

THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 4TH, 1899.

NUMBER 27

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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.

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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 11:40 a. m.—the latter a mixed train.

Corcovado: Regular trains, week days, leave St. Rua Cosme Velho, Laranjeiras, at 8 a. m. and 2 and 5:30 p. m., returning leave the summit at 7:30 and 9:30 a. m. and 1, 4:30 and 7 p. m. On Sundays and holidays, the hours are: ascending 6:30, 8, 9:30 and 11 a. m., 12:30, 2, 3:30, 4:45 and 8 p. m.; descending 8:45, 10:05, 11:35 a. m., 1:05, 2:25, 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 horahy (opposite Custom House), Petropolis, EDMUND C. H. PHIPPS, Minister.

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

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itahorahy (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 6 a. m., also on Saints' Days according to announcements. Baptisms and marriages at times to be arranged with the Chaplain, for whom communications may be sent to Crasley & Co. 36 Rua do Ouvidor.

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74 Rua Meado de Sá, Icarahy. IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Largo de S. Joaquina, No. 175.—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 12 noon. Gospel preaching at 2:45 p. m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study and preaching at 7 p. m.

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor. METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Cateite. 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. WEDNESDAY, Pastor. Sunday School at 11 a. m. and 4 p. m. Rev. FRANK WIEDERHEKER.

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

ALVARO E. DOS REIS, Pastor. Residence: On the Church premises. BAPTIST CHURCH.—No. 25, Rua de Sant' Anna. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., and every Wednesday at 7 p. m. W. B. BAGBY, D. D., Pastor.

Caixa 352 IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIACHUELO.—No. 234, Rua d' Anna Nery, Estação do Riachuelo. Services, Sundays 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Wednesdays 7 p. m. FRANKLIN H. NASCIMENTO, Pastor. Primary school in the church building.

PETROPOLIS METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Avenida Marechal Deodoro, No. 9. English services 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 Frederick Eisenlohr, German Physician. Office: 78, Rua General Camara. Consulting hours from 12 to 3 p. m.

Dr. Brisavay, 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 A—S. Paulo.

Miscellaneous.

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

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

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

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

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—No. 39, Rua da Quitanda, 2nd floor. Rooms open from 8 a. m. to 10 o'clock p. m. Secretary's office hours from noon to 1 o'clock p. m. Nicolau A. Rodrigues, president; Myron A. Clark, General Secretary, R. A. W. Sloan, Hon. Treasurer.

WEST COAST ITEMS.

—A Santiago telegram of the 2nd says that postal communication across the Andes has been interrupted by heavy avalanches.

—The Peruvian government has called out the national guard. The revolutionary movement must be more serious than at first reported.

—The Chilean customs revenue in the first four months of the current year amounted to \$20,553,742.10 against \$19,614,029.86 in the corresponding period of last year.

—A Santiago telegram of the 1st inst. says it is suspected that the Talcahuano fire was caused by parties who wished to cover criminal frauds. The losses are said to aggregate 500,000 pesos.

—It is said that a proposal to sell the provinces of Tacna and Arica to Chile has been generally well received in Peru. It is designed, not to pay the country's debts with the proceeds, but to use the money in the construction of railways in the Amazon region.

—The value of the foreign trade of Chile in 1898 amounted to \$270,331,429, of which sum \$102,262,053 corresponded to imports and \$168,069,376 to exports. In imports there was a diminution of \$35,948,865 whilst in exports there was an increase of \$31,438,211 as compared with 1897.

—The south of the republic has been visited with severe storms of rain and all the rivers are greatly swollen. A portion of the Longvill bridge has been carried away, and several others are so much damaged as to be unsafe for the passage of trains. Traffic is partially suspended.—Chilian Times, June 7.

—A Lima telegram says that the minister of Colonel Vicerria, the Iquitos revolutionary leader, calls Pirola a despot, an enemy of democracy, and demands his resignation in favor of Billingshurst. Another telegram, by the way, says that Vice-President Billingshurst denies all connection with revolutionary projects.

—The government technical inspector has just presented an elaborate report on projected Transandine railways. He condemns in toto the Antuco project; admits the possibility of the necessity in years to come of the Tinguiririca project; and recommends the termination, without further delay, of the line 2da Usplalta.—Chilian Times, June 7.

—Of the conversion of the paper money the President says:—One of the regrettable results of the strained international relations of last year was the disappearance of the gold standard which the country had adopted at the cost of very great sacrifices. The financial position of the country is, however, such that it is possible to predict with certainty that conversion will be carried out in conformity with the Act of July 31, 1895.—Chilian Times.

—A Santiago telegram of the 30th states that a terrible fire at Talcahuano, south Chile, has destroyed the arsenal and shipyard with all their dependencies, and also the government deposits of coal at that port. The losses are said to be incalculable. This is the ambitious naval port which Chile has been building at enormous expense, and which has now gone up in smoke. Let us hope that Chile will now be content to let her military ambitions rest for a while.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—An industrial exposition is being organized at Asuncion, Paraguay.

—It is stated in Buenos Aires that the Spanish exhibits at Paris next year will be transported to Buenos Aires.

—On the 27th ult., the Uruguayan government resolved to suspend the disinfection of luggage arriving from Rio de Janeiro.

—Statistics have been published which give the war material existing in the Argentine republic at the value of 150,000,000 francs.

—According to a telegram of the 2nd inst. it has been officially announced that President Roca will embark for Rio de Janeiro on the cruiser «San Martin» on the 15th inst. This was the news two days ago.

—No official announcement has yet been made regarding the projected trip of President Roca of Rio de Janeiro. It is affirmed, however, that he will be accompanied by the minister of war and marine. This was the news three days ago.

—Buenos Aires telegrams of yesterday report that President Roca will embark between the 20th and 25th, according to the formal, and on the 30th, according to the informal, and for ourselves, we give it up. We advise our readers to believe just as little of press telegrams as possible.

—The project for expelling perilous foreigners from Argentine territory is undergoing modification in congress, it now being limited to those arriving. Those already domiciled are not to be disturbed. The perilous nations are likewise to continue in the enjoyment of all their precious privileges.

—It is stated that President Roca's trip to Brazil will be comprised between the 15th July and 15th August, as congress has given him leave of absence from the country between those dates. He is likely to be accompanied by some of his ministers, senators and deputies. This was the news four days ago.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 2nd says that there were 2,793 births, 1,115 deaths and 524 marriages in that city during the month of June.

—The public manifestation of the business classes in Buenos Aires on the 27th ult. against the new taxes, passed off in good order. Some 40,000 people took part, and a commission was delegated to present their petition to congress. An immense crowd accompanied the commission, and speeches were made by the president of the chamber of deputies and by President Roca, promising that the complaints should receive attention.

—It is scarcely to be wondered at that the people of Buenos Aires are afraid of a fever epidemic. The Buenos Aires Herald says of some of their criminally negligent habits:—Serious charges are made against the authorities of the municipal hospitals. The Fever Hospital—Casa de Aislamiento—is described as a regular doorway to the cemetery. The same description might apply to the Foundling Hospital, judging from the number of deaths reported daily. At the Fever Hospital all is of wood, and this is partly the reason why it is chosen abode of rats, mice, bugs and other vermin. There is lack of light and water, though the typhoid patients need several baths a day. The lighting is by kerosene which is very dangerous in a building with so much rotten wood. Every week there is a hunt called by the patients «La Chinchifuda», when the «red gentlemen» are hunted with kerosene. The most serious matter, however, is that the sewage of the establishment, full of the germs of scrofula, typhoid, measles, yellow jack, &c., drain into a lagoon, the water of which is used by laundresses, and to fertilise the kitchen garden of the establishment? Affairs are as badly managed in the Pirvano, San Roque, Northern and Rawson hospitals.

—On the 26th ult., General Bartolomé Mitre celebrated his 78th birthday, and was the recipient of an immense number of congratulations from all parts of the world. The distinguished Argentine general, statesman, journalist and author has had a most adventurous career. Banished by Rosas, he lived in Uruguay, Bolivia, Peru and Chile as a young man and made a name as a journalist in all those countries. He was a colonel of artillery when Rosas was overthrown in 1852, and led the movement by which Buenos Aires declared itself independent in the same year. He was defeated by General Urquiza at Cepeda in 1859, when Buenos Aires again became part of the Argentine confederation. In 1861, Mitre beat Urquiza at Pavon, and in the next year was President of the republic. For six years under his rule, Argentina flourished, although General Mitre was for two years engaged in the Paraguayan war. After his term was out, he was minister to Brazil for a few years. He was a candidate for the presidency in 1874 and again in 1891, but was each time unsuccessful. He was the founder of La Nacion in Buenos Aires. We think highly of General Mitre, but when Lt. Tribuna calls him «the Argentine Gladstone» we fail to follow or admire.

MATTE TEA.

Curitiba is the centre of the «matté» industry, which employs nineteen mills in the town and suburbs. The preparation, though simple, is all done by machinery. The raw material arrives in sacks of about a cwt. from the interior. At the mill the leaves and finer stems are separated and ground to dust of various fineness. The thicker stems serve as fuel. The Argentines prefer dust «matté», and as they suck it through a «bombilla» are not inconvenienced by the floating particles; but there is no reason why it should not be prepared in the leaf like tea. The decoction has a greenish colour. The taste is agreeable, but not so aromatic as tea. It is stated that «matté» is peculiarly sustaining; that it is a digestive tonic and cure for sleeplessness. The «Gauchos» of Rio Grande, Uruguay, and Argentina are the chief consumers, and will do a hard day's work with no other nourishment. Mr. David Carneiro, whose mill we visited, employs about thirty men, and when in full work the daily output is between eighty and ninety barrels of about 250 lbs. The dried leaves and twigs, as they arrive unprepared from the interior, cost on an average 13 milreis, or 8s. 8d. a cwt., and the price prepared at Curitiba averages 23 milreis, or about 15s. 6d. a cwt. The retail price at Buenos Aires varies from 20s. to 50s. a cwt. Mr. Carneiro is endeavouring to create a market for «matté» in Europe, and stated that duties, freight, &c., paid, it can be sold in France at 1 fr. a kilo. An agent has already been secured at Paris, and another in London. If «matté» dripping ever becomes popular in Europe, it will be more probably among the labouring classes, on account of its cheapness and sustaining qualities.—British Legation Report from Rio de Janeiro.

It happened on a crowded car. A seedy-looking man, very much the worse for liquor, rose to give his seat to a lady, when a robust man slipped into the vacant seat, leaving the lady still standing. «Sawyer, you—you fellow, you said the booby but chivalrous individual, as he swayed to and fro hanging to a strap. «I—I'm drunk, I know, but I—I'll get over it, I will, but you—you're a hog, and you'll never get over it—in this world—no, sir, never!» And the other passengers agreed with him.—Our Dumb Animals.

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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nachf. HAMBURG.
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Capital. . . 10,000,000 Marks.

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(Caixa 108.)

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

Draws on:

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Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg.
M. A. von Rothschild,
Sohn, Frankfurt a M. and corres-
pondents.
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.
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Comptoir National d'Escompte de
Paris, Paris.
Lazard Freres & Co., Paris.
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and any other countries.
Opens accounts current.
Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.
Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks,
shares, etc., and transacts every description of bank-
ing business.

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Directors.

THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.

LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 21, Rua da Alfandega.

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

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

BRANCHES:

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

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

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

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

31 A, Rua 1º de Março

Branches at:

S. PAULO, SANTOS, BAHIA, PARA, 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., HAMBURG.
and correspondents in Germany.
Messrs. Roesti & Co., and correspondents in ITALY.

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

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

BANQUE FRANÇAISE DU BRÉSIL.

AUTHORIZED BY

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

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

HEAD OFFICE:

9, RUE LAFFITTE, Paris.

78, Rue da Quitanda

Branch Office in Rio de Janeiro:

P. O. B. 58.

Branches at S. Paulo and Santos.

Draws on:

Head Office, Comptoir National d'Escompte de Pa-
ris, and agencies.
PARIS AND FRANCE Société Générale pour favoriser le dé-
veloppement de Commerce et de
l'Industrie en France, and agencies
Heine & Co., Paris.
Lazard Freres & Co., Paris.
Périer Mercey & Co., Paris.
LONDON Union Bank of London, Limited.
London Joint Stock Bank, Limited.
Paris Bank, Limited.
Lazard Brothers & Co.
J. Henry Schroder & Co.
Kleinwort Sons & Co.
A. Ruffer & Sons.

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

PORTUGAL J. M. Fernandes Guimarães & Co. and
their correspondents.
Banco Commercial de Lisboa, Lisbon.
ITALY Banca Commerciale Italiana, Genova
Milan, Turin.

AND ANY OTHER COUNTRY

Opens accounts-current.
Pays interest for fixed periods; executes orders for
purchases and sales of stocks, shares, etc., and trans-
acts every description of banking business.

Henri Joly.

Manager.

Nectandra Amara Pills.

These wonderful pills, so useful and
beneficial in all affections of the stomach
and intestines, are obtainable in all places
where a post-office exists; the manufactur-
er will forward by registered mail and to
any given address, if accompanied by
\$6.00; 1 box for 2\$300, 3 dozen boxes for
12\$600 and One dozen boxes for 20\$000.

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

BANCO DA REPUBLICA DO BRAZIL

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

N. B. This capital to be

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

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

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

on 30th June 1898.

OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

9, Rua da Alfandega.

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

Draws on:

Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons,
London & County Banking Co. Ltd.
Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co Ltd. LONDON.
Messrs. Hottinguer & Co. PARIS.
Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.
Commerz und Diskonto Bank in Hamburg. HAMBURG.
Banco de Portugal LISBON.

Opens accounts current:

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

From Chambers's Journal, June 1st.

THE BICHO GAME.

Throughout nearly all the states of Brazil
the Bicho Game is at present rampant. The
game is a comparatively new form of gamb-
ling and it is no exaggeration to say that you
can hardly move a yard without hearing of it.
To add to its fascination is the fact that, being
a sort of opposition to the regular lotteries, the
game is unlawful, and agents selling tickets
are constantly arrested. The system depends
on the daily state-protected lottery in Rio de
Janeiro, and is very simple, enabling the la-
bourers who cannot read or write to gamble
with those who can. The idea is as follows:
The numbers from 1 to 100 are divided into
twenty-five groups of four two figure groups.
Each of the twenty-five groups has a name;
the English equivalent is inserted by the
writer:

- 1. Avestruz... Ostrich... 01 02 03 04
2. Águia... Eagle... 05 06 07 08
3. Burro... Donkey... 09 10 11 12
4. Borboleta... Butterfly... 13 14 15 16
5. Cachorro... Dog... 17 18 19 20
6. Cabra... Nannygoat... 21 22 23 24
7. Carneiro... Sheep... 25 26 27 28
8. Camello... Camel... 29 30 31 32
9. Cobra... Snake... 33 34 35 36
10. Coelho... Rabbit... 37 38 39 40
11. Cavallo... Horse... 41 42 43 44
12. Elephante... Elephant... 45 46 47 48
13. Gallo... Cock... 49 50 51 52
14. Gato... Cat... 53 54 55 56
15. Jacaré... Crocodile... 57 58 59 60
16. Leão... Lion... 61 62 63 64
17. Macaco... Monkey... 65 66 67 68
18. Porco... Pig... 69 70 71 72
19. Pavão... Peacock... 73 74 75 76
20. Perdi... Turkey... 77 78 79 80
21. Touro... Bull... 81 82 83 84
22. Tigre... Tiger... 85 86 87 88
23. Urso... Bear... 89 90 91 92
24. Veado... Deer... 93 94 95 96
25. Vacca... Cow... 97 98 99 00

The last two figures of the first prize in the
Rio daily lottery decides what Bicho has won.
Say the first prize at Rio falls to No. 64,083;
then the Bicho is 'Touro,' or group No. 21.
The bankers give you twenty to one against
any group. The odds at first glance appear to
be in favour of the bank; and as a matter of
fact the bankers make a lot of money. There
is one drawback to the unlimited success on
the bankers' side; there is no limit to the
stakes; so, if a person begins betting with a
very small sum, he can continue betting until
the particular group he chooses turns up. Of
course he must continue to bet on the same
group every day, and after nineteen days
must increase his stake. If the group comes
up within nineteen days he loses nothing or
gains according to the time he has been
betting.

Some of the Bichos do not come up once
for months—the 'Peacock' did not come up once
for nearly five months; and a small calculation
will prove that a long purse is necessary very
often. The 'Jacaré,' on the other hand,
comes up frequently, and often appears two
days running. The popularity of this kind of
gambling is almost incredible. From the
highest to the lowest, a large majority buy
tickets every day.

The people of Brazil are superstitious; and
well-educated people will back 'coincidences.'
I have known cases of people who have given
the correct group day after day; two cases I
know personally. Strange to say, in both
these cases the prophets were given money
'for luck' by people who backed their tips,
and invariably lost it. A good dreamer will
often dream the right group; but I fear the
wrong groups dreamt of are not talked about.
There are many strange stories of winnings
and losses. Not very long ago a sorrowful

family had assembled to bid farewell to a
dying old man. It is stated seriously that he
told every one present to buy 'Jacaré' at once.
He died almost immediately after, and it is a
fact that Group 15 came up that day. A young
fellow came to town very excited one morn-
ing. He had dreamt that he saw a donkey
walking along the roof of his house. The
'Cat' came up that day, and he lost heavily
over the 'Donkey'; but he told every one he
met that he was the donkey not to have known
that the 'Cat' was almost the only Bicho on
the list that could walk along a roof.

The whole affair is, of course, very demoralis-
ing; but the government has been unable to
cope with the evil. Agents meet you at street
corners, and all the small general stores sell
tickets. The bankers give a commission of
from ten to fifteen per cent. to their agents;
and the money is so easily earned that it is
almost hopeless to try to put an end to the
game. In some cases it is said that bribery
will ensure the safety of a banker; and un-
doubtedly a lot of bribery goes on in con-
nection with the game. If a banker oversteps his
limit and cannot pay up he merely runs away,
and the backers are left with no remedy. This
is by no means a rare occurrence. Theft and
dishonesty are on the increase amongst the
lower classes, and are said to be due entirely
to the gambling fever.

To towns at a distance from Rio the result is
telegraphic as soon as known; and about the
time the telegram is expected a crowd of
agents collect in the streets outside the cable
offices. In one town I have seen the agents
proceed to the telegraph office cleared by police,
who had to be summoned to get rid of the
obstruction. Every one hastens to learn the
result, and in a very short time the news
spreads by word of mouth and telephone all
over the town. At nearly every railway station
on the different railways, agents arrive to re-
ceive telegrams containing the result or to try
to find out what it is. The evening trains
from town are besieged by country people,
especially small boys, to hear the correct
result.

The Bicho Game seems to have taken hold
of the people as the 'rain gambling' did in
India, and I doubt if it will ever be stamped
out. In Brazil there is one lottery every day,
excepting Sundays and holidays. Often there
are two lotteries on the same day; and in
most towns the races take place on Sundays
and holidays. Gambling goes on in every
form; and the entrance-tickets to the race-
courses are often numbered, and a lottery drawn
during the afternoon for the people who have
purchased them. With such a state of things
going on every day, and all day long, the gov-
ernment will have a big task if it tries seri-
ously to stop the Bicho Game. Almost daily
you may hear excited quarrelling over the
group that is 'certain to come up,' and the
reasons are invariably given why the 'Cat' or
the 'Elephant' must come up that day. These
reasons, although, of course, childish and
absurd, are debated solemnly by people who
should know better. An Englishman one day
backed the 'Vacca' because he had awakened
in the morning to find he had kicked off all
his bedclothes, and so thought 'wo'uld win.'
The group that came up was 'Urso,' and he
still declares that he got the tip to back the
'Bear,' but did not read it rightly.

CRICKET.

STATE OF S. PAULO VS. STATE OF RIO DE
JANEIRO.

Perfect weather prevailed on Saturday and
Sunday the 24th and 25th June, when the Rio
team met the State of S. Paulo team on the
pretty ground of the Santos Athletic Club at
José Menino.

It cannot be regarded as satisfactory to
everyone that the game was concluded, and
there is no doubt that the better team had
been the Rio men arrived in Santos early on
Friday morning, and after breakfast were
taken to the ground where net practice was
indulged in during the afternoon, thus giving
the men a chance of getting used to the light
and pace of the ground. The Santos ground
is much faster, we are informed, than the
association ground at Icarahy.

The game commenced at 10-15 a.m. on
Saturday, Jackson (Rio) who won the toss
from Richards went into bat first, taking as
his partner E. V. Morrissy. The start was
sensational. Barber opened the bowling from
the beach end. The first ball Jackson played
and the second he made a kind of half stroke
at and lifted it right into Burgos' hands at
long on. To the surprise of everybody, Burgos
dropped it, but fielding the ball quickly re-
turned it to Barber who failing to gather it
properly missed a chance of running Jackson
out, and a single was scored. The remainder
of the over was negotiated by Morrissy, two
runs being added. 'Whentley' was the bowler
at the bottom end, and off his second ball
Jackson gave another chance in the slips, but
Barber failed to bring off a difficult catch.
Jackson now took full advantage of the lives
that had been given him and scored freely,
which brought about a double change in the
bowling, Tracey replacing Barber and Unwin
taking Whentley's place. The change soon
proved successful as Unwin clean bowled
Jackson, the score being 39, of which Jackson
had made 27. R. Robinson joined Morrissy
but did not remain long, he being bowled by
Unwin with 4 to his credit. R. Morrissy now
joined his cousin and the stand of the day was
made. Richards tried several changes in the
bowling but without success, and the runs
began to mount up, the century being register-
ed at 12 o'clock. Finally with 129 on the
board Stock succeeded in bowling E. Morrissy
off his pads; he had made 40 by very sound

cricket and only gave one chance just shortly before his dismissal. Reeves joined R. Morrissey and the rate of scoring slowed down. Reeves did not look at all comfortable with the bowling. With his score at 57, R. Morrissey was caught by Unwin off Stock at long on, 4 for 136. R. Morrissey's innings was a most valuable one for his side, he gave two or three difficult chances, but apart from these his batting was perfect and delightful to watch. Dickson now came in but did not remain long, being clean bowled by Kealman without any addition to the score. The next man was C. Robinson. One or two runs were made and Reeves hit a ball from Kealman hard to the leg, and Stock brought off a magnificent catch, 6 for 137. J. Mawson was the next man and he and C. Robinson played until lunch. The last 40 runs had taken one hour and half to make.

On resuming C. Robinson soon lost his wicket, being bowled by Unwin. Ginnus was the next man and he and Mawson played very steadily, several changes being tried in the bowling and Richards himself went on. From the first ball of his over Wheatley caught Mawson at point, and the second ball cleaned bowled Roberts. Ginnus in the meantime was batting very well. Lomas, the last man, was neatly stumped and the innings closed for 192, with Ginnus not out 20.

After a short interval, during which both teams were photographed, Unwin and Miller went in and opened the batting for S. Paulo. With the score at 14 Unwin was out 1 b. w. Jackson being the bowler. Wheatley followed but only to share the same fate as Unwin, 2 for 14. Burgos was the next man and he and Miller both played carefully but neither of them appeared to be at home with Jackson's deliveries. Burgos landed out at a breaking ball from Jackson and skied it, but R. Morrissey failed to hold an easy catch. However it did not make much difference as he was caught almost immediately after by Lomas off the same bowler. Tracey came next and was promptly bowled without scoring. Cross lost Miller stumped six runs later, and half the wickets were down and only 45 runs scored. Things looked very bad for the Paulistas. Stock joined Cross, but the latter after scoring ten in quick time was snapped at the wickets by Reeves. Kealman and Stock now played out time. The game was resumed shortly after 10 a. m. on Sunday. The weather was hot but fine. Stock and Kealman took their places at the wickets with Jackson and R. Morrissey bowling. Stock was soon out beaten by a fast "Yorker" from R. Morrissey, not having added anything to his overnight score. Richards was next and he and Kealman added 30 when Kealman was completely beaten by Jackson and clean bowled. Six runs later Richards left, caught. Barber made 6 and the innings closed for 88—a very poor total indeed.

The Paulistas naturally had to follow on being 104 runs behind. Unwin and Stock opened this time and both shaped very well. Stock especially. Runs came quickly and it looked as if a big score would be made. At 32 Unwin lost his wicket and Miller joined Stock. Stock continued to bat very well but he soon lost Miller who was caught at deep square leg off Jackson 2 for 49. Burgos and Stock carried the score to 67 for three when Stock in trying to glance Jackson to the leg misjudged the ball and was caught at mid-wicket. Stock certainly played a splendid innings and deserves great credit for his plucky display, his being the best innings on the Paulistas side. Burgos made 23, but in rushing out to hit Robinson was bowled. Rule left shortly after and Wheatley again lost his wicket without scoring being for the second time in the match out 1 b. w. Richards played very carefully, but Cross after hitting a four, spouted one gently into Roberts' hands and had to retire. Barber was bowled and Kealman caught. Tracey, the last man, only added one. The second effort of the State of S. Paulo team only produced 104 runs. Thus the Rio men required but one run to win, which they got from a leg bye in the first over of their second innings.

There is no doubt the Rio men outplayed the Paulistas. With the exception of Stock not one of the men played Jackson with any confidence. The fielding was about equal, catches being missed on both sides, although C. Robinson (Rio) and Stock (Santos) were notable exceptions.

A great number of visitors witnessed the match on both days and the ground presented a very pretty aspect, the bright and pretty costumes of the ladies adding considerably to the effect.

On Saturday Mrs. David Ellis assisted by her charming daughters, and on Sunday Mrs. S. Simonsen very generously provided the tea and cake which were very greatly appreciated by both players and spectators.

The thanks of the club are due to the several ladies who have by their kindness in providing tea and cake on match days added very much to its popularity.

Below are the scores and bowling analysis.

STATE OF RIO DE JANEIRO.

E. V. Morrissey, b. Stock	40
N. W. Jackson, b. Unwin	27
R. H. Robinson, b. do	4
R. Morrissey, ct. Unwin, b. Stock	57
H. J. Reeves, ct. Stock, b. Kealman	1
W. B. Dickson, b. Kealman	1
C. L. Robinson, b. Unwin	3
J. B. Mawson, ct. Wheatley, b. Richards	27
W. T. Ginnus, not out	20
E. A. H. Roberts, b. Richards	0
G. H. Lomas, st. Cross, b. Richards	3
Extras	10
Total	192

BOWLING ANALYSIS

Maiden overs	No balls	Wide balls	Total runs	Wickets
Barber	3	—	36	0
Wheatley	—	—	16	0
Unwin	5	—	34	3
Tracey	1	1	21	0
Burgos	2	—	19	0
Miller	—	—	14	0
Stock	4	—	23	2
Kealman	7	—	10	6
Richards	1	—	6	3
Rule	—	—	3	—

STATE OF S. PAULO.

1st innings.

C. Miller, ct. Reeves, b. Ginnus	19
G. H. Unwin, 1 b. w. Jackson	3
H. L. Wheatley, do do	11
A. M. Burgos, ct. Lomas, b. Jackson	11
F. Tracey, b. Jackson	10
C. L. Stock, b. R. Morrissey	5
A. Kealman, b. Jackson	19
A. Richards, ct. Mawson, b. R. Robinson	4
H. E. Barber, b. Jackson	6
W. F. Rule, not out	0
Extras	11
Total	88

BOWLING ANALYSIS

Maiden overs	No balls	Wide balls	Total runs	Wickets
Jackson	—	—	44	6
R. Robinson	6	—	14	1
Ginnus	1	—	7	2
Dickson	—	—	2	2
R. Morrissey	3	—	10	1

2nd innings.

C. Miller, ct. R. Robinson, b. Jackson	10
G. H. Unwin, ct. Roberts, b. do	23
H. L. Wheatley, 1 b. w. R. Robinson	0
A. M. Burgos, b. R. Robinson	23
F. Tracey, b. Jackson	1
J. A. Cross, ct. Roberts, b. Jackson	4
C. L. Stock, ct. do b. do	20
A. Kealman, ct. R. Morrissey, b. Jackson	2
A. Richards, not out	8
H. E. Barber, b. Jackson	4
W. F. Rule, b. do	3
Extras	6
Total	104

BOWLING ANALYSIS

Maiden overs	No balls	Wide balls	Total runs	Wickets
R. Robinson	4	—	32	2
Ginnus	3	—	10	—
R. Morrissey	4	—	19	1
N. Jackson	4	—	37	7

THE SANTOS «CINDERELLA.»

On Saturday evening 24th inst. took place at the Grand Hotel José Meinho a splendidly attended «Cinderella» in honor of the Rio visitors. The grand «salon» and entrance hall were tastefully decorated with flags of all nations, the noble veranda and terrace being adorned and illuminated with rows of Chinese lanterns. Dancing commenced at 9 o'clock. It was carried out with enthusiastic vigor until an hour past midnight, honored also by the attendance of families from São Paulo. It is needless to say this act, together with the following gentlemen acting as «stewards», viz. Messrs. Webb, Coleborn, Unwin, Stock and Martin Maddock, the dance passed off with every success. The buffet was *chic* and also had its admirers among the non-dancing community, and the light refreshments under the care of the courteous manager, Sr. Hermano, were well patronised and enjoyed. The ladies lent a graceful charm to the success of the evening, being nearly all dancers, the «wall-flowers» being conspicuous by its absence. The following were the guests of the evening: Mr. D. Ellis and the Misses Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. Hammill, Mr. and Mrs. Demarest, Mr. and Mrs. Freise, Mr. and Mrs. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Thornton, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Dr. Sebastião de Barros and family, Mr. and Mrs. Helvig and Messrs. Kealman, Fairchild, Carré, Wheatley, Lima, E. Greene, H. P. Smith, Kiel, Tomlinson, Harding, Francis, W. Mark (H. B. M. Consul), Gomes, Dias, F. Stewart, T. Bunnis, Knowles, Wising, Heyland, F. W. Gapp, Fardow, Greenland, Kaufman, Hunter, Simon, Barham, Tracey, Lloyd, Edwards, Gepp, A. Lewis, Youle, and many others; and from São Paulo: Mr. and Mrs. Ffode, Mr. Ffode junr. and the Misses Ffode, Miss Lees, Mr. and Mrs. and Misses Harrison, and Messrs. Knight, Turnley, Comber, Creigh, Wood, etc., etc.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie has for many years been the apostle of protection for national industries in the United States because it protects the American laborer and gives him better wages. And the American laborer really believed it, except when there happened to be a cut in wages after election. Mr. Carnegie has now sold out his interest in his philanthropic protected iron industries, and will receive \$175,000,000 for it. It pays to be philanthropic in this poor sinful world.

To such an extent has the utilisation of by-products been carried in the stockyards of Chicago that now the only waste in a steer is the gastric juice, and what was formerly the waste is now worth more than the meat. As a result of this care and economy, the financial returns from a steer, as estimated by one in the business and quoted by the Boston *Journal of Commerce*, are:—From the meat and compounds of meat, \$40; from the hide, hair, horns, and hoofs, \$25; from the fats, blood, sinews, and bones, \$15; from all other waste, \$15; or \$55 received from the by-products.

THE ANGLO-BRAZILIAN SCHOOL
ALAMEDA DOS ANDRADAS, N. 23
S. PAULO.

The new term will begin on the 5th July, the matriculation of new scholars taking place daily from 3 to 5 o'clock.

Attached to the school is an *internato* under the charge of Mrs. Doherty, whose English school has been united to the Anglo-Brazilian.

For the coming term have been engaged competent teachers of science and languages, as also for the primary instruction; the object being to give to English-speaking children all the advantages of an English education.

S. Paulo, 30th June, 1899.

C. W. ARMSTRONG,
Principal.

CLOS ST. CHARLES

This mark of Messrs. Hanappier & Co's Bordeaux wine which is the best table claret on the market, can be obtained at moderate prices at Messrs. CRASHLEY & Co., 30 Rua do Ouvidor, and Mr. C. N. Lefebvre 23 Rua da Candelaria.

Collegio Americano Fluminense.

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

PRICE'S

ENGLISH PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE.

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

Hotels.

THERESOPOLIS
GRANDE HOTEL THERESOPOLIS

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

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

References may be obtained at:
Messrs. Netto, Bastos & C., No. 12, Rua de S. Bento.
" Monteiro Fr. & C., " 38, " Visé, Ipanema.
" Soares & Niemeyer, " 6, " da Afondegada.
Mr. Bernardino da S. Carvalho, No. 1, R. da Presca.
Telegr. Address:—Georges, Theresopolis.

VILLA HUMAYTÁ.

(FORMERLY ALLEN'S HOTEL.)

No. 8, RUA HUMAYTÁ

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

Hotel dos Estrangeiros
PRAÇA FERREIRA VIANNA
(Cantote)
Telephone No. 5,008

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

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

Its restaurant and service cannot be excelled.

FREITAS HOTEL
120, Rua do Riachuelo

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

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

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

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

ALPINE HOUSE HOTEL
RUA DO AQUEDUCTO, 65

On the line of Sylvestre tramway, Santa Theresza, to be reached in 20 minutes from town.

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

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

The restaurant and kitchen are first class.

THE PROPRIETOR,
VIUVA SUZANA MENTGES

Grande Hotel Metropole

181, RUA DAS LARANGEIRAS, 181

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

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

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

As supplied to Her Majesty the Queen of England.

CEREBOS
TABLE SALT

AGENTS—
CRASHLEY & Co.,
Rua do Ouvidor,
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TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

United States.

JUNE 26.—The government has made a contract with Dr. Doty to go to Mexico and try there his serum against yellow fever, giving a report of the result.

A large syndicate of English capitalists has been formed in Vera Cruz to exploit the meat trade.

News has been received in New York that the British naval screw sloop Buzzard has had a collision with an iceberg and suffered serious damages.

The morning papers say that 65,000 men should be the force that General Otis will require to suffocate the Tagalo rebellion.

The liberation of the Spanish and American prisoners in the power of the Tagalos is not making any progress, but General Otis is doing his best to comply with the instructions received in this respect from Washington.

JUNE 27.—General Otis advised the government that the majority of his troops are in an exhausted condition, and that 12 per cent of them are suffering from fever.

The Tagalos are concentrated in force at Panpanga in the south of the archipelago. News has arrived of the American steamship Parone having been burnt at sea. Her crew were all saved. (She was a little vessel of 89 tons, chiefly engaged in the coasting trade).

JUNE 28.—Owing to the great scarcity of iron in the market, several American ironmasters have sent ships to Spain to obtain supplies.

The finance minister of Haiti has arrived in New York on purpose to raise a loan.

Some 5,000 volunteers are awaiting orders to proceed to the Philippines. They are to be paid three months pay in advance immediately they leave San Francisco.

Spain.

JUNE 26.—The Queen-regent to-day signed a decree abolishing the prisons at Montjuich in which the anarchist prisoners were ill-treated. This ordinance has created a good impression throughout the country.

All the shops in Madrid closed their doors at 11 a. m. to-day as a protest against the new duties levied by the government. There was no disturbance until 5 p.m. when the people created slight riots by going through the streets and smashing a lottery-office window which had not followed the general rule. The government took energetic measures to prevent riots. Several other cities followed the example of Madrid.

JUNE 27.—The discontent throughout Spain at the new taxes levied by the government is general, and in Madrid, Burgos, Logroños and other places serious disturbances have taken place. In Madrid, the prime minister was mobbed early in the evening, and from his place in the Cortes he announced that if the disturbances did not cease the government would declare all Spain under a state of siege. The principal riots have taken place in Saragossa where the general commanding the troops was wounded by the crowd, and ordered his men to fire, when one man was killed and two seriously wounded.

Sr. Montero Rios defended his action on the peace commission in Paris with considerable warmth in the senate, and suggested the appointment of consultants to all the old Spanish colonies lost in the war, as a saving measure.

JUNE 28.—The disturbances in Saragossa have practically ceased, and the town is gradually resuming its normal quiet. Sr. Silveira has warmly defended the policy of the budget which give rise to the agitations throughout Spain, declaring that Spain is perfectly solvent, and in a much better financial position than many other countries. He is determined to repress all disorders and refuses to believe with Sr. Romero that the present outbreak menaces the throne of the young king.

France.

JUNE 26.—M. Waldeck Rousseau stated in the chamber of deputies that the policy of the government for the moment was to put an end to the agitations that were convulsing the country, by the most determined energy without distinction of classes. A violent discussion ensued, but the chamber voted approval of the prime minister by 263 votes against 237, which occasioned prolonged applause.

Ex-Judge Brengereaire has published an article in the Echo de Paris threatening to make sensational and compromising revelations in case the government uses rigorous measures against him personally.

A socialist meeting in support of the government was held in Brest to-day, and attended by over 6,000 people. The speeches on the revision of the Dreyfus case were of the most enthusiastic description, but there was no breach of the peace.

JUNE 27.—Telegrams from Brest say that the anarchist Broucheux with 500 companions made a noisy manifestation in favor of Dreyfus which had to be dispersed by the police, who made several arrests.

A riot broke out in the important tin mines of Kotsion in China, when the mob attacked the custom-house and the French consulate which they completely sacked. The foreign residents prepared to defend their houses, but were not assaulted.

A duel has been arranged between two deputies, Lucien Millevoye and Henry Maurice Berteaux, on account of words exchanged between them in the chamber.

JUNE 28.—The cruiser Sfax has arrived at Brest with Capt. Dreyfus on board. The

greatest care was used to prevent any communications from the shore.

The duel between MM. Berteaux and Millevoye came off to-day, when the former was wounded in the right cheek. The fight being stopped, the combatants made mutual excuses and shook hands.

The new court-martial to re-try the Dreyfus case has been appointed and will be under the presidency of Col. Jonaus, of the engineers. Mme. Dreyfus will be present during the trial of her husband.

Great Britain.

JUNE 26.—The house of lords has thrown out the bill to legalise the eligibility of women to act as municipal councillors.

JUNE 27.—Mr. Chamberlain, speaking in Birmingham said that Great Britain was not attempting to overthrow the Transvaal republic, but he hoped the demands of the uitlanders would be granted by peaceful means without resorting to war.

The women's international congress was opened in London to-day. The first resolution passed was one of adherence to the principles on which the disarmament conference was based.

JUNE 28.—From official reports, it is asserted that President Kruger has informed the British agent in Pretoria that he intends to make all the franchise concessions demanded by Sir A. Milner. (Our readers may be glad to know what those concessions on the franchise question are, so we give the bases. If newcomers, they are to have naturalisation at once and franchise after five years. If old residents, naturalisation and the franchise after five years dating from the time of residence.

President Kruger at Bloemfontein wanted newcomers to have two years before naturalisation and after five years residence they would be entitled to the franchise. If of nine years standing, foreigners could get the franchise in two years, and if of two years in five years. The curious point in the controversy is that in England both newcomers and old residents not naturalised have to wait from 6 1/2 to 7 1/2 years to become citizens. The difference is, therefore, insufficient to justify an international quarrel, although the foreigner in England does not contribute to the national wealth in the same proportion that the Transvaal uitlanders do).

The Times publishes a telegram from the Hague saying that the first section of the disarmament conference has rejected the proposal to suspend further armament for five years.

It is stated that the Russian government has sent orders to the United States for artillery to the value of four millions sterling. (What a sarcasm on the Czar's peace concourses).

The M. James' Gazette says that the Transvaal is negotiating in the United States for a few millions to be utilised in case of a war with Great Britain. (Oom Paul is a Boer, but the author of that telegram is a different kind of boer).

A royal engineer company has been ordered to the Cape to take service on the railway systems there.

THE SANTOS «SMOKER.»

On Sunday evening, June 25, a smoking concert, in honor of the visitors, was held at the José Menino Hotel under the auspices of the Santos Athletic Club, Mr. John Arthur Cross (the Santos veteran) being in the chair.

We cannot give the programme in full, as it would require too much space. Suffice it to say that all the items were well rendered and met with most enthusiastic reception. The utmost cordiality and good fellowship reigned throughout the evening amongst «Fluminenses», «Paulistas» and «Santistas» alike. Half-way through Mr. Colbourne, who has done so much for the Santos Club, rose to toast the visitors. This he did in the happiest of terms and, whilst congratulating his own club on at last being able to receive a team of the State of Rio on its own ground, he said that the pride of the «Santistas» was lessened by the defeat, which the São Paulo State had received that day, and he felt sure no one could say that the Rio team did not fully deserve their fine victory. He concluded by calling on those present to drink to the health of the Rio team, which was accorded with musical honours and three cheers. Mr. Jackson, on rising to reply, met with a big ovation and, after expressing thanks in the kindest of words, called upon his men to return the toast, which was rendered in such a way as to show that, although they were few in number, they were determined that their musical honours should not suffer thereby.

After this the concert continued merrily until a late hour, when the chairman, in a suitable speech, called upon the meeting to thank the pianist, Mr. Rudolf Puelacher, for his skilful and untiring efforts. The call was responded to with great «gusto». Mr. Wheatley, with a forcible and characteristic speech, proposed the health of the chairman, and the company's «He's a jolly good fellow» proved no want of appreciation. Mr. Cross, expressing his thanks, declared the «smoker», in his opinion, a great success, and every one seemed to agree with him.

BASEBALL IN S. PAULO.

A second game of baseball was played on the 29th ult. at the club grounds between sides chosen from members of the S. P. A. C. captained by Messrs Walker and Baumgardner respectively, resulting in a victory for the latter nine by the close score of 15-14. The game was enlivened by many sharp plays, although the score is yet far too large

for a five innings game and runs were piled up more through errors in throwing, the batting being chiefly in the «in fields» with the exception of a couple of very pretty drives for home runs. King played good ball, while Duaplo in the pitcher's box performed efficient service. Voris the «ubiquitous» played everything, and everything seemed to come his way. Kendall was steady as usual at catching, and Walker was the «Casey» of the day, sending in 3 men by his heavy drive out centre-field for a «shomer». On the opposing side Fairchild kept his reputation as a first baseman, and Miller as pitcher and Goodier as shortstop played excellent ball.

The club possesses many «old timers» who have grown up on the ball field, and as they settle more to their old game it is expected that really good sport in this line will be offered with the combined interest of the Americans and English to help it on.

The grounds were bright with the presence of many ladies who were greatly interested even if they did not understand it all, while the men of the two colonies turned out bravely. The game has evidently come to stay in São Paulo, as we hear the club has received a challenge from the «American Dentists». It is thought the match will come off on the 9th inst., when a close tussle is expected.

The scores on the 29th were as follows:

DR. BAUMGARDNER'S NINE
Fairchild, 1 B. 1 1 1
Shaw, 3 B. 1 1
Baumgardner L. F. 1 1
Miller, P. 1 1
Goodier, S. S. 1 1
Harvey, C. 1 2 1
Pretymann, 2 B. 1
Jeffrey, R. F. 1 1
Sparkes, C. B. 1
Total 1 2 4 4 4

MR. WALKER'S NINE
King, S. S. 2
Duaplo, P. 1 2
Voris, C. 1 2
Walker, 1 B. 1
Unwin, 3 B. 1
Gray, R. F. 1
Robbins, C. B. 1 1
Rendall, 2 B and C. 1
Brown, I. P. 1
Total 2 1 10 1

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

INTERNATIONAL F. C. v. S. PAULO A. C.

A short time ago the S. P. A. C. was surprised at receiving a challenge to a game from a new club just started, called the International F. C. The fixture duly came off on the 29th ult., after the baseball game.

At about 4.15 p.m. Milles kicked off for the club, and after a little even play the club forwards began to press the attack home, and for some time play was confined to the International quarters; when Johns, making a fine pass to Milles, enabled him to score the only goal. Kicking off again, the Internationals started off with a rash, evidently intending to force the game and equalise, but the home defence was too good, Taylor at back especially. Soon after the referee's whistle sounded half time, and the rush changed to the drinks.

On restarting, the Internationals pressed all the time, and the Club forwards could only manage an occasional incursion into their opponents' territory, the play being nearly all the time in the club's half. However, good defence by the backs, and Blacklock in goal, managed to keep them at bay, and the game ended in a win by 1 goal to 0 in favor of the S. P. A. C., although playing 1 half-back short.

We think the club got a better game than was expected, and shall look forward with interest to a return match.

S. P. A. C.

Goal.—Blacklock.
Full backs.—Taylor Webster.
Half backs.—Unwin, Johns.
Forwards.—King, Sparkes, Milles, Jeffrey, Goodies.

INTERNATIONALS.

Goal.—Brasche.
Backs.—C. Holland, R. Van Orlent.
Half-backs.—Villa-Real, Alberto, E. Ey.
Forwards.—Krischke, Holland, Nobiling, Edwards, Robottono.

MORRO VELHO v. RIO

This match was played at Morro Velho on the 24th ult., and resulted in a decided victory for the home team. The scores were as follows:

MORRO VELHO
1st innings
H. Gent, c. Ridgeway, b. Manners 16
S. Turner, run out 4
A. M. Jones, run out, b. Manners 0
I. Stephen, l. b. w. b. Manners 0
E. J. Jones, b. Manners 0
R. Holman, c. Clark b. Ridgeway 5
T. Tarling, b. Ridgeway 0
J. Drew, b. Manners 0
J. Holman, run out 7
T. Atherton, run out 0
T. P. Gill, c. Harrison, b. Manner 0
Extras 4
Total 61

RIO
1st innings
Ridgeway, b. Gill 2
King, b. Tarling 1
Manners, c. Gill b. Tarling 3
Murray, b. Gill 0
Harrison, b. Gill 0
Hancock, stumped 0
Swanwick, b. Gill 0
Stacey, stumped 0
Lefebvre, b. Tarling 0
Clark, b. Gill 0
Sefton, not out 0
Extras 3
Total 14

MORRO VELHO
2nd innings.
H. Gent, b. King 8
S. Turner, b. King 1
A. M. Jones, c. and b. Manners 6
J. Stephens, b. Murray 0
E. J. Jones, not out 17
R. Holman, b. Ridgeway 23
T. Tarling, b. Ridgeway 0
J. Drew, run out 3
J. Holman, not out 8
T. Atherton, did not bat 0
T. P. Gill, did not bat 6
Extras 1
Total 72

BASEBALL.

AMERICANS v. R. C. A. A.

The first of the series of baseball games which are to be played between the Americans and the picked men from the Rio Cricket & Athletic Association took place on the 29th ult. at the grounds of the latter.

This being the first game of baseball played in Rio this year, the animation displayed by the members and their friends in getting out to see it, was much more than was really expected. Both sides were very well taken care of, but all lacked training. The honors were carried off in batting by Mr. O. R. Taves, who made a three «bagger»; this was on the side of the Rio Cricket & Athletic Association.

For the Americans the honors were divided between Messrs. Dellafield, Lowrie, Johnson and Shaw, who all made two base hits.

The playing of Messrs. Whyte and Jackson was one of the events of the day, as their positions were the hardest on the in-field, and were most thoroughly taken care of notwithstanding the fact that they were somewhat new to the game.

The battery for Rio composed of Messrs. J. N. Taves and E. P. Taves did some very good work in the 3rd, 4th, 7th and 9th innings, while on the side of the Americans Messrs. Dawson and Sullivan, who composed the battery, did their best work in the 3th, 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th.

The large scores were made in the first few innings, before the men got warmed up to the game. After that the game was better than most could have expected. Of course the scorer, Mr. J. B. Orr, did not adhere to strict scoring rules in keeping the tally of this game as to errors, as many of our friends would find themselves at a disadvantage. With a little more practice on the part of the members of the club, the strict game will be played.

Play commenced at 2 p.m., and lasted until 4.25 p.m., the whole 9 innings having been played out. The score was as follows:

AMERICANS.
Erhardt, R. F. 2 runs 3 outs
Rolls, 3rd base 2 " 4 "
Dawson, P. 3 " 3 "
Sullivan, C. 4 " 2 "
Mitchell, S. S. 3 " 1 "
Johnson, 1st base 1 " 3 "
Heutz, L. F. 1 " 5 "
Lowrie, 2nd base 2 " 3 "
Dellafield, C. F. 3 " 3 "
Totals 21 " 27 "

R. C. A. A.

Whyte, S. S. 3 runs 2 outs
Routh, L. F. 3 " 3 "
O. R. Taves, 1st base 2 " 3 "
Jackson, C. F. 3 " 3 "
Tyler, 2nd base 1 " 5 "
J. N. Taves, C. 4 " 1 "
E. P. Taves, P. 2 " 3 "
Blake, R. F. 1 " 3 "
Totals 19 " 27 "

The only 3-base hit was by O. R. Taves, but 2-base hits were made once each by J. N. Taves, Dellafield, Lowrie, Johnson and Shaw. The umpire was Mr. M. J. Guerin who gave entire satisfaction.

S. P. A. C. v. S. A. C.

The return match between Santos and São Paulo came off on the S. Paulo grounds on Sunday the 2nd inst. It will be remembered that when the two teams met in Santos, on the 13th and 14th May, to play the first match, the finest cricket ever seen there was displayed, and Miller made a century and six for the winning S. Paulo team. Thanks to the thoughtfulness of Mr. P. W. Crewe, who telegraphed the news, we are able to announce this week that S. Paulo again won in the return match. The scores were Santos 150, and S. Paulo 159 for seven wickets. Next week we hope to be able to give details.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOURÉUX, Editor and Proprietor

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ATTENTION can not be called too forcibly to the measure now before congress authorizing the expenditure on repairs of all economies in the navy department. The word of the President has been pledged over and over again that economies shall be made, and that their proceeds shall be used to improve the financial state of the country. Other promises of the same tenor have been repeated in the press and by the supporters of the government. In fact, the pledge could not be stronger were it reduced to documentary form and formally signed. If now these economies are to be dissipated in military expenditures, if they are to be diverted to other purposes than that of improving the financial situation, a very serious breach of faith will be committed, and the credit of the country will suffer a blow from which it will not recover in many years. A nation can meet a heavy reverse and recover from it, but when it deliberately breaks its pledges and deceives its friends, it suffers a reverse from which recovery is extremely difficult. It should be remembered that Brazil was exceptionally well treated last year by her foreign creditors, and the terms arranged show that they still repose great confidence in the good faith and resources of the country. It will be good policy, in our opinion, to carefully preserve that confidence, for Brazil is sure to want it again in the not distant future. With good will and patriotism and intelligent management, all the difficulties of the present moment can easily be solved, and the country once more be made prosperous and progressive. But to do this, these existing obligations must be faithfully met. Ships, arsenals, guns, battalions, powder factories—all these can easily wait. They are not necessary to our happiness. Let us minister to our needs first, and then, if at all, to our vanities.

The event which to-day's anniversary commemorates, may be said to possess a world-wide interest, for it clearly defined the issues at stake between a people capable of self-government and a hereditary ruler determined to have his own will. The declaration of independence by the thirteen sparsely-populated English colonies on the Atlantic coast of North America was a protest against unjust taxation and the arbitrary exercise of royal authority. History shows that at the beginning of the struggle the idea of independence was entertained by only a very few colonists, the great majority believing that their victory would lead to nothing more than the repeal of obnoxious taxes and navigation laws. But as the struggle went on, passions deepened and the feeling gained ground that nothing short of separation would be acceptable. And the common testimony of thinking men to-day is that the colonists were right and the mother country was wrong. And the great result of the contest was, not so much that the American colonies should found

a republic, but that the people should decide for themselves on matters affecting their material interests and happiness. The example and its results thus furnished are of vital importance to the whole world, and it is fitting therefore that the people of every nation and every clime should look upon the Fourth of July as the harbinger of popular emancipation from oppressive government. And it may be said that nowhere in the world are the principles of the American declaration of independence more cherished than in the mother country itself, where it is now spoken of sometimes as a second magna charta. And in celebrating this anniversary it would be wise to emphasize the principles which underlie the declaration of American independence, rather than their political results, for, after all, we are more concerned with the enjoyment of a rational liberty and the right to determine our own destinies, than we are with the forms and ceremonies of government. The American colonists held that they ought to enjoy the right of managing their own affairs, and this they interpreted to mean that no taxes should be levied upon them without their own permission. This is sound reasoning for every people capable of self-government. The 123 years which have elapsed since the declaration of independence have seen these thirteen colonies grow into a powerful nation extending across the whole continent, with a population of seventy millions and a wealth which has no superior in the whole world. It is much to have accomplished all this, but it is more to have preserved the principles on which the republic was founded. It would now appear that the nation is entering upon a new and perilous phase in its existence, from which the issue is certainly doubtful. An imperialist policy, the assumption of authority over subject races, is not a natural outcome of the principles enunciated in the declaration of independence, nor is it consonant with the institutions of the country. And in our opinion any modification of those institutions to permit imperialism would be a fatal mistake. The encroachments of wealth upon the liberties of the people, is another peril of the hour which can not be ignored. The revolting colonists were a simple and frugal people, and they never dreamed that the time would come when wealth would become a menace to liberty. We can not, perhaps, return to the habits and customs of a people who manufactured homespun and made nails at home, but we can still preserve their integrity and singlemindedness, their hatred of tyranny and caste, their love of liberty, their jealousy of every trespass upon their rights and privileges. And if we do this truly and honestly, there need be no fear for the future. We shall preserve our own liberties, and we shall be guilty of no trespass upon others.

It is curious how a mischievous report can grow, especially when there is a little ill-will to push it along. Last week we reproduced one of the telegrams from the United States in regard to the substitution of the commander of the «Wilmington.» When this intelligence was telegraphed to São Paulo, it was stated that Commander Todd would be submitted to court martial «for the incorrect manner and discourtesy shown in his excursion to the upper Amazon, in which he had violated the principles of international law.» This is a pretty large addition to the original, and it is also a pretty large draught on the imagination. There was absolutely nothing to warrant such a conclusion either, as nothing has transpired to even give the impression that the United States government meditates any such folly.

A GREAT sensation has been caused in Havana by the publication of a fiscal balance sheet for the five months, January to May, which shows a surplus of \$85,956. Such an occurrence has never been known in the history of Cuba. The people have been accustomed to pay their taxes, and their rulers have been accustomed to spend them as they pleased. To expect the publication of a balance-sheet was never dreamed of on either side. The Americans, however, have disregarded all precedents and have made public just how much money they have received, how much paid out, and what the surplus is. And what a revelation that surplus must be! What untold possibilities it must represent. It may not be so dear to the Cuban heart as the *dignidad* involved in the proposition to give up their arms, but still it is a source of

inevitable patriotic gratification. Cuba never before had a surplus, and she never expected one. And now that she has it, what will she do with it? Will she lay it out in sanitary improvements, port works, public roads and schools? Certainly not. She will want an army and navy, a president and congress, forts, arsenals, foreign ministers, protection for national industries, foreign commissions, loans, guaranteed enterprises, and all that. And then we shall have no more balance-sheets published!

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

JUNE 26.—Senate.—Senator Antonio Azeredo said that the federal government has permitted the adversaries of the governor of Mato Grosso to arm for the purpose of attacking the state government, but will not permit his friends to arm for the purpose of defending him. Senator Otício, in a speech on the navy bill, said that in the ten years from 1889 to 1898, inclusive the aggregate appropriations voted by congress for the marine department, amounted to 2,858,888,100 réas, and was as acknowledged in the last report of that department. Brazil, which at one time was the leading naval power of South America, is now without a navy.—Chamber of Deputies.—The chamber voted in 2nd discussion the special appropriation of 80,853,8637 for paying salaries of judges, and discussed the bill for redemption and guarantee funds and a resolution for altering the rules. Deputy Irineu Machado introduced a bill for the payment of operatives dismissed from the navy-yard. A bill was introduced by Deputy Augusto Severo for spending on repairs on war vessels the money saved by the marine department in other items of expenditure.

JUNE 27.—Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy Heredia de Sá introduced a bill for readmitting certain operatives dismissed from the navy-yard. The special appropriation of 60,000\$ for commemorating the 4th centennial of the discovery of Brazil passed in 1st discussion by a vote of 99 to 36. The chamber discussed the bill on stamp tax discrimination.

JUNE 28.—Senate.—The navy bill passed in 3rd discussion. In 2nd discussion the senate discussed the following deficiency appropriations: 260,000\$, including 100,000\$ in gold, for the department of foreign affairs; 51,820,8150 for the war department; 1,061,8212 for the department of industry.—Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy Barbosa Lima introduced a bill for cancelling indebtedness to the treasury, which had been incurred by army officers killed in the war against the fanatics in Bahia. Deputy Augusto Clementino introduced a bill for the enrolment of marines and for their conscription in the naval service of the country. The stamp tax discrimination bill was voted in 2nd discussion.

JUNE 30.—Senate.—Senator Antonio Azeredo accused the general government and the federal troops in Mato Grosso of furnishing arms and ammunition to the insurgents and of preventing the state government and its adherents from obtaining arms for self-defence. He severely censured congress and the press for permitting, without a protest, the consummation of the criminal design of depriving the people of Mato Grosso of their political rights. He was answered by Senator Pires Ferreira, who asserted that in the present critical situation of the country the governor of Mato Grosso and his friends are unpatriotically engaged in promoting anarchy and in increasing the difficulties with which the President of the republic has to contend.—Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy Luiz Adolpho made against the government charges similar to those made in the senate by Senator Antonio Azeredo. He said that in order that arms and ammunition might be freely introduced into the state by the insurgents, while those of the state government are excluded, the inspector of customs at Corumbá had been changed. The bill for redemption and guarantee funds was passed in 3rd discussion and sent to the senate. The deficiency appropriation of 21,520\$ for the department of justice and interior was also voted in 3rd discussion. Deputy Barbosa Lima opposed the appropriation of 96,946,911 for settling the claims presented through the legations of Great-Britain, Austria-Hungary, France and Italy, arising out of the undue collections of taxes on shipping at Pernambuco. He asserted that in Brazil foreigners are better treated than Brazilians.

JULY 1.—Senate.—Senator Antonio Azeredo read the manifesto of Senator Generoso Ponce, dated June 26, advising his friends not to take part in the gubernatorial election in Mato Grosso. The senator, he stated, has been forced to absent himself from Cuyabá, and not even the governor of the state knows where he is staying. The senate rejected all the amendments to the navy bill. Special and deficiency appropriations to the amount of 313,387,7516, including 100,000\$ in gold, were voted in 3rd discussion.—Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy Bueno de Andrada introduced a bill exempting national banks that deal in exchange from the deposit of 100,000\$. The bill on the new tax regulations was voted in 3rd discussion.

COFFEE NOTES

Information from Ribeirão Preto published in the Rio papers says the cold weather is doing damage in the coffee plantations. Our São Paulo exchanges contain many notices of the injuries caused by frost in that state on the 17th and 18th ult. At Brotas the damage is said to have been great. At Itá the coffee planters state that it was the severest

frost ever known in that municipality, and they are already estimating next year's crop at one half (!) the present crop. At Araras the damages were not heavy because it was cloudy, but still some injury resulted.

—The *Opinião* of S. Carlos do Pinhal, São Paulo, says that there will be much coffee lost this year, through not being picked. Many laborers are leaving the plantations, because of the scarcity of money (which we interpret to mean that they do not receive their wages). There are still sufficient for the picking, and the monthly wages paid are 50\$ to 60\$, against 70\$ to 80\$ last year. This cut in wages, in our opinion, can not fail to have an injurious effect on plantation labor, as it represents only eight to ten dollars a month for the harvesting of an important crop.

—In *The Statist* of April 22 we dealt at some length with the fact that, owing to the strides made by Brazil, the production of coffee is proceeding at a much more rapid rate than the consumption. We pointed out that the consumption of coffee could and would be extended if the Brazilians had the enterprise and commercial ability of the tea-planters in India. With a view to furnishing the necessary stimulus it is proposed to form an association of producers and dealers in coffee, and of all interested in the welfare of the coffee-producing countries, and our contemporary, the *South American Journal*, has been asked to take the preliminary steps in connection with the formation of such an organization. The objects of the Coffee Association will be to instruct the public as to the merits and best means of preparing coffee, to compile statistics, and to generally promote the interest of the trade.—*The Statist*, June 10.

—The second annual general meeting of the San Paulo Coffee Estates Company, Limited, was held in London June 9th. Mr. H. P. Thinks presided, and, in moving the adoption of the report, which was afterwards carried, expressed regret that the results of the year's working were by no means so satisfactory as the estimates of the agents, based upon the appearance of the plantations in the early days of the crop, had led the directors to expect. The causes which led to the falling off in the crop were the severe drought and the shrinkage in the size of the berry. They expected the total crop to yield 115,000 arrobas, and it only yielded 87,000 arrobas, and, added to that, the price of coffee had fallen during the year. At the time the interim dividend was paid the directors had every reason to believe, in view of the estimates as to the amount of crop then being gathered, that the results for the year would amply justify the distribution. The news of the unexpected shrinkage in the yield was not received until shortly afterwards. The directors were unable to acquit the manager of blameworthy delay, and, after serious consideration, they came to the conclusion that it was in the interest of the company to make a change. They had therefore appointed Mr. Latif as manager. That gentleman had had a long experience in coffee planting in Brazil. The estates were in admirable order, and he believed the preference dividend of 7 per cent. would be paid at no distant date.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—Telegrams from Asuncion of the 28th ult. state that the city of Cuyabá is besieged by a force of 3,500 revolutionists.

—A bad epidemic of small pox has been raging at the village of Espírito Santo, state of ditto, but it is now declining.

—In the florianta demonstrations at Ceará on the 29th ult. speeches were made violently attacking ex-President Prudente de Moraes.

—Although a decrease in the yellow fever epidemic at Bahia had been reported, new cases continue to appear every day and the mortality is said to be very high.

—Three passers of the *Corumbá* were captured in the municipality of Pombal, Minas Geraes, on the 14th ult. In their possession were found 990 counterfeit 20\$ notes.

—The state government of Rio Grande do Sul has formally assumed the task of guarding the frontiers and collecting the duties on imports. The arrangement can not fail to cause trouble.

—On the 1st inst. in São Paulo a child of 4 or 5 years of age was bitten and horribly mutilated by a large dog. The child is in a critical condition. The owner tried to prevent the killing of the dog and was arrested.

—On the night of the 14th ult. there was a heavy frost at Curitiba. It is stated that on the following day at 11 o'clock a. m. ice two inches thick was found on a pool near the match factory. Ice two inches thick in one night! It was a frost, surely.

—In Mato Grosso there continue to circulate reports of plots for murdering Senator Generoso Ponce. The latter has telegraphed to Minister Martinho informing him that he holds him personally responsible for all existing male on his (the senator's) life.

—At Rio Fardo, Rio Grande do Sul, masses were said on the 28th ult. for the soul of Barão de Batovy, who, our readers will remember, was murdered in Santa Catharina in 1894 by soldiers of Marshal Floriano Peixoto. The Baron was at that time the officer of the highest rank in the Brazilian army.

—It is reported that some days ago there was a quarrel in S. Paulo between the commander of the police brigade and the commander of the 1st battalion of that force. The latter is stated to have drawn his revolver and threatened the former. It is added that he will be relieved of his command. Very naturally!

—The Italian cruiser "Pieramosca" has arrived at Desterro, coming from Buenos Aires.

—According to a telegram from the governor of Mato Grosso documents exist in that state showing that the present revolutionary movement there is part of a general plan for changing various state governments. The scheme of course is preliminary to the next presidential elections when it is proposed to force the Rio Grande dictator on the whole country.

—Telegrams from Natal on the 28th announce the arrival there of Prof. J. C. Brauner and party, for the purpose of exploring the reefs of the coast and the Reis Magos fortress. It is amusing to see what jealous guards these old dismantled fortifications. If a stranger should happen to look curiously at one of them he is at once denounced as a spy and the whole country is in an uproar.

—Of the recent yellow fever outbreak in Juiz de Fora, it is said that the first death occurred April 16 and the last June 22, between which dates 29 deaths from the fever were reported, and 4 of other fevers which might have been yellow fever, or 33 in all. The number of cases reported to the health authorities was only 47, though it is certain that many cases were not reported. The disease was benign in character, which implies a large number of cases.

—The S. Paulo *Dia* Popular of Friday last complains that there had been no quorum in the state assembly since the preceding Monday, to the great prejudice of public interests. And it is proposed to extend the session for another month! This is sheer robbery. If deputies will not attend the s-s-s-s-s-s-s-s, they have no right to draw pay and if they extend these fruitless sessions and take pay for it they are guilty of squandering public funds. There is no escape from such a conclusion.

—At Espírito Santo to Bahia (it should be Bahia) on the 4th ult., Pedro Bernardino started out to carry home to his family 3 kilos of sugar and 3 kilos of pork. Pedro was apparently drunk, for somehow he lost the two packages on the road. But he was sensitive as well as drunk, and feeling the disgrace of losing his property, he resolved to put an end to his worthless life. So he took out his knife and slashed himself across the abdomen, which caused his death in a few hours. Perhaps it was the best that Pedro could do under the circumstances.

—A curious story is related by the *Commerciante de S. Paulo* about the liberties enjoyed by a well-known criminal, Francisco Ambrosio, who is under arrest for an attempted assassination. On the 23rd ult. he was brought to the *forum* for examination, accompanied by some police soldiers. The examination was postponed, and on his return to prison he and the soldiers went to the Mercado Grand where they dined, then to a shop in Rua 25 de Março, then to Rua Caetano Pinto, and then to the residence of Ambrosio's mistress in Rua Piratininga, where he spent three quarters of an hour. It was a delightful little *passar* for a prisoner, and as it has since transpired that measures had been taken for the criminal's escape in case the examination had been against him, the police soldiers have been placed under arrest for 21 days.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The traffic receipts of the Leopoldina railway for the week ended June 24th were returned as 233,685\$ against 414,000\$ in the preceding year.

—The receipts of the Paulista C., amounted last year to 24,341,985\$30 and the expenses to 19,833,865\$70. The company has declared a dividend of 7 1/2 per cent.

—The minister of industry has ordered the payment of 363,138\$920 to the Empresa Industrial Brasileira for coal furnished in the month of May to the Central railway.

—A S. Paulo telegram of the 30th ult. states that the Companhia de Bonds Electricos (Electric Tramway Co.) intended to initiate work on the construction of their lines yesterday.

—The Leopoldina company has been authorized to use the locomotives belonging to the Central de Macaé and Baía de Araruaa only within the limits of the state of Rio de Janeiro.

—The Baldwin Locomotive Works are now building locomotives at the rate of three a day. Part of their English orders (70 locomotives in all) have been completed and shipped, and work is well advanced on an order for 41 locomotives for India and 71 for China. Of the last named order, 40 were to have been shipped early in June.

—The new contract with the S. Christovão tramway company which has been signed, provides for the extension of various lines, an increase of 80 trips a day, the cession of the company's rights in the tunnel between Laranjeiras and Rio Comprido, an increase of 30,000\$ in the annual payment to the municipality and the substitution of electric traction within a specified time under penalty of a fine of 2,000,000\$000.

—The traffic receipts of the Alagoas railway during the month of May last amounted to 48,300\$80, as against 68,861\$210 in May 1898. This difference in favor of 20,560\$330 is partly neutralized by the rise in exchange, the conversion being made at 7 1/16\$, this year against 5 1/8\$, last year. The expenses for the month were 45,482\$331 as against 51,642\$066 in the corresponding period of last year. Since the 1st January to the end of May, the net profits have amounted to 10,818\$089, which is inferior to the net earnings of the line at the same time last year, when there was a net credit of 157,434\$965.

—Something surely should be done with the station agent at the Morte station (S. Paulo) of the Central railway. He apparently thinks he is running a custom house. Complaints are not only made of the delays in dispatching business at that station, but of the discourteous treatment which is accorded to complaining shippers, and of the absurd decisions of the agent. It would seem that the Central has two rates of freight on furniture, — *mobilis de luxo* (fine) and *mobilis ordinaria* (common). A gentleman recently complained that he had to pay the first rate on some common pine furniture because it was varnished, while some really fine pieces of unvarnished rosewood was classed as common.

—Our S. Paulo exchanges give the following particulars regarding the new electric tramway on which construction work began yesterday. The Company is designated the S. Paulo Street Railway, Light and Power Co. The power will be derived from the falls of the Paratyba river, which are at some distance from the city of S. Paulo, and will be equal to 10,000 horse power. The company has a capital equivalent to 35,000,000\$. The technical management will be in the hands of Americans, Mr. R. C. Brown being in charge of the engineering work. It is said that five lines will be ready for traffic by the end of the year, viz.: S. Paulo to Penha; the Agua Branca; to Santa Epigenia; a circular line; and a line from Largo S. Bento to connect with the Agua Branca line. The electric power, however, will not be ready for use within a year.

SHIPPING NOTES

—The government yacht "Silva Jardim" (formerly the Emperor's yacht) is to undergo extensive repairs, and tenders will be invited for the substitution of the boilers.

—A Montevideo telegram of the 30th ult. states that the American ship "John Kelly," from San Francisco, Cal., with a cargo of sleepers, has been wrecked near the Falkland Islands.

—A Montevideo telegram of the 28th says that the sanitary authorities there have suspended the regulation which requires the disinfection of passengers' luggage coming from Brazil.

—The inauguration of the new service of the Empresa Viação on the S. Francisco river, together with two new river steamers, took place on the 2nd inst. The governor of Bahia and the American minister were present.

—According to a Valparaíso telegram of the 2nd inst., the American cruiser "Newark," about which some anxiety was felt, is now in that port. Vice-Admiral Moutz entertained the officers of the "Newark" at a banquet on the 1st inst.

—The captain of the national steamer "Amazonas," recently arrived from Ceará with cargo of salt, complained to the police authorities on the 28th ult. that after sailing from Ceará his crew had revolted and compelled him to put into port to bury a fireman who had died. During the voyage the crew was mutinous and committed many breaches of discipline. Three of the said crew had been placed under arrest.

—Brazilian business has been fairly active during the past week, one steamer being fixed for four consecutive and another steamer for one trip, Rosario to Rio with grain. The rate for parcels have, also, become firmer, as high as 20 s. having been paid for flour to Santos. Grain, corn and flour is going forwards freely to Santos and Rio while the regular traders to nearer ports find plenty of cargo offering at full current rates. — *Times*, Buenos Aires, June 19.

—In the collision with the "Amphitrite" the steamship "Castilian Prince" has been severely damaged. She has a slit of 9 feet between wind and water; hold No. 2 and engine room are full of water, and hold No. 3 has begun to fill. The cargo consisted of 2000 tons of wheat for San Vicente on account of the Villa Constitución firm of Dreyfus. She is sunk in 25 feet of water and in such a position as to block all traffic with the port of Villa Constitución. — *Buenos Aires Herald*.

—According to the *Montevideo Times* of the 22nd ult., Lloyds Agency has applied to the Uruguayan government for permission to establish a signal or semaphore station near Cape Santa Maria, to signal passing vessels, and asks for an acre of ground on which to locate it. The *Siglo*, however, opposes the grant, for the reason that it will be an infringement on the authority and independence of Uruguay, and will be the thin edge of the wedge which is to overthrow Uruguayan sovereignty. Great Caesar! What may we not expect next! The Latin races of South America are becoming woe to the Chinese! They will soon have to close their ports altogether, if this foolish suspicion is cultivated much longer.

—Capt. Robert Leonard Groome, R. N. has been appointed as commodore commanding the south-east coast of America squadron in succession to Capt. C. J. Norcock of the *Floira*, whose time has nearly expired on the station. Our friend Mr. Victor A. T. Weekes will also be going home, as Asst. Paymaster V. A. Lawford has been appointed secretary to the new commodore. Capt. Groome has been for some time in command of the *Repuise*, and before that was in the naval intelligence department at the admiralty. Cap. Norcock has been appointed as assistant to the Admiral Superintendent of naval reserves at Whitehall, and we congratulate him on his new appointment.

LOCAL NOTES

—We are glad to see that the reverend senator from Paraná, Padre Alberto Gonçalves, is returning to this capital sometime this week.

—The chief of police has warmly eulogised the force employed in maintaining order during the floriantista demonstrations in this city on last Thursday.

—The new chief of police has issued a circular recommending to his subordinates the utmost circumspection and respect for legal formalities in making arrests.

—According to Buenos Aires telegrams President Roca will visit us about the end of the month, though the official announcement of dates, etc., has not yet been made.

—The prefecture is now hastening repairs in the pavements of the streets and squares which will fall under the eye of curullus trious visitor from Buenos Aires when he comes to see us later on this month.

—Visitors to the Botanical Garden have recently been attacked by a cossowary kept at that garden. Two of the visitors were forced by the pugnacious bird to climb a tree from which they descended only when some of the employés came to their rescue.

—The festivities over the death of Floriano Peixoto on Thursday last, the fourth anniversary, were very generally observed, a large number of societies and people organising a procession to visit the tomb of the dictator in the S. João Baptist cemetery.

—Yesterday, says the *Imprensa* in its issue of last Saturday, a person belonging to the family of Marshal Floriano Peixoto called on Dr. Sá Viana, 1st assistant police delegate, and informed him that two days before one of the sons of the marshal had disappeared from the residence of the family.

—There was no smoking concert at the Laranjeiras Club on Saturday night last, but in its place was held an extraordinary general meeting to receive the resignations of the directors for the current year, and to elect successors. There seems to have been some kind of a misunderstanding in the Club, which we trust will soon be amicably arranged and forgotten.

—President Campos Sales cannot understand why business men should object to paying taxes and Gen. Pires Ferreira can see no reason why the people of Mato Grosso should not accept any governor that Minister Murtinho chooses to give them. And so they accuse the business men of the country and the people of Mato Grosso of being very unpatriotic. "Tomá arsenico," they say, "doma arsenico, filho. Po que não has de tomar arsenico."

—The man who was apprehended in London and supposed to have been one of the jewelers in the recent jewelry case was a German named Brito Alessandro. He was sentenced to two months imprisonment at Liverpool for having jewelry worth £300 in his possession for which he could not account. He appealed and was let off. The metropolitan police, the next day, advised the Liverpool police that the man was wanted for the Rio robbery, but he had got clear away, and has not since been heard of.

—Our friends of the R. C. A. A. will be pleased to hear that there is a great probability of the British squadron on this station being in Rio harbor at the time of the annual sports. The store-ship *Hyle* is to arrive on the 26th inst., and about the same date Commodore Groome will reach here by the *Clyde* to take command of the squadron, which will possibly be here on his arrival. The *Impertinence* will reach here on or about the 14th inst. on her way home from the Pacific coast, and will be likely to remain a few days. These arrivals should be productive of exceptional sport here in Rio, this month and next.

—The United States consulate general was very tastefully decorated to-day in honor of the "Fourth." Consul and Mrs. Seeger, assisted by Messrs Dawson, Lowrie, Havelburg and Schobert received their guests with hearty welcomes. The American colony was fully represented among the visitors, while a large number of Englishmen and many Brazilians, Germans, etc., called to pay their respects. The diplomatic and consular corps were also fully represented. Commander Todd and officers of the "Wilmington" were also present and the "Wilmington" punch-bowl, which was presented to the ship by the city of Wilmington, Del., took a very conspicuous part in the festivities. We regret that our limited space and time will not permit us to give a fuller description of the reception.

—We are informed that United States Consul-General Eugene Seeger has obtained leave of absence for a visit home, and with Mrs. Seeger is leaving for Europe per the German str. "Belgrano" on Saturday next. Mr. Seeger has only just returned from an extensive tour through the southern states, visiting the capitals, colonies and important places in Paraná, Santa Catharina and Rio Grande do Sul. He went as far as Buenos Aires, and it may be expected that he will be able to prepare an exceptionally interesting report on the districts visited. It is the first time during our residence here that an American consul has made so extended a tour in this country, and it is matter for congratulation that this one has been made by so good an observer as Mr. Seeger. As he speaks both German and Portuguese, he was able to converse with colonists and business men everywhere, and his observations therefore will have a freshness which an official speaking English only, could not give them. Mr. and Mrs. Seeger will accept our best wishes for a pleasant visit home, and then for a safe return.

—If, as Deputy Barbosa Lima asserts, foreigners in Brazil are treated better than Brazilians, the remedy, it seems to us, is not to diminish the security for the rights of foreigners, but to increase that for the rights of Brazilians. No one, we presume, willingly suffers injustice, and, if Brazilian authorities disregard alike the rights of Brazilians and foreigners, the latter certainly should not be blamed for endeavoring to obtain justice through diplomatic channels.

—The manifesto of Senator Generoso Ponce advising his friends to abandon the gubernatorial contest in Mato Grosso seems to leave the way open for a further advance of President Campos Sales and Minister Murtinho in the realisation of their supposed purpose of controlling all the state governments. Their apparently complete triumph over an adversary so formidable as the Mato Grosso senator, leads us to fear that they will succeed in reducing that country to the status in which President Prudente de Moraes found it when he took office in 1894. And the prospect of another administration such as that of Marshal Floriano Peixoto is certainly one that no intelligent well-wisher of Brazil can contemplate without the most gloomy forebodings.

—Our heavy-witted nondescript contemporary, which peddles out fallible statistics and governmental fiction at so much a line, treats us to a misquotation. It refers, in *imprudencia*, to nurses who are going to die in the discharge of their perilsous duties, as part of a proposal made by *The Rio News*. No such sentence of words appeared in this paper, and proves once more that our fatuous contemporary has not even learned the rudimentary significance of quotation marks. We are glad to say that our idea of a memorial window in the English church for the heroic English nurses who have lost their lives while succoring yellow fever cases in our hospital, has been warmly received; and an appropriate answer will be given to any serious enquirer as to the propriety of leaving vacant space for the insertion of other names. As for the "goats" involved, we leave that to the interpretation of those who have the best interests of the "Strangers' Hospital at heart and who desire to show that they appreciate unselfish services. An unmarked grave at Gambá and a forgotten name surely do not mark the measure of our gratitude.

—A few days ago, said Smailway, after the customary exchange of courteous inquiries about the different members of our two families, a friend told me about an exceptional liquidation then going on in one of the big Ourives shops and I advised me to go around. Things going at half price, he said. Well, I'm not at all averse to a good bargain, so I went around. The shelves were already looking empty, so I presumed that about a half of Rio had been in ahead of me. It so happened that I wanted a small hand bag, so I looked them up and waited for a clerk to do the polite. But they were too busy serving others. I never saw such an eagerness to buy. But it is a swell shop, you see, and no one asked any questions after being told the original price, and then the abatement, which seemed to be 20, 30 and 50 per cent. Well, I held him up to the bag I wanted. He took it up, opened it and then shut it. And then he informed me that it was marked 60\$00, the abatement was 20 per cent, and I could have it for 48\$00. I told him that I could buy them cheaper elsewhere, but it didn't seem to impress him a particle. And so I went to a well-known dealer in such articles and found that his price on that style of bag, but of better material, was 45\$00—without any pretence of an abatement. These liquidations, I tell you, are n't half bad! You can sell off old stock at fancy prices, and your customers will hang themselves for a month over the bargains they have made.

DEATH.

—PADNEY.—In São Paulo, on 24th June, ROBERT PHILIP PADNEY, son of Thomas and Irene Padney.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Gratidão ao Consolidador da República, published by the operatives of the Typographia Alhina in commemoration of the 4th anniversary of the death of Floriano Peixoto. The paper is one of the most artistic and neatly printed sheets that we have seen, and it is small praise to say that it reflects the greatest credit on the printers who executed the work. The title page, which bears the portrait of Floriano Peixoto, is specially deserving of praise as a specimen of skillful and painstaking typographic work.

U. S. Consular Reports, June, 1899. A most interesting number, but contains but little relating to Brazil. Consul Kennedy, of Pará, gives some information on "Trade in Pará," Consul Furniss calls attention to an advertisement for 10,000 tons of coal at Bahia, and Consul Kennedy adds some "Notes from Northern Brazil." Ex-Vice-consul Haugwitz, of Santos, discusses the World's Coffee Trade in 1898, and Consul Anderson, of Hanover, the "Coffee Trade in Hamburg."

BUSINESS NOTES

—It is stated that the Argentine minister here has sent an interesting report to the millers association of Argentina in which information is given of the ways and means by which Argentine flour can be introduced into Brazilian markets.

The state government of Minas Geraes has contracted with the firm of Correia & Corrêa, of Juiz de Fora, for furnishing 50 desks for the public schools of that state.

Complaints are received of arbitrary proceedings on the part of the customs officials at Natal, Rio Grande do Norte. Why can not congress authorize federal courts to consider such complaints?

On the 11th ult. a shipment of gold from the Morro Velho mines arrived at the Central station, consigned to Messrs. P. S. Nicolson & Co. It was valued at 20,000\$ and paid 19,244\$16 for the railway for transportation. Six per cent for carriage is quite high enough, surely!

It is stated that 18 cotton factories in the federal district and state of Rio de Janeiro produce annually 119,210,000 metres of various kinds of cotton cloth, valued at 80,000,000\$. The capital invested in these factories, which have 9,900 looms and 250,066 spindles, is 110,000,000\$.

The Mercantil of Pelotas, Rio Grande do Sul, says that rich veins of coal exist in the municipality of Capavina in that state, some of which are said to be 4 to 5 metres in thickness. Before making such statements, it would have been good policy to call in experts to examine these coal deposits.

The government has decided upon the purchase of the S. Lazaro and S. Cristovão factories, situated in the suburbs of Cajú and S. Cristovão, for the arsenal and intendancy of war. The prices adjusted are 5,000,000\$ for the first, with 600,000\$ for reconstructions; and 2,000,000\$ for the latter, with 900,000\$ for reconstructions—or 8,500,000\$ in all.

The government is offering for sale its unserviceable ordnance and other old iron and brass at the various establishments under the control of the war department. Tenders will be received up to September 30th, and must be accompanied with a deposit of 100,000\$ in gold at the national treasury or at the Brazilian treasury agency at London.

The Jornal do Commercio of Juiz de Fora, of the 29th, notes that on Friday five boxes of gold in bars, arrived at the Central station in Rio from the state of Minas Geraes and addressed to Messrs. P. S. Nicolson & Co. The value was stated to be 255,000\$, and the freight charges collected by the Central railway amounted to 15,768\$. It would be much cheaper to send it down by mule train.

On Saturday last the President signed the revised contract with the Société Anonyme du Gas of this city, by which the company's privilege is extended thirty years beyond the expiration of the present contract, which has still seventeen years to run, in return for a mixed service, gas and electricity. The company also undertakes to introduce improvements in gas illumination which will give us better light.

The receipts of cotton at the port of Rio de Janeiro for the last five years have been as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Year and Kilos. 1894: 10,348,870; 1895: 11,814,120; 1896: 11,239,650; 1897: 10,285,380; 1898: 12,774,420.

This cotton comes from the northern states and is consumed at the factories of the city of Rio de Janeiro and at those of the neighboring states.

We see by an English newspaper of June 7th that the Brazilian business of Messrs. Henry Rogers, Sons & Co. of Wolverhampton, has been transformed into a limited liability company under the title of Henry Rogers, Sons & Co., of Brazil, with a capital of £10,000 in £10 shares. The new company acquires the Brazilian business and properties of the Wolverhampton house and will carry on the business of general merchants and machinery contractors in Brazil. Messrs. Henry Rogers, Sons & Co., of Wolverhampton, will continue in the management of the business.

It is a pleasant surprise to find a Brazilian railway report of an encouraging character. With the termination of the revolution in Uruguay came a steady improvement in the district traversed by the Brazil Great Southern railway, and the receipts in 1898 increased £618 over those of 1897. The directors adopt a firm attitude with regard to the payment of the government guarantee, and say that the loss of £4,851 incurred in realising the funding bonds has been placed to the debit of the government. It is especially satisfactory to learn from the report that the floating debt has been paid off, and that, for the first time for many years, the company finds itself practically free from liabilities.—Financial News, June 8.

According to official returns the value of the imports from foreign countries at the port of Rio de Janeiro in the month of April was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Country and Value. From Great-Britain: 6,557,536\$40; France: 1,880,704\$518; United States: 1,605,387\$359; Germany: 1,418,602\$231; Argentine Republic: 1,303,841\$650; Portugal: 958,116\$587; Uruguay: 939,180\$300; Belgium: 576,296\$087; Italy: 348,642\$456; Spain: 168,876\$850; Chili: 26,949\$200; other countries: 51,729\$233.

Total: 15,935,953\$211. Imports valued at 884,639\$600 were admitted free from duty and on the remainder duties to the amount of 4,931,397\$574 were collected. The nominal rates of duty vary from 2% to 200%. Ten per cent of the duties are paid in gold and the rest in currency.

A Buenos Aires telegram of the 1st inst. says that the last wheat crop was 2,178,058 tons. This is probably the government report, and the figures refer to metric tons.

FINANCIAL NOTES

The debt of the municipal government of Mandos amounted on the 15th of last January to 1,189,040\$947.

The ration money of the soldiers in the garrison of this city has been raised from 1\$370 to 1\$245 a day.

The floating debt of the state of Bahia, according to the last report of the secretary of finance of that state, is 3,057,504\$155.

The gold receipts of the Rio de Janeiro custom-house for June were 483,145\$163 and for the first half of the present year 3,021,064\$539.

The receipts of the Rio de Janeiro cattle-tax office amounted to 716,873\$867 in the first half of 1899, against 871,106\$637 in the first half of 1898.

A special appropriation of 300,000\$ has been made by executive decree for paying the personnel of the tailor-shop at the war arsenal of this capital.

Another 2,000,000\$ in depreciated currency were consigned to the furnace on Sunday last. The minister's persistence is certainly worthy of great praise.

It is stated that the Banco da Lavourea do Commercio paid last Friday its debt to the government in the sum of 3,533,000\$, of which 2,033,000\$ was paid in currency and 1,600,000\$ in bonds of the states of Sergipe and Piahy.

It is stated that the President will ask congress for a supplementary credit of 296,585\$ to meet deficiencies in the appropriation for "uniforms and shoes," in the war department. What's the use of budgets which do not cover expenditures?

For the five months ended on May 31st the customs receipts at Mandos in the last three years have been as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Year and Amount. 1897: 2,613,971\$429; 1898: 2,596,798\$399; 1899: 2,951,058\$185.

It is stated that the government has not yet paid interest for the half year ended on March 31st on the gold bonds issued in 1868. This fact, in connection with those mentioned in our last issue, explains how the government is able, in spite of the decrease in customs receipts, to obtain currency for burning.

The stamp tax collected at the custom-house of Rio de Janeiro on tobacco, matches, perfumery, pharmaceutical specialties, books and shoes, playing-cards, candles, canned goods, vinegar and beverages, produced in June only 39,474\$350, against 83,289\$450 in May. It might well be asked if the game is worth the candle.

Deputy Barbosa Lima, himself an army officer, has presented a bill in congress for remitting the debts owing to the national treasury by the officers and men who served in the Canudos campaign. It is a curious fact that officers and soldiers are able to obtain loans from the national treasury, and then continue for years without settling them.

An Aracaju telegram of the 1st inst. says that the Sergipe state assembly has adjourned, after authorizing the governor to subscribe 300,000\$ for a Banco de Credito Real (mortgage bank). It ought to have adjourned before. The state of Sergipe is having difficulty enough to meet its legitimate expenses, without undertaking to furnish money to private banks.

It will be of interest to the English bondholders to know that a bill has been introduced in the chamber of deputies providing that all economies realized in the navy department shall be expended on repairs to war vessels. The original idea, and the promises of the President were to the effect that economies should be made in order to improve the financial condition of the country. To expend these economies otherwise is clearly an act of bad faith.

The following is a comparative statement of the customs receipts at Rio de Janeiro for the 1st half of each of the two years of 1898 and 1899:

Table with 2 columns: Year and Amount. 1st half 1898: 42,418,465\$448; 1st half 1899: 37,460,598\$279. Decrease: 4,957,876\$169. The decrease amounts to nearly 12%.

COMMERCIAL.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Value. Rio de Janeiro, July 4th, 1899. Par value of the Brazilian milreis (1000), do gold, do in U. S. coin at \$4.86,65 per £ 1.84, do of £ 1 stg. in Brazilian gold, 8.890. Bank rate of exchange, official, on London to-day, 8 1/2 d. Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (gold), 3533. Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (paper), 301 rs. gold. Present value of the Brazilian mil reis in U. S. coin at \$4.86, 16.25 c. Value of \$1.00 (\$4.86 per £ 1 str. in Brazilian currency (paper), 69153. Value of £ 1 sterling in, 24533.

EXCHANGE.

June 26.—The general rate of the day was 7 1/2 d. in all the banks at opening time, with the exception of the Brasilianische bank which kept 7 3/4 d., and the British bank which opened at 8 1/2 d., and the other banks were sustained all day and the fluctuations were small. Bank bills at opening time were at 7 1/2 d., and private paper was bought in at 8 d., but there was no free business done in one or the other during the morning, everything being on conditions. With a steady market during the day, and an upward tendency apparent, the day closed with bank bills freely offered at 7 1/2 d., and private paper freely offered at 8 d., and the market was sustained all day. The official value of the paper milreis was from 292 to 293 reis gold during the day. June 27.—The official rate of the day was 7 1/2 d. in all the banks at opening time, with the exception of the Brasilianische bank which kept 7 3/4 d. In the morning bank bills were drawn, but not with freedom, at 7 1/2 d., and private paper was dealt in at 8 d. The banks, as on the previous day, became firmer and drew freely at 7 1/2 d., when the holders of private paper could get no lower rate than 8 1/2 d. The banks became even still firmer for a while and drew at 8 d. against private paper at 8 1/2 d., but the closing prices of the day were the same as the opening one, viz. bank bills at 7 1/2 d., and private paper at 8 d., and 8 1/2 d. The value of the paper milreis was from 292 to 293 reis gold during the day. June 28.—The official rates of the day were as on the preceding day, the Brasilianische bank keeping 7 3/4 d. and all the other banks at 7 1/2 d. The market was a calm one all day and the opening prices were the same as at closing time, with no change of any significance during the day. Bank bills were drawn at 7 1/2 d., against private paper at 8 d., and 8 1/2 d., with only a small business done in the course of the day. The paper milreis was still from 292 to 293 reis gold. June 29.—Church holiday. June 30.—The official rates of the day underwent no change from the preceding business days, the Brasilianische bank still keeping 7 3/4 d. against the 7 1/2 d. of all the other banks. Although there was some slight traction on the part of the banks during the morning, there was firmness during the rest of the day, and the closing prices were bank bills at 8 d., against private paper freely sold at 8 1/2 d., and the closing prices were bank bills at 8 1/2 d. and 8 3/4 d. There was only a limited amount of business done during the day. The paper milreis was worth from 294 to 295 reis gold during the day.

Table with 2 columns: Location and Rate. London, per milreis, 7 1/2; Paris, per franc, 15.00; Italy, per lira, 18.14; New York, per dollar, 65.00.

The London & River Plate Bank put out 8 d. during the day. All the other banks put out 7 1/2 d., but changed to 8 d. in the course of the afternoon. The British Bank put out 8 1/2 d. The market was a calm one all day and the opening prices were the same as at closing time, with no change of any significance during the day. Bank bills were drawn at 7 1/2 d., against private paper at 8 d., and 8 1/2 d., with only a small business done in the course of the day. The paper milreis was still from 292 to 293 reis gold.

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND

Table with 2 columns: Category and Amount. Assets: Guaranteed accounts, 7,220,668\$495; Bills receivable, 7,220,385,330; Securities pledged, 7,366,100,547; Cash, in current funds, 27,811,628\$812. Liabilities: Capital subscribed, 10,000,000\$000; Deposits in account current, 12,246,661,507; Without interest, 9,904,000,785; Head office and branches, 19,027,917,346; Deposits with fixed maturity, 15,399,689,597; Sundry accounts, 5,048,168,952.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED

Table with 2 columns: Category and Amount. Assets: Capital, £1,500,000; Reserve Fund, 600,000. Liabilities: Capital uncalled, 6,666,666\$750; Bills discounted, 3,547,733,100; Loans, 5,414,853,240; Securities for accounts current etc., 3,136,129,000; Sundry accounts, 1,419,299,790.

Table with 2 columns: Category and Amount. Assets: Capital uncalled, 6,666,666\$750; Bills discounted, 3,547,733,100; Loans, 5,414,853,240; Securities for accounts current etc., 3,136,129,000; Sundry accounts, 1,419,299,790. Liabilities: Capital subscribed, 13,333,333\$330; Deposits in account current, without interest, 9,984,185,040; do in account current, with interest, 8,142,785,010; do fixed maturity, 8,427,185,250; Securities for accounts current, etc., 3,399,189,490; Bills payable, 199,497,050.

Coffee.—The declared sales during the week ended June 24 were 20,000 bags against entries of 45,642 bags of foreign coffee. The foreign market reported 75,000 bags sold in New York, 64,000 in Havre, 43,000 in Hamburg, and 48,000 in London, in all 233,000 bags, against 210,000 bags in the previous week. On Monday the local market opened calm and packers and factors did business together at prices which ranged from 180 to 185 per arroba for No. 7 type. The offers of the shippers were all exceedingly low and the packers refused to sell at their prices. The 4,000 bags bought on Monday were bought on a basis from 180 to 185 per arroba for No. 7 type. The market was weak at closing time. In Santos the market was calm all day and good average was selling at 6500 per 100 kilos. All the foreign markets reported in steady falls. The Havre report stated that the stock of

Brazilian coffee had decreased by 9,000 bags in the previous week, but the other coffees had increased by 10,000 bags. The local market on Tuesday was duller, and the best price the factors could obtain from the shippers was 180 per arroba for No. 7 type. The shippers as a general rule kept out of the market, and although 17,000 bags were bought in the course of the day, the majority of them were bought in by one house just before closing time. The prices paid were from 180 to 185 per arroba for No. 7 type. The Santos market was unchanged. There was no alteration in New York, Havre and London, but Hamburg reported a small rise. New York reported that the entries into American ports during the previous week amounted to 16,000 bags against deliveries of 87,000 bags and that the visible supply was 1,088,000 bags or 51,000 less than in the previous week. The comparatively large sales on Tuesday made the local factors firm on Wednesday, and the business between them and the factors was carried out on a basis of 185 per arroba, although some transactions were reported at higher prices, and others at a lower rate. The shippers bought in 6,000 bags only on bases which ranged from 180 to 185 per arroba for No. 7 type. Santos was still unchanged and the news from abroad was devoid of interest. Thursday was a holiday in Brazil and the markets were closed in consequence. London and Havre had small rises to Friday with calm markets, but the other foreign markets were unchanged. The local factors were still firm on Friday when they again disposed of their stocks to the packers on a 180 basis less 10 per cent. The demand on the part of the shippers was not an active one, but 8000 bags were sold at 180 per arroba for No. 7. In Santos, 2000 average was still selling at 6500 per arroba. All the foreign markets reported slight rises in price. There was much more animation in the Rio market on Saturday, when the factors were enabled to dispose of their lots from 180 to 185 per arroba of the afternoon and evening. The shippers showed a fair amount of animation, but could not find ready sellers at 180. The rise in exchange in the course of the afternoon caused them to retire. The 5,000 bags sold during the day were based on 180 and 185 per arroba for No. 7 type. Santos is unchanged, and remains in Brazil and Europe. There was no change reported from abroad with the exception of a small rise in London.

Table with 2 columns: Location and Amount. Santos, 2589 bags for the United States; Europe, 5,411; Cape of Good Hope, 2,000; River Plate, etc., 1,230; Canal Zone, 17,083.

The shipments sailed with coffee last week: United States: June 24 New York Br. str. Cyan's, 14,327; July 1 do do Kaffir Prince, 15,000.

Table with 2 columns: Location and Amount. Europe: June 23 Naples Lt. str. Duchessa di Genova, 1,175; Genoa, 2,000; Constantinople, 1,000; Odessa, 75; Smyrna, 1,753; Valparaiso, 250; Sio, 576; Gallipoli, 425; Hamburg Germ. str. Disignoski, 1,530; Antwerp Br. str. L. Palla, 300; Marseilles Fr. str. Bérou, 9,200; Constantinople, 4,000; Valparaiso, 250; Algier, 175; Salonique, 1,065; Buenos Aires Br. str. Alvarado, 1,530; Southampton Br. str. Madeline, 1,180; July 1 Hamburg Germ. str. Phlox, 1,327.

The receipts for the past week were 25,678 bags, against 29,128 bags for the previous week and 24,777 bags for the week before last.

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

Table with 2 columns: Location and Amount. July 1: New York, 118,625; Baltimore, 8,423. Europe: Marseilles, 14,637; Hamburg, 10,570; Genoa, 10,530; Trieste, 8,778; Antwerp, 1,727; Southampton, 2,894; Havre, 2,457; Antwerp, 1,854; Bordeaux, 728; Constantinople, 625; Algiers, 375; Bremen, 250.

The stock in all hands was estimated this morning at 188,830 bags, against 198,800 bags a week ago. The Santos stock is reported at 231,770 bags.

The shipments of coffee during June, amounted to 225,804 bags, with the following destinations:

Table with 2 columns: Location and Amount. United States: New York, 117,886; Baltimore, 8,423. Europe: Marseilles, 14,637; Hamburg, 10,570; Genoa, 10,530; Trieste, 8,778; Antwerp, 1,727; Southampton, 2,894; Havre, 2,457; Antwerp, 1,854; Bordeaux, 728; Constantinople, 625; Algiers, 375; Bremen, 250. Other countries: Cape of Good Hope, 8,960; River Plate, 7,066; Valparaiso, 110. Coastwise: Northern ports, 18,489; Southern ports, 6,504. Total, 225,804.

And by the following exporters:

Table with 2 columns: Exporter and Amount. Ar buckle Brothers, 41,589; Ed. Johnston & Co., 26,339; Figs & Co., 18,737; J. W. Doane & Co., 18,501; Zenin, Ramos & Co., 12,007; Orstein & Co., 11,873; W. F. McLaughlin & Co., 8,000; P. S. Nicolson & Co., 6,669; Gustav Trinks & Co., 6,090; Theodor Wille & Co., 5,225; Auguste Leinb & Co., 4,968; Neumann, Gepp & Co., 4,510; Gustav Gaddgen & Co., 4,200; Pierre Krädel & Co., 4,089; Sequerra & Co., 3,538; Karl Krädel, 3,591; Export Industrial Brasileira, 3,225; Roberto da Couto & Co., 3,000; Norton, Megaw & Co., 2,615; Rich. Riend & Co., 2,570; Jose Dias A. Cunha, 2,438; Nord. Rand & Co., 1,988; Andrade Fortes & Azevedo, 1,154; John Moore & Co., 1,041; Santa Cruz Freire, 904; Ed. Ashworth & Co., 754; Ribeiro, Sampaio & Co., 700; Figueira & Trindado, 632; Emilio de Barros & Co., 503; Pfecher & Co., 529; Caspary & Branco, 200; A. Florita & Co., 100; Sundry, 200. Total, 225,804.

The movement in the market during the past crop-year, as compared with the two preceding years, was as follows, in bags:

Table with columns: Entries, Shipments, United States, Europe, Cape of Good Hope, River Plate etc., Coastwise, Total. Rows for 1896-97, 1897-98, 1898-99.

Daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro

Table showing daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro from June 25 to July 1, 1899. Columns include Receipts, Shipments, and various coffee grades.

Imports.

Flour. There were no entries during the past week. The weakness of the market in the face of large stocks is not surprising...

Table listing import prices for various flour brands like Richmond, Baltimore, Western and Interior, River Plate, and Local Mills.

Coffin. The s.s. Belgarda brought 700 cases from Hamburg. The stock in hand consists of 3000 Gaspe tubs, 3500 Halifax tubs, 2000 St. John's barrels and 6500 to 6800 Halifax...

Lard. Arrivals nil. The stock in hand is a large one, but the prices of last week have been maintained with a steady demand...

Pork. There were no arrivals. In spite of the heavy stock, and the small demand, there has been no change in prices...

Rice. No fresh arrivals. In spite of the heavy stock there has been no further fall in prices. The demand continues good and first quality Rangoon rice still sells at 22,500 per bag of 60 kilos...

Pitch Pine. The Saramon brought 820,961 feet and the Elinda 1,095,345 feet, both from Pensacola. The market is dull, and the last reported sales were at 85,500 per dozen.

White Pine. No arrivals. Prices nominal. Spruce Pine. There is a dull market without receipts and prices nominal.

Swedish Pine. Receipts nil. The market continues dull.

Kerosene. There have been no additions to stock last week. The usual dealers to become firm and prices now range from 95,000 to 98,000 per case wholesale.

Turpentine. Arrivals nil. The demand continues to be a good one and the market is firm at 13,500 to 14,000 per kilo.

Rosin. There have been no receipts. The market is unchanged as dark grades still sell at 22,500 per barrel and light grades at 28,000 per barrel.

Cement. The Hamburg brought 400 barrels from Hamburg. The market is firm with a fair demand. Belgian cement continues to be sold from 17,500 to 18,500 per barrel, but English cement has improved in price, and is now selling from 20,500 to 22,500 per barrel.

Indian Corn. The receipts during the past week were 250 bags ex La Plata from the River Plate. The demand last week was good, and prices increased to 7400 and 7500 per bag.

Bran. Arrivals nil. The demand is slack, and the best prices obtainable by the local mills runs from 2800 to 3000 per 40 kilos.

Hay. The s.s. Northland brought 1,015 bales from the River Plate. There is a steady demand and the market remains firm at last week's prices. The ruling quotation is 180 reis per kilo.

Coal. No receipts. Run. There was an average supply during the week, and prices in several cases went down as will be seen from the following table:

Table listing coal prices for various grades like Pernambuco and Maceio, Bahia and Aracaju, Campos, Angra and Paraty, Parahyba, and Alcohol.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

JUNE 26. PORT ELIZABETH. -Nor. lug. Farvel; 308 tons; Kvanse; 57 ds; ballast.

JUNE 30. PENSACOLA. -Nor. bk. Stevinner; 1,279 tons; Bortesen; 44 ds; lumber to order.

HAMBURG. -Germ. lug. Hamburg; 297 tons; Schade; 56 ds; sundries to H. Stoltz & Co.

JULY 1. PENSACOLA. -Nor. bk. Elida; 1,304 tons; Olsen; 67 ds; lumber to order.

ROSARIO DE SANTA FE. -Br. bg. Mainz; 341 tons; Henry; 17 ds; hay to G. Gudgong & Co.

JULY 2. SAVANNAH. -Nor. bk. Ole Smith Plang; 624 tons; Andersen; 62 ds; sundries to order.

JUNIN (Chile). -Br. sp. Glanburn; 1,470 tons; Cross-waithe; ballast.

JULY 1. PORTLAND. -Br. bk. Birnam Wood; 1,275 tons; Morris; ballast.

FREIGHTS.

Table listing freight rates for various ports: NEW ORLEANS, GENOVA, MARSEILLES, SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN, HAVRE, ANTWERP, BORDEAUX, MONTAVIDEO, BUENOS AIRES.

ENGAGEMENTS.

Table listing vessel engagements for various ports: GENOVA, ANTWERP, BREMEN, SALONIQUE, CONSTANTINOPLE, DEMEGAZI, SMYRNA, HAVRE, MARSEILLES, BORDEAUX, NEW ORLEANS, RIVER PLATE.

CHARTERS.

Dan. bg. Sophie; to load coffee here for Cape of Good Hope at £ 575.

Vessels Afloat & Chartered for Rio

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

Table listing various vessels and their destinations, including Pensacola, Landsburg, Lizzie Ross, Looon, etc.

Arrivals of foreign steamers.

Table listing arrivals of foreign steamers with columns: DATE, NAME, FROM, CONSIGNED TO.

Departures of foreign steamers.

Table listing departures of foreign steamers with columns: DATE, NAME, FOR, CARGO.

Calling at intermediate ports.

Foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, July 2nd 1899.

Table listing foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, including ship names, arrival dates, and agents.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

Sales of Stocks and Shares.

Table listing sales of stocks and shares, including Apolices, Emprestito Municipal, and various bank shares.

Miscellaneous.

Table listing miscellaneous items for sale, including Construcções Urbanas and Melhoramentos no Brazil.

JUNE 27.

Table listing stock sales for June 27, including Apolices and Emprestito Municipal.

JUNE 25.

Table listing stock sales for June 25, including Apolices and Emprestito Municipal.

JUNE 26.

Table listing stock sales for June 26, including Apolices and Emprestito Municipal.

JUNE 27.

Table listing stock sales for June 27, including Apolices and Emprestito Municipal.

JUNE 28.

Table listing stock sales for June 28, including Apolices and Emprestito Municipal.

JUNE 29.

Table listing stock sales for June 29, including Apolices and Emprestito Municipal.

JUNE 30.

Table listing stock sales for June 30, including Apolices and Emprestito Municipal.

JULY 1.

Table listing stock sales for July 1, including Apolices and Emprestito Municipal.

JULY 2.

Table listing stock sales for July 2, including Apolices and Emprestito Municipal.

JULY 3.

Table listing stock sales for July 3, including Apolices and Emprestito Municipal.

JULY 4.

Table listing stock sales for July 4, including Apolices and Emprestito Municipal.

JULY 5.

Table listing stock sales for July 5, including Apolices and Emprestito Municipal.

JULY 6.

Table listing stock sales for July 6, including Apolices and Emprestito Municipal.

JULY 7.

Table listing stock sales for July 7, including Apolices and Emprestito Municipal.

JULY 8.

Table listing stock sales for July 8, including Apolices and Emprestito Municipal.

JULY 9.

Table listing stock sales for July 9, including Apolices and Emprestito Municipal.

JULY 10.

Table listing stock sales for July 10, including Apolices and Emprestito Municipal.

JULY 11.

Table listing stock sales for July 11, including Apolices and Emprestito Municipal.

JULY 12.

Table listing stock sales for July 12, including Apolices and Emprestito Municipal.

JULY 13.

Table listing stock sales for July 13, including Apolices and Emprestito Municipal.

SATURDAY'S QUOTATIONS - S. PAULO.

Table listing 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 --- July 3rd.

Emission	Circulation	Public Funds	Nominal Value	Last Quotation
				buyers sellers
399,438,800\$	251,137,500\$	Stock 5% currency (aplicates)	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	87\$ 000- 88\$ 4000
104,987,000	104,526,000	Bonds of 1885	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	88\$ 000- 90\$ 000
119,600	124,655,000	Bonds 4 1/2% (gold), converted 1890	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	97\$ 000- 1,000 000-
30,000,000	119,630	Do do 1889, 4 1/2%	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	— 2,400 000
51,885,000	11,584,500	Gold Loan, 1888, 6 1/2%	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	— 1,450 000
159,564,000	23,079,000	Do do 1879, 4 1/2%	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	— 1,800 000
Fct. 17,500,000	Fct. 17,500,000	State of Espirito Santo	Fcs. 500	700 000- 710 000
11,709,000	11,709,000	.. idem 6 1/2%	1,000\$ 500\$ 200\$	— 820 000
5,000,000	4,328,200	.. of Minas Geraes, 5 1/2%	1,000\$ 500\$ 200\$	— 1,000 000
Fct. 65,000,000	Fct. 65,000,000	.. idem 6 1/2%	Fcs. 500	440 000- 460 000
600,000	600,000	.. of Parahyba, 6 1/2%	1,000\$ 500\$ 200\$	920 000-
10,000,000	23,073,200	.. of Pernambuco, 6 1/2%	200	162 000- 164 000
25,000,000	5,000,000	Municipal Loan, City of Rio de Janeiro, 6 1/2%	200	75 000-
2,500,000	5,000,000	Do do do Petropolis, 7 1/2%	200	— 190 000
2,500,000	400,000	Do do do Alem Parahyba, 7 1/2%	200	— 200

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Banks	Paid	Reserve Fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
20,000,000\$	100,000	94,090	200\$	Commercial do Rio de Janeiro	200\$	4,000,000\$	\$800, Jan. 1899	224 000- —
16,000,000	80,000	50,000	200	Comercio	200	3,370,000	8 000, ditto 1899	224 000- —
24,000,000	400,000	391,868	60	Constructor do Brazil	60	1,645,000	46000, Aug. 1892	82 000- 14 000
16,000,000	80,000	77,765 1/2	200	Credito Movel	200	1,740,000	22000, Jan. 1892	20 000- 22 000
8,000,000	40,000	all	200	Credito Real do Brazil	200	803,079	12 1/2% ditto 1892	— 14 000
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Depositos e Descontos	200	790,000	49000, Jan. 1899	85 000- 83 000
750,000	15,000	all	50	Funcionarios Publicos	50	62,010	25500, Jan. 1899	35 000-
8,000,000	40,000	all	200	Hypothecario do Brazil	200	212,960	45000, Jan. 1899	50 000-
10,807,600	54,038	all	200	Lavoura e Comercio	200	955,328	48000, Jan. 1899	124 500- 130 000
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Nacional Brasileiro	200	17,290,000	68000, Jan. 1899	190 000-
107,874,600	535,913	all	200	Republica do Brazil	200	324,200	68000, Jan. 1899	186 500- 187 000
20,000,000	100,000	all	200	Rio e Matto Grosso	200	7479,104	12000, Jan. 1899	110 000-
20,000,000	100,000	all	200	Rural e Hypothecario	200	40	95000, Jan. 1899	275 000-
20,000,000	100,000	all	200	Commercial da Bahia	100	2,185,246	11 1/2% ditto 1899	140 000-
10,000,000	50,000	all	200	Com. e Industria de S. Paulo	100	6,000,000	12 500, July 1898	— 14 000
7,000,000	35,000	all	200	Credito Real de Minas Geraes	200	211,130	12 1/2% Jan. 1899	190 000-
7,500,000	37,500	all	200	Credito Real de S. Paulo	200	1,086,703	8 1/2% ditto 1899	115 000-
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	do do do commercial section	40	—	ditto	12 000-
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Lavadores S. Paulo	80	600,000	18 1/2% July 1895	145 000-
10,000,000	50,000	all	200	Mercantil de Santos	200	800,000	85000, Jan. 1899	140 000-
40,000,000	200,000	all	200	S. Paulo	200	695,000	75000, Jan. 1895	—
—	—	—	—	Uniao de S. Paulo	200	628,855	6 1/2% Jan. 1899	—
—	—	—	—	do do do	120	—	do do do	—
—	—	—	—	do do do	140	—	do do do	—
—	—	—	—	do do do	80	—	do do do	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Railways	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
110,000,000\$	550,000	all	200\$	Leopoldina	200\$	—	—	6000-—
20,000,000	200,000	153,253	100	Minas de S. Jeronymo	25	26,607\$	—	27 000-28 000
12,000,000	60,000	all	200	do do	100	—	—	—
20,000,000	100,000	all	200	Machali e Campos	200	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	Muzambinho	100	65,000	—	—
62,000,000	310,000	33,525	200	Oeste de Minas	200	2,901,489	int. Sept. 93	13 000- —
—	—	286,475	—	do do	75	—	—	— 7 500
10,000,000	100,000	all	100	Quilombo	100	—	—	—
70,000,000	350,000	all	200	Uniao Sorocabana-Taubana	200	1,385,541	6 1/2% June, 92	45 000-55 000
1,600,000	8,000	5,400	100	Uniao Valenciana	200	45,710	65000, Feb. 86	10 000-
47,000,000	210,000	all	200	Sapucahy	200	583,378	int. Jan. 92	—
12,500,000	62,500	all	200	Tocantins e Araguaya	50	—	—	4 250-

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Tramways	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
2,000,000\$	25,000	all	100\$	Carioca	100\$	—	—	80 000-
6,000,000	30,000	all	100	Carris Urbanos	200	161,989	—	—
700,000	7,000	all	100	Corcovado (and Hotel)	100	5,447	145000, July 91	—
14,000,000	70,000	all	200	Jardim Botânico	200	489,388\$	2 700, Apr. 99	161 000-
12,000,000	60,000	59,360	100	S. Christovam	200	—	5 000, Jan. 99	173 000-
3,000,000	15,000	all	200	Villa Izabel	200	105,809\$	8 000, July 91	—
800,000	8,000	all	100	Pernambuco	100	20,399	5 000, Aug. 98	— 130 000

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Steamships	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
1,000,000	5,000	all	200\$	Esperanca Maritima	200\$	250,000\$	8 000, Jan. 99	100\$ 000-
28,000,000	140,000	all	200	Lloyd Brasileiro	200	—	—	3 000-
5 900,000	29,500	all	200	Navegacao Costeira	200	—	—	—
673,400	3,367	all	200	S. Joao da Barra e Campos	200	59,398	10 000, Feb. 99	— 300\$ 000
1,000,000	5,000	2,750	200	Sul Paulista	80	—	—	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Cotton Mills, etc.	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
10,000,000\$	50,000	all	200\$	Allianca	200\$	851,013\$	100000- Feb. 99	177\$ 000- 180\$ 000
2,400,000	12,000	all	200	America Fabril	200	104,054	7 000- Aug. 96	55 000-
500,000	2,500	all	200	Botafogo (textile)	200	230,471	10 000- Jan. 99	— 250 000
6,000,000	30,000	all	200	Brazil Industrial	200	150,000	10 000- Jan. 99	160 000-
3,600,000	18,000	all	200	Carioca	200	25,625	10 000- Feb. 95	— 260 000
6,000,000	30,000	all	200	Comanga Industrial	200	239,885	10 000- Jan. 99	150 000-
4,500,000	22,500	all	200	Corcovado	200	5,998	8 1/2% Feb. 99	—
500,000	2,500	all	200	Idem	170	—	—	—
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	D. Izabel	200	156,393	40 000- Jan. 99	—
1,200,000	6,000	all	200	Fabril Paulistana	200	200,000	12 000- July 98	—
500,000	2,500	all	200	Industrial Mineira	200	77,071	— Feb. 99	— 165 000
1,500,000	7,500	all	200	Marceneira	200	5,990	10 000- Jan. 99	— 210 000
4,000,000	20,000	all	200	Manufatura Fluminense	200	20,186	8 000- Feb. 99	— 170 000
3,000,000	15,000	all	200	Petropolitana	200	490,000	5 000- Mar. 95	55 000-
1,000,000	5,000	all	200	Progresso Industrial	200	462,302	8 000- Mar. 99	195 000- 200 000
450,000	2,250	all	100	Rink (Woolens)	100	116,068	— Oct. 98	—
300,000	1,500	all	100	S. Felix	100	—	4 000- July 98	35 000-
1,200,000	6,000	all	200	Santa Luzia	200	24,564	10 000- Jan. 99	—
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	S. Pedro de Alcantara	200	30,038	— Jan. 99	— 150 000
3,500,000	17,500	all	200	Uniao Fabril	200	1,445,944	19 1/2- Aug. 98	168 000-

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Insurance	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last Quotation
4,000,000\$	20,000	all	200\$	Allianca	200\$	43,678\$	15000, July 97	45 000- 55 000
3,000,000	15,000	all	200	Argos Fluminense	200	300,000	16 000, Jan. 99	330 000-
2,000,000	10,000	9,735	200	Bonanza	200	15,584	30 1 500, Jan. 99	— 136 000
4,000,000	20,000	10,000	200	Confianca	200	200,000	10 000, Jan. 99	38 000-
8,000,000	40,000	all	200	Fidelidade	200	358,752	7 000, Jan. 98	— 25 000
2,500,000	12,500	all	1000	Garantia	1000	—	—	—
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	Genral	200	250,000	8 000, Jan. 99	95 000-
1,000,000	5,000	all	200	Indemnsadora	200	490,000	20 1/2, Jan. 99	19 000-
2,500,000	12,500	all	200	Providence	200	14,935	1 000, Jan. 99	20 000-
2,000,000	10,000	all	300	Prosperidade	200	350,000	3 000, Jan. 99	— 18 000
3,000,000	15,000	all	200	Uniao Fabril	200	128,628	15 1/2, Jan. 99	16 000-

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Miscellaneous	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last Quotation
7,000,000\$	35,000	all	200\$	Canlarea e Viacao Fluminense	200\$	—	— July 91	—
500,000	2,500	all	200	Carris Tereza I Moreira	50	38,790\$	1 500, Jan. 99	14000- —
1,200,000	6,000	5,821	200	Carruagens Fluminense	200	31,228	— Mar. 99	100 000- 200\$ 000
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Cruzeiro (match factory)	200	—	—	—
60,000,000	300,000	all	200	Docas de Santos	200	—	—	—
25,000,000	125,000	all	100	Melhoramentos no Brazil	200	2,208,472	8 000, Jan. 99	295 000-
60,000,000	300,000	all	200	Obras Publicas no Brazil	200	2,286,745	15 1/2, Jan. 92	18 750- 19 500
1,000,000	5,000	9,000	all	GAzeta de Noticias (newspaper)	50	45,079	5 000, Jan. 99	— 120 000
3,000,000	15,000	all	50	Loterias Nacionais do Brazil	200	1,015,181	10 000, Feb. 99	—
1,000,000	5,000	all	100	Mattie Larangeira (Paraguay tea)	100	300,000	13 000, Jan. 99	115 000- 120 000
9,412,800	47,064	34,128	all	Molinos Fluminense (flour mills)	100	32,210	7 1/2, Mar. 99	—
1,000,000	5,000	all	100	Sanamento do R.de J. (building society)	100	871,611	— Feb. 92	—
1,500,000								

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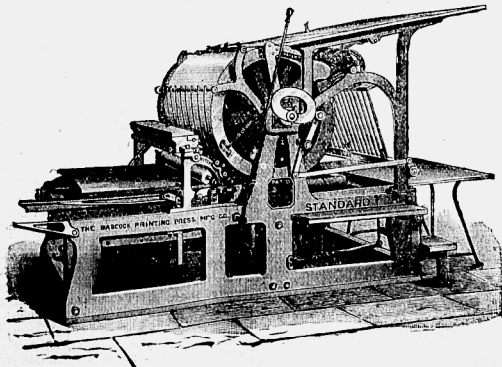
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