



# THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 27TH, 1899.

NUMBER 26

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Youle & Co.

No. 38, Rua 1º de Março.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO. LD.

Total funds on 31st Dec. 1898... £ 13,929,969
Authorized Capital..... 3,000,000
Subscribed Capital..... 2,750,000

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107, Rua da Quitanda.

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HAND BOOK OF RIO DE JANEIRO

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

Travellers' Directory.

São Paulo: Through express trains leave the Central station daily at 6 a. m. and 8:30 p. m. (dormitorio); returning leaves S. Paulo at 5 a. m. and 5 p. m. (dormitorio). Change of cars both ways at Taubaté. Numerous steamers weekly for Santos, connecting with the São Paulo Railway.

Oachambú and Lambary: Central Railway (São Paulo express) to Cruzeiro, thence by Minas and Rio Railway to destination. •

Juiz de Fora, Barbacena, Ouro Preto, etc. Through express trains leave Central station daily at 5 a. m. and 7 p. m. Connects with all branches along the main line (Linha do Centro) of that railway. Intermediate trains leave at 7 a. m. and 4 p. m.—the first running through to Barbacena, and the second to Entre Rios.

Bello Horizonte: Trains leave station of General Carneiro, on main line of Central railway, at 2:21 p. m. and 11:50 a. m.—the latter a mixed train.

Corcovado: Regular trains, week days, leave St. Rua Cosme Velho, Laranjeiras, at 8 and 11 a. m. and 2 and 5:30 p. m., returning leave the summit at 7:30 and 9:30 a. m. and 1:40 and 7 p. m. On Sundays and holidays, the hours are: ascending 6:30, 8:30 and 11 a. m., 12:30, 2:30, 5:15 and 8 p. m.; descending 8:35, 10:05, 11:35 a. m., 1:05, 2:35, 4:05, 6:7 and 9 p. m. Each train gives the excursionist half an hour on the summit.

Official Directory

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

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

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 99, Rua 1º de Março. EUGENE BERGER, Consul General.

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

Church Directory

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Service is held every Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. There is a Celebration of the Holy Communion on the first and third Sundays in the month at 11 a. m. and on the second and fourth Sundays at 9 a. m., also on Saints' Days according to announcements. Baptisms and marriages at 4 p. m. are arranged with the Chaplain, for whom communications may be sent to Cra-hley & Co. 36 Rua do Ouvidor.

Irvine Crawshaw, M. A., British Chaplain

74 Rua Meudo de Sá, IcaraiahimENSE.—Rua Largo de S. Jozezinho, No. 178—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays. Prayer meeting at 10 a. m. Worship at 11 a. m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures at 4 p. m. Gospel preaching at 6:45 p. m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study and preaching at 7 p. m.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Cattede. English services at 12 a. m. Sundays. Prayer meeting service Thursday, 7:30 p. m. Portuguese services at 10 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sundays, 7 p. m. Wednesdays.—JAS I. KENNEDY, Pastor. Sunday School 11 a. m. at Fabrica Carica, Sundays, 11 a. m. and 4 p. m. Rev. FRANK WIEDKEHEKER.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15, Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., and at 7 p. m. Thursdays.

ALVARO E. DOS REIS, Pastor. Residence: On the Church premises.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—No. 25, Rua de Sant' Anna. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., and every Wednesday at 7 p. m.

W. B. BAGBY, D. D., Pastor. Caixa 352

IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIACHELO.—No. 254, Rua D. Anna Nery, Estação do Riachuelo. Services, Sundays 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., Wednesdays 7 p. m. FRANKLIN H. NASCIMENTO, Pastor. Primary school in the church building.

PETROPOLIS METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Avenida Marechal Deodoro, No. 9. English service at 4 p. m. Sundays. Portuguese services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sundays; 7:30 p. m. Wednesdays. Sunday School at 10 a. m.

EDMUND A. TILLY, Pastor.

Professional Directory

Dr. William Frede ick Eisenlohr, German Physician. Office: 78, Rua General Camara. Consulting hours from 12 to 5 p. m.

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

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

Miscellaneous.

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

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

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

RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION.—Rest and Reading Room 10, Rua Camerino (formerly Imperatriz), 3rd floor. W. J. LOMB, Missioner. Gifts of books, magazines, papers, etc., also of left-off clothing, will be gratefully received at the Mission, or at No. 27, Candelaria.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—No. 29, Rua da Quitanda, 2nd floor. Rooms open from 8 a. m. to 10 o'clock p. m. Secretary's office hours from noon to 10 o'clock p. m. Nicolau A. Rodrigues, President; Myron A. Clark, General Secretary, R. A. W. Sloan, Hon. Treasurer.

WEST COAST ITEMS.

—Heavy storms are reported from southern Chili, and the railways in that direction have been interrupted at various points.

—A Santiago telegram reports an earthquake there, followed by a torrential rain. At Valparaiso much damage resulted from the heavy rains.

—A telegram of the 20th from Sncro, Bolivia, announces the election of Col. José Manuel Pando (now a general) to the presidency of that country. Col. Pando was the military leader of the recent revolution.

—The value of Chili's foreign trade in 1898 was \$270,331,429, of which \$102,262,058 represented imports and \$168,069,431 exports. Compared with 1897 there was a large decrease in imports, and a large increase in exports.

—Valparaiso telegrams of the 25th report the continuation of earthquake shocks and the heavy storm. Several wrecks are reported on the coast. The torpedo-cruiser "Lynch" has been badly injured by a boiler explosion.

—Telegrams from Lima state that Vice-President Billinghurst is involved in a conspiracy with ex-President Caceres against President Pierola. It is said that the object is to prevent the accession of Engineer Romano to the presidency.

—The Chilean Times says that an interesting movement has been initiated in Chili, and is supported by men of all shades of political opinion, for the purpose of combatting the vice of drunkenness, which has assumed alarming proportions in that country.

—A movement having for its object the protection of the mercantile marine has been initiated in Chili and has been well received by the country, but yet it has not taken a tangible shape. It would be a very great mistake to follow the mistaken example of Brazil in restricting the coasting trade to national vessels, as the advantages do not counterbalance the cost.

—A petition is being signed asking the government for the loan of a vessel on which to establish a floating exhibition of Chilean products and manufactures. It is proposed that the exhibition shall visit Pacific ports, and the petition has received already such a large number of influential signatures that the success of the movement may be considered as assured.—Chilian Times.

—There are still about thirty families of British colonists on the island of Chilod whose condition is anything but prosperous, and towards raising funds to assist them a concert was given by a number of amateur artists in the Union Hall on the 9th inst. The entertainment was highly successful and we understand that a sum of between four and five hundred dollars was raised.—Chilian Times, May 24.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—There were 2,690 births, 636 marriages and 909 deaths registered in the city of Buenos Aires during the month of April.

—The Buenos Aires police authorities have prohibited the holding of a meeting to protest against the barbarous treatment of prisoners in the Spanish prison of Montjuich.

—The business men of Buenos Aires are also protesting against vexatious taxes. But they may protest till doom's day, for all the good it will do them. Nothing but stubborn resistance will avail in these matters.

—The Belgian antarctic exploring expedition returned to Montevideo on the 23rd inst., and will soon return to Europe, probably calling at Rio de Janeiro. It is said that Captain Gerlaché will not go to Buenos Aires, as at first announced.

—On Sunday Buenos Aires city celebrated its 319th birthday, having been founded on June 11th, 1580, when it had 80 inhabitants. Now, including Barracasal Sur, which is as much Buenos Aires as Lambeth is London, it has probably 800,000 people.—Montevideo Times, June 17.

—Messrs. Cavendish and Dodson, who have made a plunge into the wilds of Patagonia in search of some peculiar animal supposed to exist there, have returned to Buenos Aires unsuccessful. An American naturalist, Mr. Hatcher, who has spent three years in Patagonia, has also returned with a rich harvest of notes and collections.

—A scare was spread on Friday of a case of yellow fever in the Barrio Reus, in the person of a recent arrival from Buenos Aires. The health inspectors went down in a great hurry, and were presented with the cause of the scare in the form of a bouncing baby which had just entered this world of woes. After mature consideration, they decided not to put the house in quarantine.—Montevideo Times, June 11.

—Still another example of the slowness of Argentine justice, of which President Roca rightly demands reform. It arises from the trial in connection with the Torre-Valentini duel, in which the last named was killed in 1892. Torre was arrested, tried, and condemned to one year's imprisonment. He appealed to the court of appeal and only now, after seven years, has the first sentence been confirmed. Torre has had seven years imprisonment for one. And they speak of the Middle Ages!—Le Brasil, May 28.

—The Buenos Aires municipal government has decreed that the names of saints, allusions to religion and the names of historical personages shall not figure in public advertisements. Henceforth it will be impossible, we presume, to advertise Gladstone cigars, or Wellington boots, or Henry Clay cigars, or Garibaldi jackets, or announce an entertainment at St. George's Hall, or advertise a chicken sale at the well-known auction rooms in Calle San Martin.

—Something seems to be going wrong at the estafeta of Aparicio Saravia, leader of the revolution, in Cetro Largo. Twice within a few days, it is reported that an attempt has been made to assault the estafeta by a band of armed men, happily without results as the inmates were well prepared and the assailants vanished on the first symptom of resistance. Saravia has applied to the authorities for guarantees, as even he does not care about living in a state of siege. Probably no political spite is at the bottom of the matter, but his assailants will find that Saravia is not a man to be trifled with.—Montevideo Times, June 17.

—The diplomatic trouble between Argentina and the Holy See has ceased by the appointment of Minister Calvo at Paris to take over the representation of Argentina at the Vatican in addition to his present duties. It will be remembered that General Roca in his previous presidential term dismissed the papal nuncio from Buenos Aires and recalled his representative from Rome. The Pope had expressions of raising one of the South American bishops to the cardinalate, but refused to select the Archbishop of Buenos Aires unless diplomatic relations were renewed. Now that Minister Calvo has received his credentials, Archbishop Castellanos is to get his hat.

ARGENTINE-BRAZILIAN COMMERCE.

The Handels-Zeitung of Buenos Aires of 17th inst. gives some interesting statistics of the commerce between Argentina and Brazil, taken from Argentine official sources. As will be seen from the following table the balance is greatly in favor of Argentina.

Table with 3 columns: Year, Imports into Brazil, Exports from Brazil. Data for 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899 (3 months).

The figures are in gold dollars, and show a balance in favor of Argentina of about 15 1/2 millions as the result of 4 years trading, or roughly 4 millions a year.

The principal items of Brazilian imports from Argentina were returned as follows in gold dollars:

Table with 3 columns: Year, Imports, Exports. Lists items like Cattle, Horses, Mules, Pigs, Sheep, Asses, Goats, Dried meat, Lard and grease, Butter, Wheat, Flour, Indian Corn, Hay, Beans, Bran, Sleepers.

The chief items of Brazilian produce exported to Argentina are given as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Year, Imports, Exports. Lists items like Matté, Coffee, Tobacco, Sheep dips, Manioca, Cocoa, Fresh fruit, Cotton, Cigars.

The Argentine republic imports almost all the coffee needed from Brazil, as the following figures show:

Table with 3 columns: Year, Total imports, Imports from Brazil. Data for 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898.

Brazilian matté finds strong competition just now from the underground produce sent from Paraguay, which only pays a duty of \$15 per ton, while the ground Brazilian article has to pay \$40 a ton.

—Here is one of the latest stories of Dean Vaughan. He had been preparing some coloured brethren for mission work and had asked them to dine with him in the Temple. On the eventful day Mrs. Vaughan waited an hour for her guests, but none arrived. At last she mentioned to her butler that it was very strange conduct on the part of her guests. "Yes, um" replied that worthy, "and what's stranger still I've done nothing all the evening but turn a lot of Christy Minstrel's away from the door!"

**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:

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**BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.**

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

Capital. . . 10,000,000 Marks.

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

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

Draws on:

Germany..... Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Berlin and correspondents, Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg M. A. von Rothschild Solme, Frankfurt a M  
England..... N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London Manchester and Liverpool, District Banking Company Limited, London, Union Bank of London, Limited, London, Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., London.  
France..... Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches, Heine & Co., Paris, Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Paris, Lazard Frères & Co., Paris, De Neufville & Co., Paris.  
Portugal..... Banco Lisbon e Açores and correspondents.  
and any other countries.  
Opens accounts current.  
Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every description of banking business.  
Peteresen-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 Paysandé.

**DRAWN ON:-**

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Banco de Portugal and agencies.—PORTUGAL.  
And on all the chief cities of Europe.  
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Brown Brothers & Co.—NEW YORK.  
First National Bank of Chicago.—CHICAGO.

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

HEAD OFFICE: 2 A, MOORGATE ST.

London E. C.

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

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

31 A, Rua 1º de Março

Branches at:

S. PAULO, SANTOS, BAHIA, FARA, 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., LONDON.  
Messrs. J. Berenberg Gossler & Co., PARIS.

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.

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**UNCLE ABNER'S RECOLLECTIONS.**

FIRST IMPRESSIONS OF RIO.

In speaking of the comparative merits of old-time servants here in Brazil, continued Uncle Abner, I am somewhat inclined, for personal reasons, to give preference to the native African. And I am afraid I have nothing better than a few sentimental reasons to give for it. I do not wish to generalize because of the few instances of faithful service which have come under my personal observation, nor do I intend to claim virtues for them to which they were unquestionably strangers. Besides this, there were a very considerable variety of Africans here, some of whom were as stupid and unfaithful as others were bright and trustworthy. But I had a personal experience during my earliest years in Brazil which I have remembered with the liveliest satisfaction, and it is largely on this that my preferences are based.

When I arrived in Rio I was brought into contact with an old African who was employed in my chief's warehouse. I do not know what part of Africa he came from, nor to what tribe he belonged, but in after years he returned to Lagos, on the west coast, and I presume his native place was somewhere in that vicinity. He was perhaps a little above the medium height, of slender build, with rounded shoulders, long arms, and a long, narrow, closely-cropped head, projecting backwards from the forehead. He had many of the typical African features, such as large thick lips, bony black eyes, etc., but his nose was hardly of the negro type, being thin and aquiline. There was something of the Arab in his appearance, and as he was a Mohammedan in religion, it may be that there was a strain of Arab blood in him.

He was stolen from his African home when a boy, of course by Christians who wanted to civilize him and teach him such things as the golden rule and the sermon on the mount, etc., and he was brought out to Brazil where special opportunities in the civilizing process were then in vogue. By a rare chance he fell into the hands of a good master who took a fancy to him and later on gave him his liberty. He of course gradually dropped into the ways of the place and lived very much as all free Africans lived in the days of slavery—which means that they lived largely in colonies and retained among themselves many of their old African customs, dialects and religions. To these were added a thin veneer of Christianity—a love for all the spectacular rites of the church, a belief in all the mysticism and superstition and miracle-tradition which

churchmen thought it politic to teach them, and acquiescence in all the rites and ceremonies which gave theatrical effect to their religion. Behind all this was the barbarism of Africa—fetichism, demon-worship, and all that. They wore charms from childhood up, they consulted witch-doctors, they practised incantations, they attended mass and dabbled in holy water, they followed processions of images through the streets with all the enthusiasm of excited children, and they carried *ex votos*, or wax models, to their favorite saints to seek relief from disease. It was sometimes very difficult to see just where barbarism ended and christianity began, if there really was any such beginning. Even the church can hardly be said to have shaken off all its early barbarism, and this perhaps made it all the more difficult to line up the black and white qualities in these poor creatures just rescued from savagery and taught the more refined methods of deifying and satisfying human passions.

But old Ignacio—for that was his name—was not so indifferent a Christian after all! He said very little about his religious beliefs—which was against him. But then he didn't sneer at religion, like many of the knowing young men—and that was a point in his favor. He was said to be a Mohammedan, and his teeth were said to be slightly filed, but he could not have been a very fanatical one, having been caught so young and subjected to so many christianising influences in this *terra da Vera Cruz*.

When I arrived on the scene, he was said to have consummated a bloodless revolution in his domestic affairs—that of selling an unsatisfactory wife, and buying one more to his taste. When he became a free man he of course adopted the customs of free men, modified a little, perhaps, to suit the customs and practices of his forefathers. Slavery being one of these customs, he became a slaveholder just as soon as he could save enough for such an investment. I do not think he was a hard master, but I have no doubt he exacted all that justly belonged to him under the enlightened laws of his adopted country. I knew one of his slaves and often gave him parcels to carry, and I must say that he looked strong and well fed, though I could not say much for the completeness of his attire. Though Ignacio often wore a patch-work shirt, made up of bright pieces of prints given away by importers through their pattern books, I never saw his slave indulging in such extravagance.

In the fullness of time Ignacio became possessed of other slaves, and among them was the partner of his joys and sorrows, for the time being. I never knew how it happened, but after some years of wedded happiness, Ignacio became filled with the idea that his wife did not meet all the conditions of the more civilized life to which he had risen, so he settled the problem quietly and effectively by selling her to someone else and buying another. There was no divorce and there were no lawyer's fees. The affair was settled decently and in order, even as in the days of the patriarchs—peace to their ashes!

But he was a simple soul, was old Ignacio! He was honest and loyal in the fullest and best sense of the words. As the years passed by he came into my own employment. Somehow I seemed to have inherited him. He never worried me about his private investments in slaves, nor even about his domestic affairs. I only know that when there was a procession on, there always came a modest request for permission to bring his *mulher e familia* to see the show; and then my little office seemed to suddenly fill up with dark-skinned women in wonderfully laundered dresses, and with half-frightened pickaninnies who stared at the *pathão* with great wondering eyes, just as you and I would stare at the Grand Mogul had we the chance. I won't say that he had not invested in more than one helpmeet, just as wise old King Solomon was accustomed to do;

but if he had not done so then there would be a very considerable number of parentes ready to join his household whenever a festa was on.

But all that is a trifle. The main points to be considered are that he was an honest servant and a patriotic citizen. He knew his duties in both cases. I could leave him the keys of my safe as well as the key of my office door, and there was never a suspicion of bad faith. If he ever went to the races, which I never heard of his doing, he spent his own money, not mine. He was fond of wearing my old clothes, but never did so until I had formally and expressly transferred them to him. He knew all the requirements of the office, and he executed them methodically and carefully without prompting. He performed his work cheerfully, even when his mind was occupied with some domestic affliction for which he was intending to ask a leave of absence when his morning's duties were performed. And he was skillful enough to take an ordinary safe lock to pieces, clean and oil it, and then put it together again. Moreover he took pleasure in taking upon himself all the minor services of the office, such as washing, cleaning, mending broken doors and windows, washing towels, doling out pennies to Saturday beggars (poor, faithful souls! how regularly they used to come!) and settling for all small services which might give me annoyance. He would never let me pay a carregador if he could help it, for I always paid them too much according to his standard. "Oh, patrão," he would say, with an anxious look on his good old face; "deixa-me arranjar isto!"—and I did. And then he would solemnly lead the argumentative porter outside the door, speak to him in a few apparently well-chosen words, and then send him off with half the sum I was about to pay. Things in that line have not gone quite so easily since his day, nor are my towels washed unbidden, nor my broken windows mended.

But he had his weak points too, like his betters! In his desire to take charge of all the little things about the place, he made his presence indispensable whenever anything was wanted, and it not infrequently occurred that I had to await his return before I could get some trifle that I urgently needed. He was methodical and had a place for everything, but you see I did not always know where that particular place was. Then, too, he was an incurable old magpie. He never threw anything away, and if left to himself he would in time fill up an ordinary warehouse with odds and ends. And he was at his best when trying to make or adjust something from these collections, for which purpose he had as quaint an assortment of tools as one could find in a month's journey. Tell him to make you a box, and forthwith would appear unsuspected pieces of broken-up pine boxes, a rusty old saw, a jack-plane, hammer, nails, a short adze, a two handed scraper for removing old marks, tape measure and pencil, and perhaps other things which I have forgotten. And with these he would turn out a box quite as regular in shape and as finished as were the houses the hard-headed Portuguese builders were accustomed to give us in those days.

And then, it was a mistake to give him too much to do at a time. To send him out on two distinct errands was to run the risk of getting them confused, or having one of them forgotten. He had rather a narrow head, and perhaps there was no room for two purposes together. But I soon became accustomed to him, and he to me, and then we jogged along together very happily. I suspect he used to think of me as the youngster, and believed that it was his duty to look after me and protect me. And if I never fall into worse hands than those of old Ignacio, I shall certainly be one of the fortunate ones in this troubled world—and of such is the kingdom of Heaven.

Well, after many years, slavery came to a sudden end, the easygoing monarchy followed soon after, and then came the

republic. Ignacio was getting old, but how old I never could surmise, for he kept his wool cropped so closely to his scalp that I had nothing to guide me. To ask him was to be told that he did not know. But he was profoundly disturbed by all these rapid political changes, and the display of armed force. He was a timid soul, and I've known him to climb a chair at the sudden advent of a frightened cat as quickly as a boy could have done. He clearly did not approve of the excitement, and the bluster, and the display of military force which the new order of things brought in. And so he came to me one day and with faltering voice told me that he had resolved to take his family and return to Africa. He said he was growing old and he wanted to have his bones laid away in his native country. And may they rest in peace! He went up to Bahia with all his women folk, and children, a brother, and I don't know how many others, and from there he crossed over to Lagos—which was the Canaan to which his old eyes were turned when Egypt became too dangerous for him to abide in longer. And there my record ends. He is worthy a better portrait than this, and a truer one—for after all I only knew the outer shell. There was a sound kernel within which I only partly knew, for it was perhaps something like the germ of all the races of mankind—half child as well as half savage. And who knows but what he looked upon us as the uncivilized race!

(To be continued.)

CRICKET IN SANTOS.

MR. STOCK'S TEAM VS. MR. TRACEY'S TEAM.

The ninth fixture on the card was played on Sunday the 18th inst. under delightful circumstances. There was a good turn up of players. The game commenced earlier than usual, and the weather was cool. The cricket itself was not of a very brilliant kind although several men distinguished themselves, notably H. P. Smith who showed wonderful improvement in his batting, his runs being got in good style. Tweedie also must be congratulated, as he knocked up 22 without giving a chance. Tomlinson bowled very well, his 6 wickets only costing 29 runs. During the afternoon Mrs. A. T. Smith very kindly provided tea and cake which were greatly appreciated.

Below are the scores:

MR. C. L. STOCK'S TEAM.

Table with 2 columns: Player Name and Score. Includes H. P. Smith, C. L. Stock, A. M. Burgos, A. Kealman, A. T. Smith, F. Gepp, M. S. Edwards, J. Thomson, S. A. Morgan, J. Cadzow, J. H. Evans, E. A. Carré, C. H. Pritchard, A. D. Watson, Byes, Leg byes.

MR. F. TRACEY'S TEAM.

Table with 2 columns: Player Name and Score. Includes A. Richards, A. Lewis, G. Tomlinson, J. A. Cross, A. Sell, C. Stuart Smith, A. Tweedie, F. Tracey, H. Born, E. Greene, R. C. Lloyd, S. E. W. Cooper, W. C. Preece, H. Barton, A. Vieira, Byes, Leg byes, Wide ball.

S. PAULO ATHLETIC CLUB.

ELEVEN VS. REST.

A game between the Eleven that played Santos A. C. on May 13th and 14th last and all comers was played in São Paulo on Sunday 18th inst. Unfortunately the Eleven, while fielding 11 men could only bat 9 men owing to the absence of Messrs. Mawson, Stewart and Goodier, although they found an excellent substitute in Mr. J. Fussell, while the Rest were greatly assisted by Mr. Wheatley. As will be seen from the scores, the game resulted in a win for the Rest by 34 runs.

Scores:—

Table with 2 columns: Player Name and Score. Includes S. Paulo A. C. Next 18, A. N. Crompton, W. Holland, C. Blacklock, H. Cookson, H. Johns, L. M. Howe, E. Wright, E. G. Knight, J. Macintyre, T. Taylor, P. W. Crewe, H. Kirkman, S. J. Glencross, Davidon, T. H. Christy, H. L. Wheatley, C. F. Turnley, C. F. Harseldine, Extras.

S. PAULO A. C. 1st. ELEVEN.

Table with 2 columns: Player Name and Score. Includes J. Fussell, J. Sparks, R. Willes, G. H. Unwin, C. Miller, F. Fforde, W. F. Rule, J. Webster, M. King, Extras.

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The most comfortable Hotel

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TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

United States.

JUNE 18.—An American gunboat yesterday bombarded the port of Taguig occupied by the Tagalos.

A large copper trust is being organised in New York.

JUNE 19.—The Washington press says that Admiral Sampson, being irritated with the government, is about to ask to be retired.

The Cuban chief Cisneros made a speech in Havana in which he pronounced himself in favor of the domination of the United States in Cuba.

Although the Manila papers continue to doubt the truth of the death of General Luna, his comrade, General Arevalo, believes it and says it has reduced the fighting strength of the Tagalos by 25 per cent.

The New York Herald says the government will make a call for volunteers for service in the Philippines immediately General Otis asks for further reinforcements.

In Tehuantepec, in Mexico, there have been reported no fewer than 500 cases of yellow fever on the previous day.

JUNE 20.—General Wood has arrived at New York and proceeds to Washington at once, having been called to consult with the government.

In the fighting about Imus, the Americans lost 5 killed and 25 wounded.

At the cabinet council held yesterday several ministers were of opinion that it would be well to send 25,000 volunteers to reinforce the army under General Otis in the Philippines.

JUNE 21.—It is thought in official circles that the insistence by Germany on indemnization for damage sustained in Samoa is likely to lead to a rupture between the United States and Germany.

Telegrams from Cuba say that the new serum against yellow fever which has been discovered by Dr. Doty has been crowned with success in practice there.

The anti-imperialist league has published a manifesto protesting against the occupation of the Philippines.

The New York Herald says the American troops suffered a serious defeat in the battle of Imus.

JUNE 22.—The little Spanish garrison that held the town of Baler in the Philippines has been obliged to surrender to the besieging Tagalos owing to provisions and ammunition having run out.

The cruiser Griffin has obliged the inhabitants of Samoa to deliver up two English prisoners.

The deficit in the budget for the financial year just closed is stated officially to be a little over 100 millions of dollars.

In Havana there have been several cases of yellow fever amongst the American troops but no fatal cases have been reported. In Santiago there were 8 deaths from yellow fever on the 17th inst.

JUNE 23.—Ten thousand men are to start for Manila within a few days to reinforce the army of occupation.

News has arrived from Mexico of immense damages having been caused there by the overflowing of the Rio Grande.

JUNE 24.—A Washington telegram says that the commander of the *Huntington* has been relieved because of information received by the home government about the relations between this officer and the revolutionists in Iquitos and the Bolivians interested in Acre. (We give our opinion of this gratuitous calumny in another column).

The New York press attribute to General Wood the statement that only a military government will be able to maintain order in Cuba.

It is announced that Edison has finished his latest invention which is a motor car with a speed of 150 miles an hour.

President McKinley is said to be about to create a colonial department and to nominate Admiral Dewey as its head.

Fresh victories over the Tagalos are reported from the island of Luxon.

Great Britain.

JUNE 18.—The British fleet on the Cape station has gone to Delagoa bay.

The Daily Mail says that three other batteries of artillery are to be sent to Natal.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, speaking in the house of commons to-night, denied that the present difficulties with the Transvaal justified the bellicose preparations now being made by Great Britain.

vaal, and resolutions have been passed asking the government to find prompt solutions to the difficulties with Great Britain.

The Khalifa is reported to have crossed the White Nile at the head of 30,000 men and camped at Aba (?)

JUNE 21.—The Morning Post says that Persia has granted the port of Bender-Abbas in the strait of Ormus to Russia.

The negotiations for a new Argentine loan in London have broken down, but will probably be renewed in the course of a few months.

A vote of £4,000,000 to strengthen the coast defences has been passed by the house of commons.

The warlike preparations are going on in all the arsenals in view of war with the Transvaal, and Sir Roberts Buller has been appointed commander-in-chief in Cape Colony.

The Duke of Orleans had his motor carriage smashed by a cart in London to-day but he escaped uninjured by jumping out in time.

Oxford university conferred honorary degrees to-day on Lord Kitchener and Mr. Cecil Rhodes.

A powerful syndicate has been formed to exploit Argentine meat in Great Britain.

The German Emperor's yacht *Eolus* won the Cowes cup.

JUNE 22.—Telegrams from Samoa say that both Mataafa and Malietoa Tamu have agreed to resign their pretensions to the throne, and that the representatives of the protecting powers (United States, Great Britain and Germany) have appointed a triumvirate of consuls to carry on a provisional government until a definite policy is agreed upon.

The government of the Transvaal has declared its willingness to make all the concessions required by Great Britain that are consistent with equity. This news is said to have had a soothing influence on the jingo spirit in England.

The Duke of Westminster presided over an international congress which opened to-day to prevent the traffic in women for immoral purposes.

JUNE 22.—Telegrams from Cairo say that the Khalifa has been defeated at Aba by natives friendly to the British.

On account of recent events in the Transvaal the government has resolved to increase the South African garrison to 40,000 men. General Symons has been appointed to the command of the garrison in Natal.

JUNE 23.—The *Time* expresses its sympathy with the members of the Roussseau cabinet, and believes it is the support of the country.

Dr. Pellegrini has had several conferences with leading bankers in London to-day with a view of raising a fresh Argentine loan, and he is expected to be able to do so.

JUNE 24.—Mr. Chamberlain denied that 40,000 men were to be kept permanently in South Africa.

Manilla telegrams say that Aginaldo has lately received large reinforcements and that it is confidently expected that the Tagalos will soon make another attack on San Fernando.

France.

JUNE 18.—M. Waldeck Roussseau having been asked by the President to form a cabinet, requested time to consult his friends. He invited M. Casimir Perier to accept the portfolio of war, but the latter declined to do so.

It is thought probable that if M. Roussseau's attempts prove futile that the President will send again for M. Poincaré and overrule his objections.

JUNE 19.—There are different statements as to where Dreyfus will land from the *Stra*. Some telegrams give Bresl, others Cherbourg, and again others at St. Malo. The one thing evident is that he will be transferred to Rennes as quickly as possible.

At a meeting of the Patriotic League, General Menter declared that if the government attempted to give any particular instructions to the members of the council of war at Rennes, the latter were firmly resolved not to obey them. (The government is not likely to do anything of the sort, unless ministers are as corrupt as the army.)

After several attempts to form a cabinet, M. Waldeck Roussseau has declined the task, and has communicated his decision to the President. He failed only through M. Camille Krantz refusing to accept the portfolio of public works. (This is a great pity as M. Roussseau is an old parliamentary hand of large official experience. He was minister of the interior under Gambetta and Jules Ferry. His success would have been hailed with satisfaction at home and abroad.)

It is said the President will now ask either M. Brisson or M. Delessacé to undertake the formation of a ministry.

JUNE 20.—The ministerial crisis still continues. M. M. Brisson, Delessacé, Poincaré and Bourgeois have in turn refused to undertake the task.

Sr. Marconi met with a street accident at Boulogne-sur-Mer but fortunately his injuries were not of a serious nature.

JUNE 21.—M. Leon Bourgeois has again been urged by the President to endeavor to form a ministry but has again declined on the score that only a cabinet which can command a purely republican majority in the chamber could have any hope of being successful. It is thought probable that M. Roussseau will be recalled again to-morrow to make another essay at overcoming the crisis.

Telegrams from Rennes say that at the hotels in that town are full of guests who have come

from all parts in the hope of being present at the Dreyfus trial.

The President has ordered the close arrest of General Delacroque for having protested against his being retired.

JUNE 22.—M. Waldeck Roussseau has succeeded in forming a ministry. In addition to the premiership, he assumes the portfolio of the interior. M. Delessacé is again foreign minister, General Gallifet takes war, M. Fernand Lanier, General Gallifet justice, M. Collin-Lassus finance, M. Millerand commerce, M. Leygues public instruction, M. Albert Decrais colonies, M. J. Dupuy agriculture, and M. Pierre Budin public works.

JUNE 23.—The radical and socialist papers have favorably criticised the new cabinet, but the anti-revisionists are strongly antagonistic.

The first act of the new cabinet was to send orders to all the prefects in France to preserve the most absolute impartiality in politics, but at the same time to repress energetically any outbreaks subversive to the state.

JUNE 24.—The radical press foresees that the Roussseau cabinet will obtain a majority in the chambers.

General de Gallifet, the new minister of war, has transferred the General Roget, who gave evidence in the Dreyfus case and ordered the arrest of M. Paul Déroulède, to a brigadier's command in Belfort, 345 kilometers from Paris, on the frontiers of Germany and Switzerland. The same minister has sent a circular to all the generals commanding army corps, reminding them they are responsible for any breach of discipline amongst the troops under their command.

M. Ribot, at the banquet given to celebrate the memory of General Huchoe, delivered a brilliant address, in the course of which he said that the army should be disciplined and silent, but that the nation should repose confidence in it and be resolved to defend it from attack.

THE ANNUAL ATHLETIC SPORTS.

We are pleased to be able to publish this week the programme of the sports to come off on the 15th August next at the Icarus ground. The various events have been well chosen and timed and we hope to see each race as punctually started and finished this year as it was last. We have little doubt of that as we learn that Mr. J. T. Murray has been chosen as starter. The names of the other officials of the day have not yet come to hand.

M. Ribot, at the banquet given to celebrate the memory of General Huchoe, delivered a brilliant address, in the course of which he said that the army should be disciplined and silent, but that the nation should repose confidence in it and be resolved to defend it from attack.

JUNE 22.—Telegrams from Cairo say that the Khalifa has been defeated at Aba by natives friendly to the British.

On account of recent events in the Transvaal the government has resolved to increase the South African garrison to 40,000 men. General Symons has been appointed to the command of the garrison in Natal.

JUNE 23.—The *Time* expresses its sympathy with the members of the Roussseau cabinet, and believes it is the support of the country.

Dr. Pellegrini has had several conferences with leading bankers in London to-day with a view of raising a fresh Argentine loan, and he is expected to be able to do so.

JUNE 24.—Mr. Chamberlain denied that 40,000 men were to be kept permanently in South Africa.

Manilla telegrams say that Aginaldo has lately received large reinforcements and that it is confidently expected that the Tagalos will soon make another attack on San Fernando.

JUNE 18.—M. Waldeck Roussseau having been asked by the President to form a cabinet, requested time to consult his friends. He invited M. Casimir Perier to accept the portfolio of war, but the latter declined to do so.

It is thought probable that if M. Roussseau's attempts prove futile that the President will send again for M. Poincaré and overrule his objections.

JUNE 19.—There are different statements as to where Dreyfus will land from the *Stra*. Some telegrams give Bresl, others Cherbourg, and again others at St. Malo. The one thing evident is that he will be transferred to Rennes as quickly as possible.

At a meeting of the Patriotic League, General Menter declared that if the government attempted to give any particular instructions to the members of the council of war at Rennes, the latter were firmly resolved not to obey them. (The government is not likely to do anything of the sort, unless ministers are as corrupt as the army.)

After several attempts to form a cabinet, M. Waldeck Roussseau has declined the task, and has communicated his decision to the President. He failed only through M. Camille Krantz refusing to accept the portfolio of public works. (This is a great pity as M. Roussseau is an old parliamentary hand of large official experience. He was minister of the interior under Gambetta and Jules Ferry. His success would have been hailed with satisfaction at home and abroad.)

It is said the President will now ask either M. Brisson or M. Delessacé to undertake the formation of a ministry.

JUNE 20.—The ministerial crisis still continues. M. M. Brisson, Delessacé, Poincaré and Bourgeois have in turn refused to undertake the task.

Sr. Marconi met with a street accident at Boulogne-sur-Mer but fortunately his injuries were not of a serious nature.

JUNE 21.—M. Leon Bourgeois has again been urged by the President to endeavor to form a ministry but has again declined on the score that only a cabinet which can command a purely republican majority in the chamber could have any hope of being successful. It is thought probable that M. Roussseau will be recalled again to-morrow to make another essay at overcoming the crisis.

Telegrams from Rennes say that at the hotels in that town are full of guests who have come

race, but we are asked to believe that whereas last year's mile champion could break the record by only 2/5ths of a second, this new champion has done it by 35 seconds. It may be possible, but we refuse to think it probable at the present time. However, we shall probably get a correction in time, and the name of the bicycle he rode with the maker's name and address.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE LUPTON MEMORIAL.

To the Editor:

Dear Sir:—Will you allow me through the columns of your paper to express the sincere hope that the suggested plan to found the *Lilian Lupton Memorial* in the Hospital Samaritano of São Paulo may be carried to a successful issue? I speak as one of many friends of the late Mrs. Lupton who are outside of the small circle belonging to the Anglican Church in São Paulo. Her many excellent qualities were known and appreciated by us before she became Mrs. Lupton and went to reside in the city of São Paulo, and we would be glad to see the same perpetuated in a worthy memorial.

There could be no more fitting tribute to her memory than so humane and Christian an enterprise as a Hospital for the poor, and I trust I and others may have the pleasure of contributing to the same.

AN AMERICAN FRIEND.

Rio, June 24, 1899.

DR. STRAIN'S LETTER.

To the Editor of the *Rio News*:

Sir:—It will have been noticed that Dr. Strain appeals to Mr. Speers as chairman of the Memorial Committee. I have done the same.

May I beg you to favour me by publishing the enclosed letter, addressed to me by that gentleman?

This may serve as an answer to Dr. Strain. In reply to your editorial strictures, permit me to remind you of the Latin adage: *Ne accesseris in consilium nisi votulus.*

Yours faithfully,

DONALD MACNICOL.

S. Paulo, 24th June, 1899.

Sto Paulo, 24th June, 1899.

Dear Mr. Mac Nicol:—Acknowledging your letter of yesterday's date, I have to say that I read the report of the two meetings of *The Lupton Memorial*, as published in the *Rio News* of the 15th instant, and accepted it as a succinct and fair statement of what had passed. Since you refer to me, I have again read the report, and compared it with Dr. Strain's letter in the issue of the 20th instant, and, according to my view, there exists no substantial difference between his account and the report first named, in which I certainly see nothing to which exception should have been taken.

Your proposition was that the memorial should be a tablet and stained glass window; Dr. Strain's that it should be a bed in the Hospital Samaritano; but this failed to find a second. Dr. Strain therefore did not see his way to promote the memorial in the form resolved upon by the meeting.

I remain, Yours sincerely,

(signed) WM. SPEERS.

THE MOGYANA RAILWAY.

According to the report of the board of directors of the Mogyana Co. the receipts of the road amounted last year to 15,806,093\$589, or 664,051\$982 less than in 1897. The expenses were 666,536\$935 less than in 1897, amounting to 10,221,996\$318.

The dividend paid to the shareholders was 10 per cent., amounting to the sum of 5,284,076\$.

During the year the last instalment, on account of the shares issued in 1895, was paid in, producing the sum of 2,561,888\$, and increasing the capital of the company to 53,493,898\$.

The length of the road was 1,119 kilometers, not including sidings, which increase that length to 1,188 k. 229 m.

Last year there passed over the road 24,976 trains travelling an aggregate distance of 2,635,479 kilometers.

These trains carried 1,277,087 passengers, against 1,431,913 in 1897 and 1,239,627 in 1896.

The number of animals carried on passenger trains was 17,553 in 1898, against 18,012 in 1897, and 19,551 in 1896, and in freight trains 25,024 in 1898 against 16,772 in 1897, and 8,634 in 1896.

The quantity of baggage and parcels (*correspondas*) carried in 1898 was 10,690 tons in 1898, against 11,494 in 1897 and 11,763 in 1896.

The quantity of merchandise carried was 398,866 tons in 1898, against 407,780 in 1897 and 376,707 in 1896. In the merchandise carried in 1898 are included 2,101,451 bags of coffee, or 107,820 bags less than in the previous year.

On December 31 the rolling stock consisted of 113 locomotives, 118 passenger cars and 1,758 freight cars. Three more cars were in construction and 15 had been ordered from abroad. Last year a locomotive was built at the company's shops, which for this purpose had 2 use of lamps, boilers and cylinders of unserviceable locomotives belonging to the company.

R. C. A. A. LAWN TENNIS.

MIXED DOUBLES.

The result of the matches between Rio and Niteroey on Saturday last was entirely in favor of the latter, which won by 6 to 3 matches, 14 to 8 sets, and 112 to 81 games.

Mrs. Gibson and A. Evers lost to Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd, 6-3, 3-6, 3-6; beat Miss Mawson and H. Hargreaves 6-3, 5-7, 6-2; and lost to Mrs. Crawford and C. Henderson 3-6, and 2-6.

Mrs. Benest and C. Block lost to Mrs. Crawford and C. Henderson 6-1, 4-6, 4-6; beat Miss Mawson and H. Hargreaves 6-4, 6-0; and beat Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd 8-6, 1-6, 6-1. Mrs. Rolls and P. Barry beat Miss Mawson and H. Hargreaves 6-1, 6-4; beat Mrs. Crawford and C. Henderson 6-1, 1-5; and beat Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd 6-1, 6-0.

A CYCLING FEAT.

On the 23rd inst. the following telegram was flashed to Rio: "Charles Marpay, running a bicycle parallel with a train on the Long Island railway, beat the train and ran a mile in 65 seconds. The passengers in the train cheered the victor from the carriage windows."

If this be true, it is a record with a vengeance, if it be untrue, and we fancy it must be, it was scarcely worth while sending the news, unless some bicycle-monger has paid heavily to the telegram-mongers for a bogus advertisement.

A train going at 55 miles an hour was doing averagely well, but this new scorcher was doing his 55 5/13 miles per hour for little over a minute. J. W. Stocks on the Crystal Palace track made the mile record for a mile.

Palace track made the mile record for a mile. J. W. Stocks on the same track last year, both of these having flying starts. Any athlete knows the difficulty of knocking off one-fifth of a second in a sprint, or a second in a long

# THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 27th, 1899.

It is a singular circumstance that although the business men of this country are complaining of the weight of taxation and the methods employed in collecting it, they never have anything to say until a measure becomes law. It is then too late, and the executive may not have the authority to grant the relief desired. Instead of waiting, business men ought to take an intelligent interest in the proceedings of congress and should thoroughly discuss every measure brought forward which affects their interests. As a rule, congressmen know very little of business, and were business men to discuss such measures in the public press, it is probable that they would be influenced by it, and fewer mistakes would be made. At the present moment there is not one single newspaper in this city which can be said to represent commercial interests. Why should not such a paper be founded, and why should it not discuss every measure laid before congress? At the present moment that body is discussing a measure which imposes an additional 5 per cent. gold on imports. It is the opinion of many that the 10 per cent. gold imposed at the beginning of the year has been a failure, because it has contributed largely towards reducing imports, and therefore towards decreasing the revenue. If this is true, then it is a mistake to add on 5 per cent. more. At any rate, the subject will bear discussion, and if business men do not take a part in it, they will never receive proper consideration. There is no doubt whatever that commerce and industry are now heavily overtaxed, and it is therefore a duty to oppose further steps in this direction.

The telegrams published here on Sunday morning in regard to the substitution of Commander Todd in the command of the United States gunboat "Wilmington" were a fitting sequel to the outrageous attacks made upon this officer for his voyage up the Amazon to the Peruvian port of Iquitos. That he did not receive the telegraphed permission of the federal government, was solely the fault of the governor of Pará, who, with his colleague of Anazonas, were also responsible for the assault on the American consulate at Manaus and for the discourteous treatment of the "Wilmington" on her return. The subsequent telegrams about the "Wilmington's" relations with the revolutionists at Iquitos, as well as the reports about an accord between the American and Bolivian ministers about disputed territory, were invented either at Manaus or at Pará, and were false in every particular. And now, to cover these outrageous intrigues, currency is given to a report which every candid man knows to be false. Commander Todd knew nothing whatever of the Iquitos revolution until the editor of this paper took the news on board after the arrival of the "Wilmington" in this port. He did not visit Bolivian territory at all and had no

relations whatever with Bolivian officials in regard to the Rio Acre territory. It may be said that American naval officers are not invested with diplomatic functions. And now, when he is relieved of command, solely because his time of sea service has expired, these absurd charges are renewed, and one of the morning papers of this capital calls attention to it editorially and commends the United States government for its correct behavior in substituting an officer who had made such serious mistakes. If the United States government were capable of making such a blunder, it would be condemned by every sane man in the world. The officer in question is not going home under censure, nor will he be censured, no matter what a few intriguing politicians in Brazil may desire.

It would appear that nearly everything that can be manufactured and sold in the United States is now sheltered under the protecting wing of a trust. It remains therefore for the unfortunate citizen, who neither makes nor trades, but who would earn his daily bread by honest toil and have a tolerably fair amount of bread by the transaction, to see whether he can not form a trust also. A consumers' trust—let us call it, not a company, but The Corporation of Independent Citizens of the United States—would be a very respectable and influential body. It would include all the farmers and merchants (except the big ones) and miners—all the wage-earners and mechanics and small capitalists, all the professional men and clerks, and all consumers of every class and description. Such a trust in the United States would be powerful enough even to dictate terms to congress. Well, if the other trusts insist on having their own way, let the consumers' trust organize, and then advise congress to open the doors to foreign trade. As free American citizens they demand the right to buy in the cheapest market and on their own terms. If congress refuses, turn out the refractory congressmen at the next election and put in men who will do what the consumers wish. Then let the laws against conspiracy be extended and strengthened, let good men be put on the bench and then say to the trusts that they must not meddle with liberty of industry and liberty of trade. With free trade, equal rights, independent legislation and protection from the oppression of organized corporations, the citizen can hope to get on fairly well in spite of the hundred-million-dollar trust across the way which wants to dictate what he shall pay for his sugar, or the one around the corner which presumes to say what kind of beef he can eat and how much he shall pay for it. And the beauty of it will be that such a consumers' trust will never break the law, nor commit an injustice.

Of ALL the silly episodes in public life which have come under our personal observation, that which occurred here a few days ago between Vice-President Rosa e Silva and Colonel Delmiro is about the silliest. We can not conceive what public men are thinking of when they lend importance to such trifles. A petty quarrel in Pernambuco between the municipal prefect and Col. Delmiro over a market place becomes a political question. Col. Delmiro comes to Rio for assistance, and is advised by telegraph that a hired assassin has been sent after him. He demands of the Vice-President, who is considered to be the chief of the party to which the prefect belongs, that the assassin be called off, to which the Vice-President returns an unsatisfactory answer. Delmiro then complains at police headquarters and a detective is sent with him to meet the assassin, but without result. He then meets the Vice-President in the Ouvidor and demands satisfaction, when the latter runs into a hat shop for protection. No personal violence was offered, nor even threatened, but to the excited imagination of uneasy politicians it was an assault upon the second highest functionary in the land. The President at once writes a sympathetic letter, assuring the Vice-President of his solidarity with him (we can not imagine for what) and assuring him that the incident has not prejudiced him a particle in his estimation. Friends hasten to congratulate him, legislators pass sympathetic resolutions, the governors of distant states telegraph their congratulations as though his life had been mercifully spared, diplomats associate themselves with the demonstrations, the chief of police resigns because his subordinates did not report the assault to him, and even exchange fell. It was only a temper in a tempo, but it has filled the columns of the daily press, upset our police organization, and set the telegraph wires buzzing all over the country. And why? Simply because the Vice-President got scared and ran into a hat-shop to escape the demonstrations of a frightened Pernambuco market-owner who fancied that a hired assassin was after him with a sharp knife!

## LEGISLATIVE NOTES

JUNE 19.—*Chamber of Deputies.*—Deputy Luiz Adolpho gave an account of the unavailing attempts at conciliation made by Senator Generoso Ponce. All these efforts, he said, had been thwarted by the selfish and exorbitant demands of the minister of finance. He criticized

the bill for redemption and guarantee funds, which was defended by Deputy Augusto Montenegro. The chamber voted in 2nd discussion the bill on the new tax regulations. The amendments of Deputies Heredia de Sá and Francisco de Sá were rejected.

JUNE 20.—*Chamber of Deputies.*—Deputy Mello Rego spoke on affairs in Mato Grosso and disturbances in Uruguaiana in the state of Rio Grande do Sul. The bill for redemption and guarantee funds was voted in 2nd discussion. Deputy Erico Coelho opposed this bill on the new tax regulations. The respective taxes, he said, are unconstitutional. Deputy Alcides Guimarães defended the bill and, in answer to a question from Deputy Martinus Junior, said that the sale of stamps on credit would perhaps be extended to the match factories.

JUNE 21.—*Senate.*—Senator Antonio Azevedo read a telegram stating that at Corumbá Col. Mello Brandão and his soldiers have been forcibly entering houses, making arbitrary arrests and committing other outrages for the purpose of overawing the government and people of Mato Grosso. He was answered by Senator Pires Ferreira. *Chamber of Deputies.*

—During the discussion of the bill for redemption and guarantee funds Deputy Erico Coelho said that the government is borrowing money from the banks in order to have notes to burn. This statement was contradicted by Deputy Saubã. Deputy Luis Adolpho said that in order to reduce the amount of currency and cause the appreciation of what remains in circulation, it is necessary to do what other nations have done under similar circumstances, that is cause the public revenue to exceed the expenditure. With the redemption fund proposal in the bill it will take sixty years to withdraw 350,000,000\$ from circulation.

JUNE 22.—*Senate.*—Senator Antonio Azevedo once more called attention to the state of anarchy prevailing in Mato Grosso. *Chamber of Deputies.*—Deputies Erico Coelho and Serzedello discussed the bill for redemption and guarantee funds.

JUNE 23.—*Senate.*—The senate rejected the bill prohibiting assisted immigration.

## PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The man wounded a few days ago in a political quarrel at Itá, São Paulo, died on the 25th inst.

—The governor of Piauí has changed the name of the village of Batalha to that of Villa Campos Salles.

—During the first quarter of the present year there were registered in the city of Ouro Preto, the old capital of Minas Geraes, 30 births and 31 deaths.

A recent telegram says that at Alegrete, Rio Grande do Sul, an unsuccessful mutiny was made by Capt. Marques de Souza to excite a mutiny in the 30th battalion of infantry.

—The Belgian minister visited the city and state of São Paulo last week and was received with manifestations of esteem and appreciation by the officials of the state government.

—The municipal council of Pará has voted 5,000\$ toward the expenses of celebrating the 400th anniversary of the discovery of Brazil, and the municipal council of Campinas, 1,000\$.

—The municipal judge at Petropolis has indicted state deputy Alberto Bezant for attempted homicide, but the consent of the legislative trust be obtained before the accused can be placed on trial.

—The election in the 5th district of Rio de Janeiro has resulted in the choice of the government candidate, Francisco Rangel Pestana. His opponent was allowed hardly votes enough to keep him from feeling ashamed of himself.

—A fire at Curitiba, Paraná, during the night of the 22nd inst., destroyed two buildings on Rua Riachuelo occupied by Francisco Brito and Gustavo Keil, and damaged another occupied by Desembargador Mourão. The losses were heavy.

The *Journal de Commercio* of Juiz de Fora hears that a German syndicate proposes to buy several plantations along the Rio Preto, in the state of Minas Geraes. They likewise propose to mount cotton mills there and eventually to purchase the Rio das Flores railway.

—The director of the federal arsenal at Cuyabá, Mato Grosso, is on his way to Rio de Janeiro in response to orders to that effect. This would seem to detract somewhat from General Camara's telegram that there had been no intervention in local quarrels by the federal troops.

A telegram of the 21st inst., from Santa Catharina, says that four army officers have been arrested at that place on the charge of seeking to promote dissensions in the garrison. These officers are said to be floriantistas and members of a committee for celebrating the 4th anniversary of the death of Marshal Floriano Peixoto.

—The military commandant of the Mato Grosso district denies the charges of the acting governor that the federal forces under his command have intervened in the political contests in that state. Unfortunately he does not explain how the Martinho faction became possessed of arms, including cannon, from the federal arsenal.

—The detentions in the *Commercio de S. Paulo* of the cruelties practised in S. Paulo penitentiary, have led to a formal complaint to the secretary of justice. If there has been cruelty it should be investigated, but there is danger that deserved punishment may sometimes be classed as harsh treatment. There is too much sentimental pity for criminals at times.

—The Club Popular of Pernambuco has espoused the cause of Col. Delmiro de Gouvea, because of the services which he has rendered to the people of that state, relieving the necessities of the poor, promoting public improvements, etc. Congratulations have been sent him for having unmasked and defeated the plot against his life.

—A Pernambuco telegram of the 21st says that the *Provincia* had published one of the articles of Col. Delmiro in the Rio papers, which was received by telegraph, but the police prohibited its sale and arrested the newsboys. This is rank tyranny, and if the Vice-President is at all responsible for it he does not deserve the sympathy he is receiving.

—The *Republica*, of Natal, Rio Grande do Norte, publishes a statistical return from 15 municipalities in that state for 1898, in which there were registered 480 births, 193 marriages and 543 deaths. These partial returns are of no great value, but we use them merely to show the singular fact that in many parts of the country the deaths commonly exceed the births. Of course, nothing but immigration can keep such districts going.

—The city of Itá, São Paulo, has two local political factions called "maragatos" and "jaguinhos," the former led by a state senator and the latter by a federal deputy. On the 20th they came to blows, the nephew of the senator shooting a brother of the deputy in the head and narrowly escaping a lynch party of the friends of his victim. The assassin was arrested, and was found to be armed with a revolver, a heavy pistol and a knife.

—The *Provincia do Pará* is still trying to establish the existence of that accord between Bolivia and the United States, which is now admitted to be only a memorandum which the American minister never saw nor heard of. The document even is not accessible, but the *Provincia* is able to exhibit a photographic copy of it. So flimsy is the evidence to support the *Provincia's* allegations that we can not help wondering how our colleague came to take it up in the first place.

—Returns from the congressional election held day before yesterday in the 5th district of the state of Rio de Janeiro indicate that Dr. Rangel Pestana, the official candidate, has been elected by a large majority. This result will doubtless contribute to strengthen the prevailing conviction of the impossibility of defeating official candidates even when they have no influence whatever in the districts which they are designated to represent. Until this evil is remedied, representative government in this country will continue to be a farce, and consequently it is towards this point that should converge the efforts of all who sincerely desire representative government. It is useless to hope for good government in Brazil as long as the people fail to show that they are determined to govern themselves.

—The Porto Alegre correspondent of the *Journal do Commercio* sends the following telegram, dated the 20th inst.—"Yesterday at midnight, in the city of Rio Grande, the quartel of the municipal police was assaulted by an enormous multitude, which fired against it heavy volleys. The prisoner José Pomarié, who day before yesterday violated a little girl three years of age the daughter of a captain, was torn from the prison. The infuriated people lynched the criminal, dragging the body through the streets of the city. The municipal police did not resist." Telegrams to other papers give greater details to the effect that the prisoner, who on his knees protested his innocence, was first subjected to a barbarous mutilation, and was then tied to a mule and dragged through the streets. He was finally beaten and killed by death, and then a fire was kindled and the body was burned. When a lynching party comes off in this country, it never fails to bring out the very worst passions of human nature.

—We deem it our duty to publish the full text of the following decree that has been issued by the State government of Mato Grosso—"Whereas in various localities hundreds of armed men have disturbed public order, even capturing, in one instance, a detachment of the military police corps, which they still hold in custody; whereas in the city of Corumbá public tranquility has been disturbed, the president of the municipal chamber and police authorities have been deposed, and, in consequence of the state of anarchy and insecurity now prevailing on account of the undue intervention of soldiers of the republic in local politics, of which the government of the union has been duly informed, high public functionaries of the state and many other respectable citizens have been forced to leave their homes; whereas in certain municipal districts public transit has been interrupted and official and private correspondence has been seized and confiscated by revolutionary forces; whereas under such circumstances the election for which the 30th inst. had been fixed cannot be freely held on that day and, consequently, its result, whatever it may be, will not express a free manifestation of popular sovereignty; therefore the vice-president of the state, making use of the power conferred upon him by the legislative assembly in the concluding part of the resolution annulling the election held on the 1st of last March for the president and vice-presidents of the state to serve during the constitutional period from 1899 to 1903, hereby resolves to postpone to the 20th day of the coming month of July the aforesaid election, over which, as had previously been ordained, will preside the electoral boards legally constituted for the election held, as aforesaid, on the 1st of March."

RAILROAD NOTES

The Chilian state railways showed a profit of \$948,918 last year, or an excess of \$568,559 over 1897.

The Chilian railways seem to be using Australian coal, for the government has asked for tenders for 40,000 tons of it for the state railways.

A Washington telegram of the 15th inst. says that railway wagons to the value of 5 million dollars have been ordered in the United States for the Argentine republic.

The Argentine railway system now comprises 15,884 kilometres, as against 14,035 kilometres in Brazil, 11,469 kilometres in Mexico, 3957 kilometres in Chili, 1024 kilometres in Peru.

The president of the tribunal of accounts has ordered the registration of the payment of \$99,318,571 to the Empresa Industrial Brasileira for coal furnished in April and May to the Central railway.

The minister of industry has authorized the transfer of the concession of the Bunal railway to Francisco, Luiz and Domingos Moitinho and Bernardo de Magalhães, heirs of the late Domingos Moitinho.

The traffic receipts of the Leopoldina railway for the week ended 17th inst. were 249,922,500 against 413,000,000 in the corresponding week of last year, a falling off of over 163 contos. As compared with the preceding week of this year there is a deficit of 79 contos.

The senate having refused to sustain the prefect's veto of the municipal resolution authorizing a revision of the contract with the Villa Isabel tramway line, the prefect promulgated the resolution on the 21st inst. and steps will probably be taken to at once carry it into effect.

The Leopoldina management has moved its Cantagalo horsecar station to the Prábia, where the Petropolis horsecar starts. The consolidation of the two services at one station is sound business, but it is causing complaints among the passengers by the morning trains who can not get trams to take them to the Prábia so early an hour.

The gross receipts of the União Valenciana railway amounted in 1898 to 261,458,527, or 26,268,520 less than in 1897. The manager attributes the decrease to the prevailing commercial and financial depression, during which a railway, he says, is fortunate if it succeeds in paying expenses.

The Recife and S. Francisco (Pernambuco) railway traffic receipts for the week ended May 20 last were 25,663,030 or 5,619,850 less than in the corresponding week of last year. The receipts for the week ended May 27th were even more unfavorable in comparison with last, being 23,598,760 or 11,633,260 less. The total receipts since the 1st January to 27th May of this year were 817,997,550 as against 971,406,520 for a similar period in 1898, representing a decrease to date of 153,409,070.

SHIPPING NOTES

The government is erecting a light-house at the Ponta do Boi on the island of S. Sebastião, between this port and Santos.

The French cruiser 'Prolet', Cap. Germinet commanding, twenty days from Rochefort, arrived here on the 24th inst.

It is stated that the 'Wilnington' will leave the Cannabara dock on Thursday next. We understand that her broken shaft is only provisionally repaired, a new shaft having been sent out to Montevideo.

It is said that orders have been placed for not less than five new steamers for service on the Amazon, to be delivered between September and December next. The steamer 'Hindustan' has also been purchased for the cattle trade between Pará and Buenos Aires.

Trade with Brazilian coast has been somewhat slack since the 'Prolet' has been seen, no fixtures having been reported at full current rates, 16s. from below bar and 17s. from up-river for Rio and Santos. The lower ports on the coast are fed by the small coasters, while very little has been booked for the more northern ports.

The French cruiser 'Prolet' entered Rio harbor on the 24th inst., and is expected to remain here until the 5th proximo, when she will proceed to the Pacific as senior officer's flagship on that station.

She is one of the latest types of protected 2nd-class cruisers, having been protected in July of last year. Her displacement is 4,065 tons, and her indicated horse power 9,000. She has a twin screw and travels at a speed of 20 knots at full pressure. The 'Prolet' has 14 quick firing guns of different calibre. For her type, she is worth studying by all interested in naval science.

The Lamport and Holt steamer 'Havelius' which arrived in Rio on the 24th inst. from New York, Pernambuco and Bahia brought the following passengers: Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Pearson and 3 children, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Albuquerque and daughter, Miss B. Parsley, Dr. L. Monteiro, Messrs. R. J. Brown, A. McKenzie, G. Dreyfus, J. C. Alves Lima, K. B. Cowan, R. J. Lisboa, F. A. Toucher and 9 third-class passengers. There were also 4 first-class and 11 third-class passengers in transit.

Here is an item which can not fail to interest the government, for it means another transaction somewhere in the future, when another torpedo boat is wanted:—A New York telegram says Mr. C. R. Flint, the millionaire, has just given orders for the construction of the fastest steam yacht in the world. The design guarantees a speed of 42 miles an hour and engines of 12,000 horse-power. The fittings will be most luxurious, and yet the yacht will be so constructed that it can be transformed into a torpedo-boat in a week.

The British cruiser 'Flora' is out of water now in the dry dock in Buenos Aires, where the hull of this vessel, from bow to keel, may be inspected as she is undergoing a proper scraping and painting down. In the dock the cruiser looks an enormous size and the uninitiated, by taking a look at her, may judge how much of a man-of-war is to be found under water when steaming along at full speed. Furthermore, it is not often that the British admiralty orders its cruisers to enter foreign dry docks, but this no doubt will disappear when the Falkland Islands are put in order and when a dry dock is constructed there, a very necessary adjunct to what will be the most important coaling station in the South Atlantic.

LOCAL NOTES

If João sabe tudo, then why not ask him to tell us all about it. What's the use of wasting conjectures as long as João is around?

A coming to a New York telegram Dr. Doly has discovered another serum which is said to afford protection against yellow fever.

A civil engineer named André Cournaud was run over and killed by an electric tram in the Largo da Carioca on the evening of the 21st inst.

The smoking concert at the Laranjeiras Club, which was to have been held on the 17th inst., was postponed on account of the death of Mrs. R. S. Quayle.

A project is under consideration in congress which appropriates 60,000 towards the expenses of celebrating next year the 100th anniversary of the discovery of Brazil.

The resignation of Dr. Victorio da Costa as director-general of the postoffice has been accepted, and the sub-director, Dr. Antonio Peres de Souza, has been appointed to the vacancy.

The 'Paiz' is informed that there is a black woman in Rua D. Luiza who is practically held in slavery, although slavery was abolished in 1888. Such cases should be carefully investigated.

'Bananas do céu' is the name of a sweet manufactured in Maranhão and sent here for sale. Would 'heavenly bananas' come under the recent Buenos Aires regulation against irrelevant advertising?

Filato has been ordered to report at the war department, but he says that he cannot do so because he is still governor de jure of the state of Amazonas. The minister of war has referred the question to President Campos Salles.

A New York telegram of the 24th says that Edison has invented a motor for automobile carriages capable of a speed of 150 miles an hour. But who wants to ride that fast, and on what public road would such a speed be permitted?

It will be remembered by our local readers that one of the enjoyable Club Laranjeiras balls will be held to-morrow evening at the Club's assembly rooms. An enjoyable entertainment is anticipated by the many who are arranging to be present.

U. S. Minister Charles Page Bryan, accompanied by Lieut. Shipton, military attaché, left for Bahia on Saturday last to be present at the inauguration of the Empresa Viçosa's new steamship service on the Rio S. Francisco, which we noticed some weeks ago.

A proposal has been submitted to the municipal council authorizing the prefect to reconstruct the building formerly occupied by the national museum, for a municipal palace of justice. Much of the justice in vogue could be more appropriately housed in edifices already existing in our midst.

It would seem that the lottery has very nearly reached its possible extreme of corruption and demoralization, when whole tickets are sold at 800 reis and quarter tickets at 200 reis. It is as bad as the 'Jogo do bicho', and both are designed to corrupt the masses beyond anything heretofore known.

There was a destructive fire in the suburb of M-sever on the night of the 24th, caused by fireworks. A grocery and a haberdashery's shop were both destroyed and another grocery was slightly damaged. It is supposed that one of the many fire balloons sent up on St. John's eve fell in the place and set fire to it.

The next ball of the season at the Laranjeiras Club will be held on the 28th inst., when it is anticipated the hospitality of the Club will be taxed to the fullest. The cool weather will contribute greatly to the enjoyment of the occasion. The directors will accept our best thanks for the invitation sent to the editor.

On the evening of the 25th a number of disorderly marines amused themselves by assaulting people in the Largo do Paço, one man having his head broken by a stone hurled at him, and another having his ear sliced.

The statement for which in our last issue we congratulated Col. Jacques Ourique was, we fear, premature. The decree of the state government of Matto Grosso, which we publish to-day in our 'Provincial Notes,' shows that officers of the army have not yet relinquished their claim to interfere in the politics of the country.

It seems that on sober second thought the government has decided to offer rooms to Gen. Rocca at Friburgo palace instead of following its first impulse of buying a house for his residence. Unfortunately our gratification at this change in the programme is incomplete, for it appears that there are to be repairs and alterations, which, we fear, will cost a good deal of money.

The new chief of police seems to be endeavoring to introduce some morality and efficiency into the detective service. He has dismissed, it is stated, quite a number of detectives and engaged others on trial. This augurs a stable certainly needs cleaning. A fruitful cause of the utter worthlessness of the present detective service is the prevalent practice of using it for political purposes.

What is one of the new taxes so detrimental to the interests of business men and of the public eye are said to be reaping a rich harvest by masquerading as tax supervisors. Recently, however, one of these volunteer public functionaries came to grief, for just after having blackmailed a merchant out of 50,000 he was arrested by the police.

Mr. H. L. Wheatley paid us a visit during the past week, and we were pleased to see him looking in the best of health, and, as usual, in the most buoyant spirits. Santos air seems to be agreeing with him, but his many friends in Rio will be glad to hear that he is likely to be back amongst them again for a longer stay about the end of July. To miss Wheatley from the annual sports in Rio would be to miss one of its great features.

What is now occurring in Matto Grosso seems to be a repetition of what occurred in Rio Grande do Sul in June, 1892, in consequence of Marshal Floriano Peixoto's plot for overthrowing the federalist government in that state. We sincerely trust that Senor G-enroso Ponce will be more successful in his resistance than we fear the Pelotas and Gen. Tavares will feel that otherwise the country will soon be once more writhing in the throes of civil war.

We are requested to state that Consul-General Seeger and Mrs. Seeger, Secretary of Legation Dawson and Vice-Consul-General Lowrie will be at the United States consulate-general on Tuesday July 4th, from 12 to 3 p. m., on which occasion they will be glad to see all their friends. On such an occasion the Americans are certain to appear in force, and all their friends will come along just to keep them from annexing their things. There will be an expensiveness to the atmosphere which no one will fail to note and appreciate.

An annual installation meeting of the Eureka Lodge, No. 3, of Rio de Janeiro was held on the 21st inst. Br. T. G. Cross was duly installed as W. M. for the ensuing year, the ceremony being carried out by Br. H. L. Wheatley, I. P. M. assisted by the board of installing masters. Speeches were made by several of the brethren and the proceedings closed in the customary manner. Owing to the lamented losses by death sustained by the lodge during recent months, the annual banquet was not held.

The 'Paiz' of Sunday says, with a touch of sarcasm which will be readily understood: 'Sr. Rosário Silva has received no congratulatory telegrams yet from the southern states. He has also received no felicitations from the Emperor William, nor from the Sultan of Turkey. In compensation, he has been greatly pleased with a letter from Dr. Prudente de Moraes, congratulating him on having come out safe and sound physically and morally.' It takes very little to arouse the venom of Sr. Salomonde when the ex-President's name is mentioned.

According to a letter to the 'Jornal do Commercio' of the 22nd inst., signed by the director of the astronomical observatory, the state of that public institution is anything but flattering. The appropriation has been successively cut down until the director now finds himself unable to maintain the observatory in anything like good condition. This we have verified de visu, for the dust lies heavily on the place, the telescope is rusty, and the door to the telescope room is secured by a string. Still further, Dr. Cruz says that a new 12-inch equatorial, which cost £2,000, is still boxed up because no appropriation has been made for mounting it.

We are informed that Bishop E. R. Hendrix, D. D., of Kansas City, Mo., is expected here by the R. M. S. 'Thames' on July 24th, and will preside at the annual session of the Methodist Conference to meet in Petropolis on July 27th. Afterwards he will make a trip through the states of Minas Geraes and São Paulo, and will spend some time in this city. The Conference will be composed of about 23 preachers and 16 laymen, representing the various Methodist churches in the states of São Paulo, Minas Geraes and Rio de Janeiro, and the federal district. We understand that Bishop Hendrix desires to give prominence to the cause of education, and will have something special to say on that subject. We are also informed that Rev. Chas. W. Drees, D. D., of Buenos Aires, is expected to be present at the Petropolis Conference.

Deputy Mayrink has presented a bill, which has been approved by his colleagues on the budget committee, which authorizes the government to open the credits necessary within the current year to meet the judgments of the courts. Something of this kind should be provided as a permanent measure, for it is a travesty of justice for the courts to condemn the state to pay a claim, for instance, and then have the latter refuse payment because no credit is available.

The 'Jornal do Brazil' of Friday last relates the following barbarous treatment of a patient in the lunatic asylum: The patient is Manuel J. Cortez, who is insane only at intervals and is not violent. Last month his mother went to visit him but was refused admission. At the beginning of the present month, on public visiting day, she went again and was surprised to find him in bed with a broken arm. Making inquiries, she found that one of the attendants had struck him with an iron bar, breaking his arm, because he had made a nasty reply to some remark from the attendant. If the story is true, this attendant should be most severely punished.

Masses for the soul of Admiral Saldanha da Gama were said on Friday at four churches in this city. The large Candelaria church, at which the masses were read under the auspices of the chief of staff of the navy was presided over and the minister of marine was represented by his secretary. There were also masses at Rio Grande do Sul and Santa Catharina, those at the latter place being said by order of officers of the 2nd naval division now stationed at that port. The masses that were to have been said yesterday in this city have been postponed to the beginning of next month. In the choir on this occasion twenty ladies have volunteered to sing.

The 'Paiz' of Sunday published the following Washington telegram, dated the 24th:— 'The government has resolved to recall the commandant of the gunboat 'Wilnington,' as it has been proved that in the excursion up the Amazon river the said official entertained relations with the Peruvians who were preparing a revolution in Iquitos; and also with the Bolivians who were asking the intervention of the United States for making the territories of the Acre river independent of Brazil.' It may be that Commander Todd has been recalled but not because of the absurd reasons given above. This official has also, it is likely nothing of the revolution at Iquitos, which broke out about a month after his visit, and he had no relations whatever with the Bolivians. An accusation more unfounded than this could not have been invented.

STATE OF RIO DE JANEIRO

This highly interesting match day came off in Santos on the 24th and 25th inst., but owing to difficulties of distance we have not been able to obtain the scores up to the time of going to press. The telegraph has, however, informed us that Rio went in and scored 192. Santos then made 88 and following on made 104, or 192 in the two innings. Going in again Rio scored a leg bye and thus won by 10 wickets. There was great excitement over the match in Santos. The hosts with their well-known hospitality, had arranged to treat their guests to a dance at the José Maximino Hotel on Saturday and a smoking concert at the same place on Sunday. We expect to be able to give details of the game in our next issue.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Index to Advance Sheets of Consular Reports; from January 3 to December 31, 1898. An indispensable index for the consular reports issued by the state department at Washington.

Relatório da Diretoria do Hospital Samaritano; presented at the general meeting held, at São Paulo, on April 4th. It is a pleasure to note the steady growth and skillful management of this hospital, which has been under the direction of Dr. W. L. Strain since its initiation in 1890 to the present time. Last year 242 patients were received and 13 remained from 1897, making 255 under treatment, of which 10 died and 11 passed to the current year. Of the 242 patients entered last year 35 received 1st class and 108 received 2nd class treatment, while 96 were treated gratuitously. The total receipts for the year were 98,358,530 of which 17,610,680 were contributed by the English colony for a 'Queen Victoria' ward for women, and 10,000 by an anonymous friend toward a ward for children. At the end of the year the treasurer had a cash surplus of 8,069,870 to carry forward. The nursing staff consists of four trained nurses under the direction of Miss Lees, matron. The success of the hospital has been due almost wholly to its liberal management, for which its directors deserve unstinted praise.

BUSINESS NOTES

A telegram of the 26th inst. says that considerable sums have been recently withdrawn from the 'Café das Economias' (government savings banks) at Bahia.

The government has made a contract with Srs. Guilherme Lowe & Co. for the purchase of unserviceable iron, existing in the 'Inspeccoria' of public works, at the rate of 60,000 a ton.

A decree has been issued authorizing the Brazilian Submarine and the Western and Brazilian cable companies, consolidated, to transact business in Brazil under the designation of 'The Western Telegraph Company Limited.'

The business establishments of Par4 are complaining of the postoffice there, because of its inattention to the proper announcement and dispatch of mails. But are not Par4 business men a little mistaken? The postoffice is not designed to look after their affairs at all.

The old-established firm of booksellers and stationers, Laemmert & Co., have returned to their old quarters at No. 66, Rua do Ouvidor, which has been completely rebuilt. The new edifice is one of the most attractive on the Ouvidor and gives fitting shelter to one of the oldest and wisest-knitting businesses in this capital.

We hear that Mr. James Mitchell is now on his way out, having embarked at Liverpool for this capital on the 12th inst. It is said that his return will be followed by the initiation of work on the electrical extensions of the Botanical Garden tramway lines, on which about six thousand contos are to be expended. The employment of a large proportion of this sum in wages, etc., ought to make business better in this city.

The municipal council has voted to authorize the prefect of this city to invite tenders here and in Europe for the removal and disposal of garbage. The resolution is rendered of no value abroad, however, by an amendment which declares the contractor responsible for any action which the former contractors (the Cia. Industrial do Rio de Janeiro) may bring against the prefect. No foreigner will care to shoulder any such responsibility.

We have been told that the consignments of Bahia Blanca wheat lately received in Rio have given excellent results and that its class is far superior to the wheat grown in Santa P4. Uniformly the Bahia Blanca wheat has given 70 per cent of flour, 14.6 per cent of sharps, 14.3 per cent of bran and 1.1 per cent of only left for evaporation. We had the curiosity to look these figures up, and we were surprised to find they exactly corresponded with the proportions of high class wheat.

Two or three weeks ago we noted the transfer of the monopoly for supplying this city with fresh beef from Srs. Carmo & Co. to Srs. Mattos, Guimarães, Honold & Co. Since then the last named firm has been declared bankrupt at the instance of Sr. Luiz Pedro Drago, a creditor of Carmo & Co. through the purchase of the contract from Manuel Gomes de Oliveira. It seems to be a very crooked business, as all such protected monopolies are apt to be. The shameful monopoly will now be continued by syndics appointed under bankruptcy proceedings.

The rejection of the amendments of Deputies Heredia de S4 and Francisco de S4 to the bill on the new tax regulations ought to convince business men of the necessity of more vigorous action in defence of their rights. Absolutely no relief can be expected either from the government or from congress, until business men unite and show a determined resistance. They should be the more so, inasmuch as the bill should be amended to the press to the fullest extent in defence of their interests, and if then they can get no relief from burdensome taxation, then they should close their doors.

We are apparently drifting into a very peculiar position in regard to medicinal preparations. The board of health insists on the formulas of all preparations offered in this market, and as many makers are unwilling to give up their secrets their medicines will not be allowed to pass the custom-house. Of course, there is very little confidence felt in the board of health, which could easily favor local manufacturing chemists by giving them these formulas, and for this reason the foreign makers are perhaps justified in refusing to divulge them. So, for this reason, we may soon expect to see the last of Cocker's pills, Perry Davis' painkiller, and numerous other well-known preparations.

It is dangerous to make a mis-statement to an editor, and we want to convince one man of the fact while giving some statistics of interest. This man said he held 200 shares in the Rio Flour Mills Co. and that he had never received a dividend. We turned up our references and found the facts as follows. The company was registered in December 1886, and its present capital is £158,760 in fully paid up shares of £7 each. In 1894 the company paid a dividend of 7s. per share, in 1895, 7s. 6d., in 1896, 14s., in 1897, 16s., in 1898, 12s., a total in dividends of £2,168, 6d. per £7 share, which ought to satisfy the most exacting investor. We trust our informant will see this paragraph.

The North British and Mercantile Insurance Co. published its accounts for 1898 on the 12th ult., and the result shows that the past year has been a favorable one. Mr. Quintin Hogg, the chairman, announced that the surplus in the fire insurance department was £83,486, and £18,000 in the life department over the figures for 1897. The credit balance as the result of last year's working was £645,736 as against £620,287 in the preceding year, and out of this the directors felt justified in not only paying a dividend of £1 per share but also a bonus of 10s. per share, which left £480,736 to be carried over against £455,287 on the 1897 account. This insurance company is a stable, reliable and progressive one, and is worthy of all confidence after its 20 years of successful existence. The local agents are Messrs. Pullen, Schmidt & Co. 107, Rua da Quitanda.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Another 2,000,000 in currency were assigned to the treasury last Saturday last. The Apil receipts of the Maranh4o custom-house were 358,092,621, or 10,051,995 more than in the same month of last year.

It is said that the state executive of Rio Grande do Norte has been trying to borrow 500,000 in this city, the loan to be guaranteed by the salt tax.

Plianly papers state that there is an incalculable number of counterfeit notes in circulation in that state. The notes are of the 2005 denomination.

The revenue office (recebedoria) of the states of Par4 received 1,616,541,593 in the month of May, of which 1,166,784,850 were received from duties levied on exports.

Although nearly half of the period fixed by the constitution for the congressional session has been consumed, congress has not even commenced the discussion of the budget.

It seems that the 10 1/2% gold duty has caused an increase of 982,500 in the cost of uniforms for the army. Other items of public expenditure will of course be affected in a similar manner. After deducting this increase in expenditure and the decrease in revenue resulting from the inability of the people to pay the high prices caused by this duty, what benefit has the national treasury really derived from a tax so burdensome to trade and production? And should another 5 per cent be added to it, how can it be expected that an increased revenue will be derived from it?

In an item which we copied in our last issue from the Jornal do Commercio it was stated that there would doubtless be a deficit in the item of uniforms for the army. It seems that this deficit will amount to 1,717,500 resulting from the following causes:—mistake in the calculation of the framers of the budget, 400,000; failure of congress to vote an appropriation for making the uniforms 335,000; increase of 30% in the cost of cloth on account of the 10 1/2% gold duty, 982,500; total 1,717,500. For the deficit in the item of forage and accoutrements the President has asked for a deficiency appropriation of \$4,758,875. Consequently in two items of the much criticised budget voted last year there is already apparent a deficit of 2,565,075,555. We await information concerning the remaining items.

We are now able to understand, without accepting Deputy Erico Coelho's theory of loans to the government from banks, how the treasury has, in spite of the decrease in customs receipts, obtained currency to burn. According to the Vol4ia, the disbursements of the department of industry, for which the sum of 90,500,005 had been appropriated in the budget, amounted up to the 15th inst. to only 17,593,808,894. It is evident then, that the government, for the sake of producing the effect which the burning of notes is supposed to cause, is postponing every payment that can possibly be postponed. As soon as postponement of these payments ceases to be possible there will of course be great pressure on the treasury, from which, we fear, there will result no little detriment to the business interests of the country.

As only a small section of the market is interesting itself in South American, these stocks are not liable to much fluctuation and the changes that have taken place in the few weeks have not been of any noteworthy character. Still, the firmness of Brazilian fours is well maintained owing to the reforms that continue to be carried out by M. Campos Sales. The further destruction of paper this week in accordance with the conditions of the funding loan, has helped to keep up the confidence of the market. Another element of strength is the turning over of the Paulo-Afonso, South of Pernambuco and Bahia and San Francisco railways to private enterprise; but the farming out of the Central, which is the most important line, will be reserved until the government can obtain better conditions than those recently offered. The disposal of the lines in this way may be expected to bring more profit to the treasury than if the state continued to work them itself. —The Critic, June 3.

COMMERCIAL.

Rio de Janeiro, June 27th, 1899.

Table with exchange rates for various currencies including P. r. value of the Brazilian milreis, bank rate of exchange, and present value of the Brazilian mil reis.

EXCHANGE.

June 19.—The banks opened with an official rate of 7 1/2 d. on London. The Banco Nacional raised its rate to 7 1/2 d. during the morning, and in the afternoon the Brasilianische Bank lowered to 7 1/2 d. The first hours of the day the banks drew freely at 7 1/2 d. and bought private paper at 7 1/2 d. Prices went up for a time to 7 1/2 d. for bank bills against 8 d. for private paper, but a fall ensued and at the end of the day bank bills were at 7 1/2 d. and 7 1/2 d. d. while private paper was quoted at 7 1/2 d. and 7 1/2 d. d. with buyers. The paper milreis was worth from 280 to 292 reis gold.

June 21.—The general official rate of the day was 7 1/2 d. on London, but in the course of the afternoon the British Bank affixed 7 1/2 d. d. The market opened with bank bills at 7 1/2 d. d. against private paper at 7 1/2 d. d. The tendency of the day was upwards and a fair business was done, especially towards the end of the day. Bank bills went between the extremes of 7 1/2 d. to 8 d., and private paper 7 1/2 d. to 8 1/2 d. d. The closing rates were 7 1/2 d. d. for bank bills and 8 d. for private paper. The paper milreis was worth from 292 to 294 reis gold during the day.

June 22.—The opening rate was general at 7 1/2 d. d., but all the banks changed to 7 1/2 d. d. in the course of the day with the exception of the Brasilianische which maintained the original rate. Business began with bank bills quoted at 7 1/2 d. d. against private paper at 8 d. d. There was an upward inclination all day and early in the afternoon the banks were drawing at 8 d. against private paper at 8 1/2 d. d. These rates were, however, not sustained during the last hour, and the day closed with bank bills drawn at 7 1/2 d. d. and 7 1/2 d. d. against private paper at 8 1/2 d. d. The official value of the paper milreis was from 292 to 294 reis gold.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 27th June, 1899.

Exports.

Coffee.—The declared sales for the week ended 17th inst. amounted to 25,000 bags against entries of 48,000 bags and shipments of 72,000 bags. The sales in New York were 68,000 bags, in Havre 49,000 in Hamburg 30,000, and in London 41,000, making altogether 190,000 bags sold abroad against 214,000 bags in the previous week. New York figures gave the entries 17th inst. at 25,000 bags, the deliveries as 75,000 bags, and the visible supply at 1,210,000 bags. The Rio market opened calm Monday with the factors and packers doing business together on losses from 1000 to 1050 per arroba for No. 7 type, and at that rate the day closed firm owing to the weakness of exchange. In Santos good average 25 d. and 5000 bags were bought in at 1080 for No. 7. We reported a slight fall, but all the European markets had small rises in price. On Tuesday the local market opened animated with a rise in values. The packers did business with the factors on losses which ranged from 1050 to 1100 per arroba for No. 7 type. The demand on the part of the shippers continued brisk, and 5000 bags were bought in at 1080 for No. 7. The market closing firm, at that rate. In Santos good average was again selling at 6800 per 100 kilos. All

the foreign markets reported small rises. Wednesday found the factors very firm here in Rio exacting 14500 to 14800 per arroba for No. 7 and doing a brisk business. The shippers were, however, not so brisk as they found the prices asked by the packers too high for the most part, and the 6000 bags sold during the day were disposed of at prices which ranged from 10800 to 10850 for No. 7. The Santos market was firm with good average at 6800 per 100 kilos. The foreign markets were unchanging. The Rio market on Thursday was without animation and weak. The factors wished to get 15000 per arroba but the packers only bought in a few small lots at 10800 per arroba. The shippers took little interest, and made offers low to be considered. The 4000 bags sold during the day were based on 10800 to 10850 per arroba for No. 7. Santos also reported a calm market with a drop in the price of good average to 6500 per 100 kilos. The news from abroad was that there had been small falls in all the markets which nullified the advances earlier in the week. On Friday the factors managed to do a fair amount of business with the packers on a base of 10800 for No. 7, but the latter could not find a nice demand on the part of the shippers whose views seemed not to rise above 10500 which the sellers generally refused. The prices obtained for the 4000 bags sold ranged from 10800 to 10850 per arroba. The Santos market was unchanged with 6800 as the standard rate for good average. The New York market reported a rise and the European markets fell off with no great importance. Saturday was a church holiday here in Brazil so no business was done either in Rio or Santos.

The shipments since our last report have been:

Table showing shipment statistics for United States, Europe, Cape of Good Hope, and Constaute, etc.

The following ships sailed with coffee last week:

Table listing ship names, destinations, and dates, including New York Br. Str. Co's bridge, Merida, and Germ. str. Livorno.

United States.

Table listing ship names and destinations for United States, including Trieste Aust. str. Malpenco, Havre Fr. str. Paranaqu4, and Genoa et. str. Ch4 di Milano.

Europe.

Table listing ship names and destinations for Europe, including Valparaiso Br. str. Orelana and Constaute, various steamers.

The receipts for the past week were 45,128 bags, against 34,477 bags for the previous week and 61,941 bags for the week before.

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

Table showing market prices for No. 6, No. 7, and No. 8 coffee, with prices per 100 lbs.

The stock in all hands was estimated this morning at 108,800 bags, against 101,380 bags a week ago. The Santos stock is reported at 315,500 bags.

We are indebted to Messrs. Rombauer & Co. for the following table of Coffee Exports from Brazil for the year 1898:

Large table showing coffee export statistics from Brazil for 1898, including columns for Santos, Rio de Janeiro, Victoria, Total, and General Destinations.



Daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro

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

Brain.—There have been no receipts from abroad, and the demand is a very small one. The produce of the local mills has fallen to 3,000 per 40 kilos.
Hay.—The Ontario brought 8,550 bales from the River Plate. The demand is good and prices have been maintained even after last week's rise and the increased stock. Quotations now are at 180 reis per kilo.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

PASCAGOULA.—Nor. sp. Ruby; 1,315 tons; Leifsen; 85 ds; lumber to Va. W. Guimarães & Co.
CARDIFF.—Germ. bk. Falda; 886 tons; Behrens; 62 ds; coal to Wilson, Sons & Co.
SWANSEA.—Germ. bk. Bertha; 1,561 tons; Dietrich; 64 ds; coal to Walter, Block & Co.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

BRUNSWICK.—Span. sp. Palamos; 1,167 tons; Mass; ballast.
NOVA SCOTIA.—Br. bk. Gaselle; 999 tons; Green; ballast.
IQUIQUE.—Germ. bk. Olga; 1,340 tons; Engel; ballast.

FREIGHTS.

NEW YORK — 35 cents and 5% primage per bag of coffee.
GENOA — 30 francs and 10% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.
MARSEILLES — 30 francs and 10% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

ENGAGEMENTS.

GENOA.—It. str. Duchessa di Genova; 6,625 bags of coffee to Centro America; 500 do do.
SOUTHAMPTON.—Br. str. Magdalena; 1,487 do do.
ANTWERP.—do La Plata; 500 do do.

Vessels Afloat & Chartered for Rio

Table listing vessels such as Amal, Angley, Apollo, Antares, Alder, Bismarck Wood, Claudina, Corina, Cortez, etc., with their destinations and dates.

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

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 25th 1899.

Table listing foreign sailing vessels with columns for Name, Tons, Arrived, From, and Consignees.

Calling at intermediate ports.

Table listing vessels calling at intermediate ports with columns for Name, Tons, Arrived, From, and Consignees.

Calling at intermediate ports.

Table listing vessels calling at intermediate ports with columns for Name, Tons, Arrived, From, and Consignees.

STOCKS AND SHARES

Sales of Stocks and Shares.

Table showing sales of stocks and shares for June 19, including Apolices, Emprestimo Municipal, and Mercantil de Santos.

Sales of Stocks and Shares.

Table showing sales of stocks and shares for June 20, including Apolices, Emprestimo Municipal, and Melhoramentos no Brazil.

Sales of Stocks and Shares.

Table showing sales of stocks and shares for June 21, including Apolices, Emprestimo Municipal, and Melhoramentos no Brazil.

Sales of Stocks and Shares.

Table showing sales of stocks and shares for June 22, including Apolices, Emprestimo Municipal, and Melhoramentos no Brazil.

Sales of Stocks and Shares.

Table showing sales of stocks and shares for June 23, including Apolices, Emprestimo Municipal, and Melhoramentos no Brazil.

SATURDAY'S QUOTATIONS—S. PAULO.

Table showing Saturday's quotations in S. Paulo, including Banco Comercio e Industria, Credito Real da Carteira H., and various other financial instruments.

Stocks and Bonds and Joint Stock Companies --- June 26th.

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

Table with columns: Capital, Shares, Emitted, Par, Banks, Paid, Reserve Fund, Last Dividend, Last Quotation. Lists various bank stocks such as Commercial do Rio de Janeiro, Constructor do Brazil, etc.

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

Table with columns: Capital, Shares, Emitted, Par, Tramways, Paid, Reserve fund, Last Dividend, Last Quotation. Lists tramway stocks such as Carioca, Carris Urbanos, etc.

Table with columns: Capital, Shares, Emitted, Par, Steamships, Paid, Reserve fund, Last Dividend, Last Quotation. Lists steamship stocks 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 mill stocks such as Alliança, America Fabril, Botafogo, etc.

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

Table with columns: Capital, Shares, Emitted, Par, Miscellaneous, Paid, Reserve fund, Last Dividend, Last Quotation. Lists various other stocks and companies.

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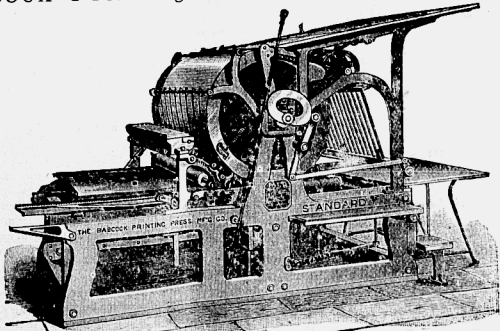
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