sell larger quantities of iron piping, machinery, etc., in the free markets of the world, to increased ability of America to compete with British products. With labour in England so fully employed as it is, and with our shops and mills working to the full capacity, the correct view is that English firms are not eager for foreign business. The critical time for a comparison of the ability of American firms to compete with British will be when our home trade slackens and when we again need to push our export trade in the manner that the States have recently been desirous of doing. The Statist, May 20.

The report of the directors of the Brazilian Submarine Telegraph for the half year ended December 31st last states that the revenue for this period amounted to  15,159 and the working expenses to  22,253. After providing  3,200 for debenture interest and sinking fund and  1,945 for income-tax there remains a balance of  87,762. It is thus added the sum of  18,212, dividends receivable from the Western and Brazilian Telegraph Company, Limited, and the London Platino-Brazilian Telegraph Company, Limited, and  8,963 brought forward from June 20th last, making a total of  114,938. The expenses consequent upon carrying out the arrangements for closer working union with the Western and Brazilian and the London Platino-Brazilian Telegraph companies amounted to  7,568. First and second interim dividends, amounting to  61,568, have been paid, and  30,000 transferred to the reserve fund, leaving a sum of  15,801 to be carried to the next account.

The lucid and able statement made by Mr. John Beaton at the recent meeting of the Alagoas Railway Company deserves general recognition, and the action of the board of this company should be supported by the boards of all other Brazilian guaranteed railways. Shortly, Mr. Beaton pointed out that by the operation of the funding scheme, so long as the funding bonds were at a discount the shareholders of Brazilian railways, who had a direct contract with the government, suffered far more in proportion than the holders of government bonds; for the reason that the railways had to pay their debenture holders in full in cash. He had proposed that additional funding bonds should therefore be handed over, sufficient to enable the debenture charges to be met without inflicting an extra loss on the shareholders. In other words, he asked that the railway shareholders should not be subjected to a greater loss of interest than the holders of the government bonds. This is clearly both a moderate and an equitable proposal; but, unfortunately, it has so far been declined by the Brazilian government, and Alagoas shareholders lose 2 per cent. of their interest in consequence. Financial News, May 1.

The extraordinary powers of liquid air, which promises to do the work of coal and gas and gunpowder in the future, are fully dealt with in McClure's Magazine for March. We regret that our limited space does not allow us to reproduce the whole article. The writer says that Charles E. Tripler of New York reduces the air of his laboratory to a clear, sparkling liquid that boils in ice, freezes pure alcohol, and burns steel like tissue paper. And yet Mr. Tripler dips up this astonishing liquid in an old tin saucepan and pours it about like so much water. Although liquid at a temperature of 320 below zero, it is not wet to the touch, but burns like a white hot iron, and when exposed to the open air for a few minutes, it vanishes into a cold gray vapor leaving only a bit of white frost. He goes on to say: "I saw Mr. Tripler admit a quart or more of the liquid air into a small engine. A few seconds later the piston began to pump vigorously, driving the fly wheel as if under a heavy head of steam. The liquid air had not been forced into the engine under pressure, and there was no perceptible heat under the boiler; indeed, the tube which passed for a boiler was soon shaggy with white frost. Yet the little engine stood there in the middle of the room running apparently without motive power, making no noise and giving out no heat or smoke, and producing no ashes." The first once ever made cost Professor James Dewar  3,000, and afterwards he reduced the cost to  500 a pint. Now Mr. Tripler makes 50 gallons a day at an average cost of 20 cents each.

The exports from Montevideo to Brazil during the first four months of the year were one bale of horse-hair, 25 bales of sheepskins, 166,852 bundles of dried meat, 1,463 pipes and 1,218 tubs of lard, 190,825 bags of flour, 705 bags of bran, 50,548 bags of wheat, 106,002 bags of maize, 210 bags of linseed, 135 bags of barley, 1,510 bags of beans, 852 bales of hay, 3 curles of ostrich feathers, 4,321 cases of salted tongues, 50 cases of meat extract, 7 tons of bones and bone-ash, 4641 horned cattle, 44 horses and one ass.

Brazil is occupying considerable attention at present as a possible "open door" for British wool. A considerable quantity is exported from England and France for the hat factories, but it has been generally carded. Now, however, on account of the increased duty on carded wool the carding in future will be attended to in Brazil. Live Stock Journal. [We are of opinion that should there be a demand for raw wool here, our manufacturers would find it cheaper to deal with the Argentine republic rather than with England and France.]

FINANCIAL NOTES

It is stated that on the 9th inst. the amount of gold in the treasury was 1,171,066\$.

At Madrid the customs receipts amounted in April to 741,177\$548, including 63,958\$851 gold.

On the 31st ult. the government's balance on account current at the Banco da Republica was 3,169,129\$821, against 919,129\$21 on April 30th.

The expenditures of the state of Par  for the next fiscal year are estimated in the budget at 6,188,933\$126 gold. Is Par  returning to a gold standard, or are these estimates para visum?

It is said that the government remitted  105,000 to London by the French str. Chillo which sailed yesterday, which sum is to be added to the reserve fund for that account of the treasury.

The committee on finance in the Par  chamber of deputies has framed a budget in which the expenditure for 1899 1900 is estimated at 6,188,933\$126 in gold and the revenue at 6,194,000\$.

In the month of May the customs receipts at Par  were 2,143,716\$878 in 1899, against 1,850,538\$020 in 1898. Of the sum collected in May, 1899, that of 185,615\$469 was in gold.

A news item from Goyaz says that there was a favorable balance of about 200,000\$ in the administration of that state last year. In that case, why should the national treasury be called upon for a loan?

Another 2,000,000\$ in currency was burned on Saturday last, with the usual formalities. The total is now said to be 27,000,000\$, which is certainly a very satisfactory total to withdraw within a comparatively short period.

The Provincia of Pernambuco says that the offer of 400,000\$ to that state was not satisfactory and that more favorable arrangements have been made with four local banks two of them branches of foreign banks for the sum mentioned.

The governor of Minas Geraes has been advised through the French legation that the titles of the loan of 65,000,000 francs which was placed for account of that state in Paris in January, 1897, through the Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas, have been admitted to official quotation in Paris.

It is stated that the government has decided to fund the interest on the gold bonds of 1865 in bonds redeemable at the pleasure of the respective holders, the price to be regulated by the London quotations of bonds issued in virtue of the funding scheme, converted into currency at the exchange of the day.

Once more pas trop de zele. The Noticia has again earned the right to this advice by its attempt in its issue of last Friday to obscure the financial situation with a cloud of figures so confusedly mingled as at once to excite suspicion. What those who are interested in Brazilian finance require is not a confused mass of meaningless data, but a plain and simple statement of the receipts and disbursements of the treasury.

According to the Jornal do Commercio of Juiz de Fora, of the 6th inst., the national government has recently agreed to indemnify the state treasury of Minas Geraes for the erection of a custom-house in Juiz de Fora, which cost about 1,000,000\$, and also to buy the Belo Horizonte branch railway which will be incorporated in the Central. Is this transaction a result of the President's visit to Belo Horizonte a short time ago?

According to the Noticia the Brazilian government has remitted to London this year the following sums:

Table with columns for month (January to June), amount in 1898, and amount in 1899.

Total 260,868 4 4. At five of the principal custom-houses in Brazil the receipts for the first five months of 1898 and 1899 amounted to the following sums:

Table with columns for location (Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Bahia, Pernambuco, Par ) and amounts for 1898 and 1899.

COMMERCIAL

Table of exchange rates for Rio de Janeiro, June 13th, 1899. Includes par value of Brazilian milreis, bank rate of exchange, and present value of Brazilian milreis.

EXCHANGE

June 5.—The Brasiliense Bank opened with an official rate of 7 3/4 on London, and all the others at 7 1/2. In the course of the day the Banco Nacional adopted 7 1/2, and a little before closing time the Brasiliense Bank put out 8 1/2. The closing paper was bank bills at 8 1/2 and private paper at 8 1/2. The business done during the day was of average importance. The paper milreis rose from 292 to 296 reis gold.

June 6.—The British bank opened with an official rate of 8 1/2 on London, and the other banks with 8. In the course of the day the British, London & River Plate and National banks adopted 8 1/2, but by closing time the Banco Nacional had retired its rate and the London & River Plate Bank put out 8 1/2. The first business of the day was in bank bills at 8 1/2, and against private paper at 8 1/2. There was a rising tendency in the market all day. At the close bank bills were quoted at 8 1/2, and private paper at 8 1/2. An average day's business was done, and the value of the paper milreis rose from 295 to 298 reis gold.

June 7.—The general official rate of the day was 8 1/2. For a short while the Brasiliense Bank put out 8 3/4, but quickly reverted to the original quotation. The market was firm at opening time with bank bills at 8 3/4, against private paper at 8 3/4. There were a few fluctuations in the course of the day, but the market was of great importance, and at the closing hour bank bills were drawn at 8 1/2 and 8 1/2, against private paper at 8 1/2. The paper milreis was worth from 299 to 303 reis gold during the day.

June 8.—The general official rate of the day was 8 1/2. In the course of the day the British, London & River Plate and National banks adopted 8 1/2, but by closing time the Banco Nacional had retired its rate and the London & River Plate Bank put out 8 1/2. The first business of the day was in bank bills at 8 1/2, and against private paper at 8 1/2. There was a rising tendency in the market all day. At the close bank bills were quoted at 8 1/2, and private paper at 8 1/2. An average day's business was done, and the value of the paper milreis rose from 295 to 298 reis gold.

June 9.—The general official rate of the day was 7 1/2 on London. In the course of the day the Brasiliense Bank put out 7 1/2, and the Banque Francaise 7 1/2. When the market opened bank bills were drawn at 7 1/2 and 7 1/2, against private paper at 7 1/2. The movement of the day was a quiet one. The fluctuations being between the extremes of 7 1/2 and 7 3/4 for bank bills, and 7 1/2 and 8 1/2 for private paper. The closing prices were bank bills at 7 1/2 and 7 1/2, and private paper at 7 1/2. The paper milreis was worth from 292 to 294 reis gold.

June 10.—The banks all put out 7 1/2 at opening time with the close which there was a small fall. The Brasiliense Bank rose its rate in the course of the day to 8. The British Bank at 7 1/2, and the Banque Francaise at 7 1/2. The first transactions were in bank bills at 7 1/2, against private paper at 7 1/2, but there was a steady rise until at closing time bank bills were quoted freely at 8 1/2, and private paper at 8 1/2. The paper milreis rose in value from 292 to 296 reis gold.

The official rates of the day compared with those of the corresponding day of last year were as follows:—

Table comparing official rates of the day with those of the corresponding day of last year for London, Hamburg, Italy, and New York.

BANQUE FRANCAISE DU BR SIL

BALANCE SHEET, 31ST MAY, 1899.

Table of assets for Banque Francaise du Br sil, including shareholders' capital, cash, and various accounts.

Table of liabilities for Banque Francaise du Br sil, including capital, accounts current, and bills payable.

E. & O. E. Rio de Janeiro, 6th June, 1899. For the Banque Francaise du Br sil, H. Joly, Director. V. Marsot, Accountant.

MARKET REPORT

Rio de Janeiro, 13th June, 1899. Coffee.—The declared sales of the week before last amounted to 45,000 bags, against 45,528 bags in 1898. The market was quiet, and 65,000 bags were sold in New York, 65,000 in Havre, 49,000 in Hamburg, and 35,000 in London, making a total of 194,000 bags for the week. In the afternoon the Rio market opened fairly animated on Monday with the factors and packers doing business freely on the market, and the price of the Santos rose to No. 7 type. The briskness of the market seemed justified during the morning by the demand on the part of the shippers who bought in 17,000 bags at rates ranging from 18 to 19\$00 for No. 7 type. In the afternoon the large entries influenced the market and at the close 10,300 was the highest price obtainable. In Santos the market was quiet, and the price was 60\$00 at 60\$00 per 100 kilos. All the foreign markets opened with a fall in prices, and Havre reported a diminished stock of Brazilian coffee by 1,000 bags, and an increase

of stock from other places of 20,000 bags. The local market was calmer on Tuesday, with only small business done between packers and factors on bases from 10\$00 to 10\$50 for No. 7. The shippers became active purchasers in the course of the day, one bag especially buying largely. The known sales at the close of the day were 16,000 bags, but the prices for the most part were inferior to those paid on Monday, ranging from 10\$00 to 10\$00 per arroba of No. 7. At the close, the market was weak and undecided. Santos market was also weak with general average selling at 60\$00 per 100 kilos. All the foreign markets reported small decreases in prices, but they were insignificant. Accurate statistics of the market statistics of the coffee trade in this market for the week before last amounted to 51,000 bags, against 45,528 in 1898. The comparatively large sales of the preceding days made the factors in this market firm on Thursday and they insisted on increased prices from 10\$00 to 10\$50 for No. 7. The shippers were less active but bought 10,000 bags on bases which ranged from 10\$00 to 10\$00. The Santos market was firm, but there was no change in the rate for good average. The foreign markets were unchanged. Friday's market here found the factors insisting on prices which averaged 10\$00 per arroba for No. 7 type. Although the shippers did not display much activity and bought in some 1,000 bags at prices which ran from 10\$00 to 10\$00 for No. 7 type, but the principal sales of the day were effected at 10\$00. The Santos market continued unchanged, and the reports from abroad were devoid of interest although there was a small rise in Hamburg. 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Daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro

Table with columns for Receipts, Shipments, and various coffee grades (N.Y., Santos, etc.) with prices in dollars and cents.

Imports.

Flour.—The receipts for the week were 1,500 barrels of Coleridge from New York and 600 bags of France from the River Plate.

Table listing import prices for various goods like Trieste, Richmond, Baltimore, River Plate, and Local Mills.

Coffee.

Coleridge.—The C. R. brought 200 tubs from Halifax, the Rio 120 cases from Hamburg, and the Coleridge 1,415 tubs and 200 cases from New York.

Pork.

No fresh consignments have come to hand. The market is quiet with small demand.

Rice.

The receipts for the past week were 51,500 bags from Kamoua ex Dora, 100 bags ex Rio from Hamburg, and 30 bags ex Colombo from Genoa.

Pitch Pine.

There have been no arrivals. The market is steady at 450 reis per foot.

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.

Kerosene.

There have been no arrivals, and in spite of the state of exchange the weak market of last week has managed to preserve its prices from 9850 to 9800 per case wholesale.

Turpentine.

Arrivals nil. The demand continues to be a good one and the market is firm at 18300 to 18200 per kilo.

Rosin.

There were no receipts last week. The demand is slack but prices have maintained their level.

Cement.

The Cari brought 600 barrels of Belgian cement from 17800 to 18000 per barrel, and English cement from 19800 to 20200 per barrel.

Indian Corn.

Receipts nil. The demand is slack and prices have fallen. The rates now quoted range from 6800 to 7800 per bag.

Beans.

There have been no receipts from abroad, and the demand is a very small one.

Hay.

No arrivals. The stock is still a heavy one but prices have slightly improved in face of a good demand.

Cool.

The only vessel that arrived last week was the Warrington Hall which brought 2,000 tons from Cardiff.

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 listing rum prices for various brands like Pernambuco and Macieira.

Campes.

Prices for various types of Campos.

Angra and Paraty.

Prices for Angra and Paraty.

Parahyba.

Prices for Parahyba.

Alcohol.

Prices for alcohol of 36 to 38 deg.

ditto

Prices for alcohol of 40 deg.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

JUNE 5.

HAMBURG.—Germ. lug. Carl; 405 tons; Warneck; 76 ds; sundries to order.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

JUNE 5.

SHIP ISLAND.—Nor. bk. Urania; 1,307 tons; Andersen ballast.

SAPÉLO.—Nor. bk. Ringhorn; 86 tons; Noordland; ballast.

JUNE 6.

BALTIMORE.—Amer. bk. Priscilla; 61 tons; Springs teen; coffee.

JUNE 7.

PORT-ELISABETH.—Nor. bk. 453 tons; Olivia; Christiansen; coffee.

JUNE 10.

NEW ORLEANS.—Port. sp. America; 198 tons; Marques; ballast.

FREIGHTS.

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

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

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

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

LONDON.—20 shillings and 5% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

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

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

ANTWERP.—35 shillings and 5% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

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

LIVERPOOL.—35 shillings and 5% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

P. ARENAS.—60 shillings and 5% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

MONTVIDEO.—2,500 per bag of coffee.

BUNOS AIRES.—2,500 per bag of coffee.

ENGAGEMENTS.

Table listing engagements for various vessels like Genoa, Southampton, London, Bremen, Havre, Antwerp, Bordeaux, Liverpool, P. Arenas, Montvideo, and Buenos Aires.

Vessels Afloat & Chartered for Rio

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

Arrivals of foreign steamers.

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

Departures of foreign steamers.

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

Calling at intermediate ports.

Foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, June 11th 1899.

Table listing foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, categorized by American, British, and Danish.

Danish

Table listing Danish vessels like Clara.

French

Table listing French vessels like White Wings.

German

Table listing German vessels like Olga and Altair.

Norwegian

Table listing Norwegian vessels like Noreg.

Portuguese

Table listing Portuguese vessels like Asia.

Spanish

Table listing Spanish vessels like Tereza and Palamos.

Swedish

Table listing Swedish vessels like Magellan.

STOCKS AND SHARES

Sales of Stocks and Shares.

Table listing sales of stocks and shares, including Apolices, Banco Comercio e Industria, and various banks.

JUNE 6.

Table listing Apolices and Banco Comercio e Industria.

Banks.

Table listing various banks like Commercial, Comercio, and Republica.

Miscellaneous

Table listing miscellaneous items like Melhoramentos no Maranhão.

JUNE 7.

Table listing Apolices and Banco Comercio e Industria.

Banks.

Table listing various banks like Constructor, Emprestimo Municipal, and Republica.

JUNE 8.

Table listing Apolices and Emprestimo Municipal.

Banks.

Table listing various banks like Inicialor and Republica.

Miscellaneous

Table listing miscellaneous items like Construcções Civis and Obras Hydraulicas.

JUNE 9.

Table listing Apolices and Banco Comercio e Industria.

Banks.

Table listing various banks like Commercial, Comercio, and Republica.

Miscellaneous

Table listing miscellaneous items like Int. Comercio e Industria and Obras Hydraulicas.

JUNE 10.

Table listing Apolices and Banco Comercio e Industria.

Banks.

Table listing various banks like Deposito e Descantos, Inicialor, and Lavoura e Comercio.

Miscellaneous

Table listing miscellaneous items like Int. Comercio e Industria and Obras Hydraulicas.

JUNE 11.

Table listing Apolices and Banco Comercio e Industria.

Banks.

Table listing various banks like Deposito e Descantos, Inicialor, and Lavoura e Comercio.

Miscellaneous

Table listing miscellaneous items like Obras Hydraulicas.

SATURDAY'S QUOTATIONS—S. PAULO.

Table listing Saturday's quotations for various stocks and shares in São Paulo.

Stocks and Bonds and Joint Stock Companies --- June 12th.

Table with columns: Emission, Circulation, Public Funds, Nominal Value, Last Quotation buyers, Last Quotation sellers. Includes entries for 5% currency (apólices), Bonds of 1865, Stock 4 1/2% (gold), converted 1890, etc.

Table with columns: Capital, Shares, Emitted, Par, Banks, Paid, Reserve Fund, Last Dividend, Last quotation. Lists various banks like Commercial do Rio de Janeiro, Commercio, etc.

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

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

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

Table with columns: Capital, Shares, Emitted, Par, Cotton Mills, etc., Paid, Reserve fund, Last Dividend, Last quotation. Lists cotton mills like Alliança, Argos Fluminense, etc.

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

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

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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.

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No traveller should forget to take with him a box of pills or a bottle of Tincture of Nectandra Amara, which might come very handy in cases of sudden nausea or any other disarrangement of the stomach or intestines, so frequent during travels.

S. Paulo

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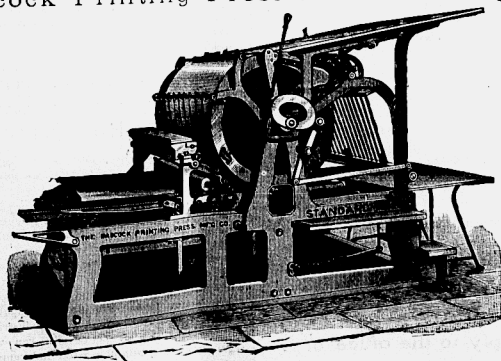
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" 26	Minho	Santos, Montevideo Buenos & Ayres

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