



# THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 11TH, 1899.

NUMBER 28

**WILSON, SONS & CO.**  
(LIMITED)  
2, RUA DE S. PEDRO,  
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AGENCY IN RIO DE JANEIRO

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Agent in Rio de Janeiro:

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2, Rua General Camara—1st floor.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

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Reserve fund..... 973,245

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No. 50, Rua 1º de Março, Rio de Janeiro.
No. 21 A, Rua da Quitanda, São Paulo.

BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY L'D.

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

Agent: P. E. Swanwick.

87, Rua 1º de Março—2nd floor.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro:

Youle & Co.

No. 35, Rua 1º de Março.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO. LD.

Total funds on 31st Dec. 1898... £ 13,959,669
Authorized Capital..... 5,000,000
Subscribed Capital..... 2,750,000

Agents for Rio de Janeiro:

Pullen, Schmidt & Co.

107, Rua da Quitanda.

CHARLES HUE

Commission Merchant and Ship Agent

Rua Fresca No. 3 & 7.

P. O. Box 391.

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HAND BOOK OF RIO DE JANEIRO

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

Travellers' Directory.

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

Cachambú and Lambarý: Central Railway (São Paulo express) to Cruzeiro, thence by Minas and Rio Railway to destination.

Juiz de Fora, Barbacena, Ouro Preto, etc. Through express trains leave Central station daily at 5 a. m. and 7 p. m. Connects with all branches along the main line (Linha do Central) 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 and 11 a. m. and 2 and 5:30 p. m. and returning leave the summit at 7:30 and 9:30 a. m. and 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, 5:15 and 8 p. m.; descending 8:35, 10:05, 11:35 a. m., 1:05, 2:35, 4:05, 6, 7 and 9 p. m. Each train gives the excursionist half an hour on the summit.

Official Directory

U. S. LEGATION.—Petropolis, CHARLES PAGE BRYAN, Minister.
BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Ita horary (opposite Custom House), Petropolis EDMUND C. H. PHIPPS, Minister.
AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 99, Rua 1º de Março, EUGENE SEIBER, Consul General.
BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraiti (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 2 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 Crashley & Co., 36, Rua do Ouralor.
Irvine Crawshaw, M. A., British Chaplain.
74, Rua Mendo de Sá, Icarahy.

IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Largo de S. Joaquim, No. 179.—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays, prayer meeting at 10 a. m. and 11 a. m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 5 afternoon. Gospel preaching at 6:15 p. m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study and preaching at 7 p. m. JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

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

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

ALVARO E. DOS REIS, Pastor.
Residence: On the Church premises.
BAPTIST CHURCH.—No. 25, Rua de Sant' Anna. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., and every Wednesday at 7 p. m.
W. B. BAGBY, D. D., Pastor.
Caixa 352.

IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIACHUELO.—No. 234, Rua D. Anna Nery, Estação do Riachuelo. Services, Sundays 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.; Wednesdays 7 p. m. FRANKLIN N. NANGIBERTO, 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: 75, Rua General Camara. Consulting hours from 12 to 3 p. m.

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

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

Dr. Carlos Feldhagen; Offices: No. 20, Rua 1º de Março, 2 to 4 p. m.; residence: No. 57, Rua Marquez de Albrantes.

Miscellaneous.

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

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

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

RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION.—Rest and Reading Room 10, Rua Camerino (formerly Imperatriz), 2nd floor; W. J. LEMMY, Missioner. Gifts of books, magazines, papers, etc., also of left-off clothing, will be gratefully received at the Mission, or at No. 27, Candelaria.

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

WEST COAST ITEMS.

—The deposits of coal for the Chilian navy at Coquimbo have been destroyed by fire.
—The proposal of an alliance between Argentina, Brazil, Chili and Uruguay, has been receiving general approval in Chili.

—A destructive inundation has occurred in the valleys of the Antivero and S. Fernando rivers, in Chili, owing to torrential rains.

—It is reported from Lima that the Peruvian government has celebrated a contract for a railway between Oroya and Cerro Pasco.

—There seems to be more trouble in Ecuador. A telegram of the 5th says that the chiefs of a conspiracy in Chachapozza have been arrested.

—A postman was recently frozen to death whilst crossing the Andes with mails from Mendoza to Chili. Twelve mules and 5 mail bags were lost.

—A Santiago telegram of the 5th says that the prejudices caused by the recent storm on that coast are estimated at three millions of pesos on the rail ways alone.

—A senator and a deputy in Ecuador named Bejarano and Carpio celebrated the 4th by a violent discussion and an exchange of revolver shots. Happily both were wounded.

—A Santiago telegram of the 5th says that an Armstrong gun had burst on the torpedocriser «Almirante Lynch» during practice, killing several sailors and wounding others.

—The story is telegraphed from Lima that Vice-President Billingshurst and ex-President Caceres have rented an estancia on the frontier to serve as a rendezvous for Peruvian officers intending to take part in the anticipated revolution.

—A Santiago telegram denies that Chili has joined Argentina in offering Minister Buchanan £ 20,000 as arbitrator in the Punta de Atacama controversy. A Washington telegram also says that President McKinley has declined to authorize Minister Buchanan to receive the money.

—A Lima telegram of the 9th inst. states that Vice-President Billingshurst and ex-President Caceres are still conspiring against the government of President Pierola. They are at present in Tacna where they are assembling followers. It is said that numerous bands are collected on the frontier ready for an invasion.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—It is reported that a French syndicate has made a proposal to the Paraguayan government for the electric lighting of Asuncion.

—It is announced that D. Bernafdo Irigoyen will resign the governorship of the province of Buenos Aires because of falling health.

—The celebration of the anniversary of the independence of the united provinces of the River Plate took place in Buenos Aires on the 9th, when there was a review of 15,000 troops.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 7th says that a factory of counterfeit nickels has been discovered in that city. It is to be noted that counterfeiting is at present one of the most common and most persistent crimes committed in South America.

—A Montevideo telegram says that preparations have begun there for the reception of President Roca. The Uruguayan navy, consisting of three gunboats, are going out five miles to meet him. It is greatly to be feared that they will be lost if they venture so far from shore.

—There seems to be something loose in the Uruguayan mind, if we may draw conclusions from the following extract from a Montevideo journal, the «Dia», which makes the law and the decalogue play second fiddles to a ranting national anthem:—«To acquit Arredondo is more than a duty of justice, it is a duty of patriotism. Our National Hymn, the poetic Evangel of our glories, authorizes the citizen to use the lance for the enemies of the country and the dagger for its despots.»

—Our Buenos Aires contemporaries of Thursday are full of lengthy accounts of the monster meeting held there on Wednesday to protest against the oppressive internal taxation. They are unanimous in estimating the manifestants at 50,000 strong, while practically the whole city showed its sympathy with the movement. The only abstainers were some of the local industries favored by protective measures and consequently thriving on the distress of the many. Such a manifestation is quite unprecedented in Argentina, but it remains to be seen whether it will produce any effect on the government, which is not yet used to seeing the people attempting to take a voice in the control of affairs.—Montevideo Times, July 1.

—According to communications from over the Andes, \$ 75,900 have been subscribed to endeavour to open maritime commerce between that republic and those of Uruguay, Argentina and Brazil. The transports «Angamos» and «Cuzco» are to be employed in the first trial and if the undertaking turns out a profitable one, a syndicate with a capital of £ 200,000 is to be formed to place the business on a firm foundation. It is a pity to see that Chili is employing the same means as the country for giving work to her transports. It ought to be thoroughly understood that where national transports at the expense of the national treasury can profitably undertake a commercial enterprise, the same business cannot be done by outsiders.—Times, Buenos Aires.

SOUTHERN BRAZILIAN RIO GRANDE DO SUL RAILWAY.

The reports of the directors for the year ended December 31 last states that the gross receipts of the railway in Brazil have been Rs. 1,504,938,110, as compared with Rs. 1,461,665,480 in the previous year, and with Rs. 1,269,992,810 in 1896. The expenses in Brazil have been Rs. 1,296,895,060, as compared with Rs. 1,407,767,830 in the previous year, and with Rs. 1,267,654,120 in 1896. The London expenses have been £ 3,282, as compared with £ 3,372 in the previous year, and £ 3,569 in 1896. The total result of the year's working in Brazil and London has been a profit of £ 3,480, as compared with a loss of £ 1,641 in the previous year, and a loss of £ 3,433 in 1896. The guarantee for the year 1898 has been paid with the usual promptness, but in funding bonds. The bonds received for the half-year ended in June were sold at an average of 79½ per cent., realising £ 42,267, the amount due from the government for the same period being £ 53,240. The bonds for the second payment (the six months ended December 31, 1898), received since the closing of the accounts now submitted, have been sold at an average price of 89½ per cent., realising £ 47,666, the amount due being, as before, £ 53,240. After payment of an interim dividend at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, together with interest on the debenture stock and debenture scrip due October 1, 1898, there remained a balance of £ 81,231, including the amount of £ 26,757 brought forward from the previous year. Of this sum the directors have placed £ 15,000 to working capital, leaving a balance of £ 66,231. The sum of £ 30,135, being the amount of the debenture interest which became due on April 1, 1899, as well as the sum of £ 333 debenture scrip interest, having been paid on that day, there now remains an available balance of £ 37,262, out of which the directors recommend a dividend for the second half of the year 1898 at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, or 10s. per share free of income-tax, which, together with the interim dividend previously paid, makes a total distribution for the year of 4 per cent, leaving a balance of £ 22,262 to be carried forward.

WESTERN AND BRAZILIAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

On the 10th ult. the thirty-seventh yearly meeting of the shareholders in this company was held. Mr. W. S. Andrews (the chairman, in proposing the adoption of the report and accounts, said the total earnings amounted to £ 79,103, being an increase of £ 6,771 compared with the previous half year, which was satisfactory. The working expenses amounted to £ 43,179, an increase of £ 5,400. This item was not quite so satisfactory, but was one that must be argued as the business developed. Coal showed an increase of £ 799, occasioned by the strike. Another disadvantage of the coal they had been forced to purchase was that it flamed away, and was not productive of the same horse-power that was obtained by the consumption of an equal quantity of Cardiff steam coal. Cable repairs stood at £ 1,976, and there were other expenses involved in connection with the bringing about of a closer working arrangement between the companies, which they all warmly approved. By the re-arrangement the London expenses showed a decrease of £ 957, a circumstance which never failed to find favour with shareholders. The result of the working was, that including the amount brought forward and the dividend receivable upon the shares held in the Platino Company, the balance to the credit of the revenue account was £ 39,204, from which had been deducted £ 8,037 for interest on debentures and debenture stock, £ 1,079 had been placed to debenture stock redemption fund, and £ 9,000 reserve fund, leaving a balance of £ 21,087. They recommended the payment of 4s. per share for the half year on the ordinary shares, making, with the dividend paid in November last, 3 per cent. for the year, leaving a balance of £ 1,607 to be carried forward. In the case of shares which had been divided into preferred and deferred, the 4s. per share now recommended would be payable, viz, 3s. 9d. to the preferred shareholders, making up the full dividend of 5s. per cent. on these shares to December 31st, 1898, and 3d. per share to the deferred shareholders. The iron barque, «Norma» had been purchased and sent out to Brazil to be used as a bulk for ships' stores and stock cable, and she had been fitted with the necessary machinery for renovating old cable picked up during repairs. The tenth annual drawing of the «A» and «B» debentures took place on January 25th, when debentures amounting to £ 19,000 were drawn; of these £ 8,500 «A» and £ 9,800 «B» had already been exchanged for debenture stock, and the balance, viz., £ 700 «B» debentures, had since been paid off at par.—Mr. D. H. Godsall seconded the motion, which was agreed to nem. cono.

An exchange says that now the waste in a steer is the gastric juice, for which no use is known. We mean a dead steer, of course. If suggestions are in order, we would recommend the temporary distribution of this waste product among the silvered gratators during the next presidential election in the United States.

«The Lord has sent me» quoth the missionary, immediately he set foot upon the tropic strand. Here a venerable savage addressed his fellows: «Didn't I tell you the Lord would provide?» he exclaimed. Then they fell to aid the missionary and their simple faith was much confirmed by the incident.

**Banks.**

**LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.**

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

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO  
10, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

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

Also on:

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

**BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.**

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

Capital . . . 10,000,000 Marks.

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

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

Draws on:

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

**THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.**

LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.  
PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro:  
No. 21, Rua da Alfandega.

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

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

**BRANCHES:**

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**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.

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From The New York Times, April 30.

**THE WILMINGTON AT MANAOS**

Manaos, Brazil, April 1.—The United States gunboat "Wilmington" has arrived at Manaos, 1,000 miles from the mouth of the Amazon. Here the wide, deep Rio Negro mingles its black waters with the swift, yellow current of the sealike Amazon, thus joining the Amazon with the Orinoco.

The credit is given to Capt. A. S. Crowninshield of Washington for the present extensive cruise of the Wilmington in South American waters. Her primary objects are to show the American flag in ports where it is seldom, if ever, seen; to cultivate friendly relations with the officials and people, and to encourage American merchants and commerce wherever possible. So far the Wilmington has visited over twenty ports, among them being such important commercial and political centres as Trinidad, Barcelona, Carupano, and La Guayra, (the seaport of Caracas,) on the Spanish main; Las Tablas, Barranca and Ciudad Bolivar, on the Orinoco; Georgetown and Paramaribo, in British and Dutch Guiana, and Pará and Manaos, Brazil.

The officers of the Wilmington have at each place made themselves liked and respected, and it has been frequently said they must have been especially selected for this mission. Everywhere they have been extensively entertained, mostly at municipal and government expense, and these entertainments the officers have returned. The people and officials of the various countries visited have been greatly pleased that an American man of war should be sent to visit them.

Manaos is the highest point on the Amazon ever reached by an American man-of-war, or in fact, a warship of large size of any nation. The Wilmington will go 1,500 miles up the Solimoes, a branch of the Amazon, to Iquitos, in Peru, this being nearly 2,500 miles in the interior of South America, near the foot of the Andes and only a few hundred miles from the Pacific. There has always been a great deal of mystery about the Upper Amazon, Pizarro's followers, in the sixteenth century, told many wondrous tales of female warriors, gold statues, and great mineral wealth. It will be the mission of the Wilmington to obtain definite information about the people and resources of this little-known region, and the opportunities for extending American commerce there.

The Wilmington will also ascend the Madeira river for 600 miles to the first cataract, near the Bolivian boundary. Thus her voyage will open up to the knowledge of the world the great Amazon basin, the extent of which is enormous, and of which the resources are said to be well-nigh unlimited. But the high price of rubber today (54 a pound for the crude article) in the United States and Europe has stopped for the present, and undoubtedly for many years to come, any other form of industry. The Indians and half-breed Portuguese demand and get their own price for working in the rubber forests, and only they seem able to stand the deadly fevers and miasms. To day the rubber industry is both the blessing and the curse of Brazil, though for the moment it appears to be the former, as every one seems to be making money. This can be easily understood when it is known that the Amazon basin, with its sparse population, exports nearly \$50,000,000 worth of rubber annually. The key to this rich region is Pará, a thriving city of about 100,000 inhabitants, seventy miles above the mouth of the Amazon. As is well-known, the delta of the Amazon for several hundred miles is composed of large, low islands, covered with water at high water, (July and August,) and abounding with rubber trees, the product of which is known commercially as "islands rubber," and

which extends 300 miles up the Amazon to Gurupa. Thence for several hundred miles the forest, though densely tropical, is sparse in rubber trees. They become thick again, however, about Oribós, 300 miles further up, and amount and above. Manaos is the fine upper Amazon rubber, coming from the rivers Justa, Javary, Rio Negro, Rio Branco, Solimoes, Purús, Madeira, and hundreds of other streams tributary to Manaos. While Pará by its wealth and situation, is the key to the rich Amazon country, entirely controlling the valuable delta district output and also largely that of the up-country, it has a new rival for the Peruvian, Bolivian, and upper Amazon rubber output in Manaos, a city of about 30,000 inhabitants of recent growth, but having a beautiful opera house, a palace of justice, electric railroads, electric light, modern water works, sewers and asphalted streets.

Exact knowledge of the rubber districts, the gathering of the crop, and the curing and transporting is confined at present to three classes. The "cavadores," or buyers, are merchants who advance large stocks of goods, consisting of miscellaneous gewgaws and rum, to headmen in the forest. They are mostly Portuguese, and, having a "good thing," will not tell much. The head men, or branch storekeepers in the jungle, are usually half Portuguese and half Indian, who are suspicious and secretive and great liars, and absolutely control the third class, the Indians who work in the dense, tropical forest and gather and cure (smoke) the rubber. Left to themselves, the Indians are generally hospitable and communicative, but their dialects are little understood, and their knowledge is local.

Recently a ship of only 2,500 tons left Pará for New York with a cargo of rubber, which was insured for \$5,000,000. Nowadays only a ballion ship, or one loaded with fur sealskins from the Pribilof Islands, would carry such a valuable cargo. Naturally, this valuable and constant output demands many large cargoes in return payment. Heavily loaded steamers leave New York and Europe for the Amazon three times a month, and this number may soon be increased. The United States is getting a large part of this rich trade, and can increase it by judicious efforts.

**A NEW STEAM TURBINE.**

We were given the opportunity a few days since to see a new steam turbine invented by Mr. John Burgum of this city, which promises to effect no small revolution in steam motors in the near future. The turbine is of the radial flow type, in which the flow of the steam is outward from the moveable blades, and then inwards again on the succeeding ring of blades, and so on to the exhaust.

The working model which we saw in operation is a small 4-h. p. engine, very simple in appearance, easily controlled, reversible at full speed, and capable of great speed with only a moderate pressure of steam. This model was made at the workshops of the City Improvements Co., where Mr. Burgum was formerly in charge of the machinery. It differs from all the types of steam turbines heretofore invented in many important particulars, some of which are its reversible action at full speed, its combination for triple expansion within one machine and in its having no end thrust on the shaft. Engineers will appreciate all these points, especially its reversing power, which renders it especially serviceable in marine engines. The steam is admitted either at the centre to flow outwards, or at the ends to flow inwards, thus balancing each other and thus preventing end thrust on the shaft.

As there are but two wearing parts in the machine, the two shaft bearings, friction is reduced to a minimum. In the model, the shaft is run on ball bearings, which still further reduces friction. There are no breaking parts either, as the turbine blades run freely in the steam chambers. It is also noiseless in operation and is absolutely free from vibration. The inclusion of the high medium and low pressure engines within one jacket results in a great economy also, as less heat is lost through radiation. There are no crank shafts, no complicated parts to get out of order, and no multiplicity of bearings to be oiled. It possesses a great advantage over the now celebrated Parsons turbine, which has recently been adopted by the Westinghouse Company for driving large dynamos, because it can be run with equal power in both directions and has no end thrust.

From what we could see, the Burgum turbine will not only prove to be of exceptional utility in marine engines, but it will also be extremely useful and serviceable in motor factories, where it can be run with economy and where the power can be divided up and applied directly to individual machines by the use of small turbines, as is now done with electric motors. And another feature worth considering is the fact that it requires no especially trained mechanical engineer to run it. The Burgum steam turbine is clearly the most economical machine thus far invented and is sure to win its way into popular favor. The inventor is a young man, a native of Brazil, though of English parentage, and is a first-class mechanic, having been trained in the shops of the Thames Ironworks and Shipbuilding Co. He has secured all the necessary patents and is now prepared to place his invention on the market.

"MYD yoh talk, sonny," said Uncle Eben; "yoh kin gitt into trouble even by speakin' de truth when de truth doessn't happen ter be none o' yoh business."



Collegio Americano Fluminense.

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

SHORTHAND.

Wanted, a good short hand clerk. Apply by letter, stating experience and salary required, to "MATERIAL" at this office.

STENOGRAPHER.

Wanted a Stenographer one who can take notes in English, translate into Portuguese, and use Typewriting Machine. Apply giving particulars of previous employment and salary expected to Caixa do Correio No. 80, Sao Paulo.

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

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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 serra and vice-versa. References may be obtained at: Messrs. Netto, Bastos & Co., No. 12, Rua de S. Bento. Monteiro Jr. & C., 88, "Visc. Inhamim. Soares & Niemeyer, 6, "da Alameda. Mr. Bernardino da S. Carvalho, No. 1, Rua Fresco. Telegr. Address:—Georges, Theresopolis.

VILLA HUMAYTA.

(FORMERLY ALLEN'S HOTEL.)

No. 8, RUA HUMAYTA

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

PRAGA FERREIRA VIANNA (Cottage) Telephone No. 8,005

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 bench 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 Pasteur's system, good table-service, and is, therefore, to be considered the first hotel of this capital. Possesses also a sumptuous saloon and splendid table-service for banquets. Its restaurant and service cannot be excelled.

FREITAS HOTEL

120, Rua do Riachuelo

Mr. J. F. FREITAS, proprietor of the old and well known Freitas Hotel, desires to advise his friends and former customers that he has reopened that hotel at No. 120 RUA DO RIACHUELO in a large and most attractive edifice acquired for this special purpose. The new establishment is situated in one of the most attractive and healthy localities in the city, on a broad and quiet street, with tram for all central points of the city passing the door. It has a large and beautifully laid out pleasure garden, particularly suitable for ladies and children, and well-mounted bath-rooms provided with hot and cold water.

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

ALPINE HOUSE HOTEL

RUA DO AQUEDUCTO, 65

On the line of Sylvestre tramway, Santa Theresa, to be reached in 30 minutes from town, this Hotel is highly recommended for its excellent position and most beautiful view of the far ocean, city and islands, being situated on the very summit of Santa Theresa hill, and entirely out of reach of fever and malaria. It is therefore, a most safe place for foreigners, tourists and new arrivals. The hotel is surrounded by beautiful parks, walks, and a large forest. The restaurant and kitchen are first class.

THE PROPRIETOR, VIUVA SUZANA MENTEGES

Grande Hotel Metropole

181, RUA DAS LARANJEIRAS, 181

This popular Hotel has been completely and thoroughly restored and has been provided with every improvement 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 refitted, 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

Adds Strength to the Food. Renews Nerve and Energy. Makes Children Thrive.

AGENTS—CRASHLEY & Co., Rua do Ouvidor, RIO DE JANEIRO.

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revolutionised cycling conditions in Europe by their introduction in 1888, so

TROPICAL DUNLOP TYRES

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When buying see that the outer cover and inner tube bear this trade mark without which none are genuine.

We shall be glad to supply you with full-particulars upon application to—



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THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO., LTD.,

Alma Street, Coventry, England.

S. PAULO A. C. v. SANTOS A. C.

This match played at S. Paulo was looked forward to by Paulistas with a great deal of interest as the first game played in Santos resulted in a draw, although a 2 day match. São Paulo has been strengthened in all departments of the game by the inclusion of H. E. Barber, who has lately moved from Santos to this city; while unfortunately Unwin was unable to play as the result of the Football match the previous Thursday. Santos was weakened by the absence of J. A. Cross.

At 11.40 a. m. the game commenced; Richards winning the toss for Santos went in first with Keatman to the bowling of Barber and King.

At 15 Richards was bowled by King, while 16 runs later H. P. Smith was out to the same bowler. Burgos went in, and with the score at 35 Miller bowling slowly in place of Barber clean bowled Keatman who had compiled a careful innings of 21.

On Stock joining Burgos a useful stand was made, bringing the score to 76 for the 4th wicket. The 5th and 6th wickets fell at 87 and 94 while at 106 Burgos was bowled by King for a well-played 43. The last wicket helped by a little loose fielding brought the total up to 150. Tomlinson being not out for a nicely played 25.

After a short interval the Paulistas entered upon their task of making 151 in an hour and 40 minutes or saving the game by a draw.

The 1st wicket fell at 7, and Miller joined Stewart. These two commenced to force the game, and at 44 Stewart was caught by Wheatley off Keatman for a well hit 26, just the innings wanted. Barber joined Miller and again runs came fast, 30 being put on in 15 minutes. Barber twice hitting Keatman over the boundary for 20, but in trying it again he was bowled for 70. The 4th wicket fell at 71 and Rule filled the vacancy. At 101 he was caught by Tracey off Stock. The game was setting exciting now, 4.30 p.m. and still 51 runs required to win. Webster went in and another useful stand was made. Miller was now hitting at anything and runs came fast, when at 141 Keatman beat Webster. With 10 runs required and about 7 minutes left for play, King went in and about 4 minutes to time made the winning hit, 4 to the boundary, being soon afterwards caught by Stock.

The game ended in a win for the S. P. A. C. by 3 wickets and 7 runs. The match was about the best ever seen in S. Paulo and the excitement was intense. The Santistas all worked hard to save the game, their fielding being distinctly good and Carré at point fielding splendidly. The Paulistas showed that they could score quickly and this was appreciated by the onlookers and will no doubt bring more spectators on to the cricket field on future occasions.

THE SCORES WERE: S. PAULO A. C.

Table with 2 columns: Player Name and Score. Includes A. Keatman (61), H. P. Smith (70), H. E. Barber (43), etc.

Table with 2 columns: Player Name and Score. Includes F. Stewart (26), F. Sparkes (4), C. W. Miller (77), etc.

TO THE SANTOS ATHLETIC CLUB.

The members of the Rio Cricket XI which visited Santos on the 23rd to 25th June, wish to express their warmest thanks at the very kind and generous way they were received by the Santistas, whose hospitality on that occasion only verifies what has been said of them in the past.

CRICKET IN PERNAMBUCO.

Cricket is going strong in Pernambuco. Mr. G. S. Fellows, the hon. secretary of the club, has sent us the fixture list for 1899, from which we see that already eleven games have been played this year, including a match against a team from H. M. S. Pegasus. We have the pleasure of giving this week, the results of the two last matches played, and all our clubs here will re-echo the regret of the Pernambuco men that distance precludes them from having a chance of pitting their skill in tennis and cricket against the more southern clubs. The local fixtures are well filled until the 8th October next.

On the 18th June the Railways and Banks combined against the World playing 12 a side. The following scores give the result:

Table with 2 columns: Player Name and Score. Includes J. Riley (1), P. Daniel (9), C. D. Pratt (16), etc.

Table with 2 columns: Player Name and Score. Includes G. V. Fellows (0), G. P. Gaton (8), H. Conolly (8), etc.

On the following Sunday «England» played «Foreigners» with the result that the latter beat the former. The scores were as follows:—

Table with 2 columns: Player Name and Score. Includes H. Conolly (6), H. S. Fellows (2), J. Riley (29), etc.

Table with 2 columns: Player Name and Score. Includes F. R. Foy (17), P. Daniel (9), A. Bell (11), etc.

TENNIS IN PERNAMBUCO.

The singles handicap tournament for the «Fletcher-Wilson» cup came to a successful termination on Tuesday, June 27th, when the final was played at the club's ground at Allicotts. The cup was won, after a hard fight, by L. F. Latham, who retains it for the next twelve months.

Details of the tournament will be found below:

Table with 2 columns: Player Name and Score. Includes C. E. P. Williams (1/2 15) scratched, H. Pollok (1/2 15), etc.

Table with 2 columns: Player Name and Score. Includes Holt scratched to Bell, Pollok beat G. S. Fellows (5-6, 6-4), etc.

Table with 2 columns: Player Name and Score. Includes Pollok beat Bell (6-5, 5-6, 6-4), Howes « Davey (6-0, 6-1), etc.

Former winners of the Cup. 1894 L. M. Howes 1897 J. F. Riley 1895 W. B. Dunn 1898 H. R. Latham 1896 C. E. P. Williams 1899 L. F. Latham.



TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

United States.

JUNE 29.—The Harvard university has conferred honorary degrees on Admiral Sampson and M. Jules Cambon, the French ambassador to Washington.

San Fernando and Curimao in the Philippines have been declared open to commerce. The Spanish merchants are commencing to liquidate their affairs there with a view to leaving the archipelago.

JUNE 30.—The government has declined to accept the offer of a battalion of Cuban troops for service in the Philippines.

Official statistics give the surplus over expenses of the province of Havana during the first six months of this year at \$85,966 dollars.

A meeting was held in Buffalo to day to testify to the heroism of Aguinaldo, and to petition the government to recognise the independence of the Philippines.

The bark "Margaret" founded in Lake Erie to-day, and 8 of her crew were drowned.

JULY 1.—The deficit in the budget this year amounts to 90 millions of dollars, on account of the extraordinary expenses of the war.

Two hundred employes of the Carnegie foundry have gone out on strike. Some 200 workmen have also struck in Chicago for higher wages.

Telegrams from Illinois state that the white miners there have attacked the negroes recently sent to work in the mines.

JULY 2.—The official returns from the Philippines say that there are 4,000 American soldiers in the hospitals there.

Taking advantage of the darkness of the night and a heavy fall of rain, the Tagalos made a rush on the American lines at San Fernando, and after wounding four men managed to get off scot free.

Aguiñado has received three Spanish officers in Arlan, who came to treat for the release of the Spanish prisoners, and treated them to a banquet.

A syndicate is being formed to construct a laboratory to produce 1,500 gallons of liquid air daily to be applied as a motive power in place of steam and electricity.

The Sanarelli serum is now being applied to yellow fever cases in Cuba.

President McKinley has presented a silver cup, suitably inscribed, to M. Jules Cambon as a memento of the peace negotiations between Spain and the United States.

JULY 3.—The recent inundations in Texas caused enormous damage. Over 40 persons were drowned, and property suffered to over \$2,000,000.

The war secretary has ordered the despatch of 15,000 volunteers to the Philippines with the least possible delay.

During a circus performance in New York, a Japanese tumbler suddenly went mad and killed a youth with his sword, to the great horror of the spectators.

One of the American delegates to the Philippines has returned to New York, and reported that after visiting the principal parts of the archipelago, he found most of the people in favor of peace and unanimous in asking for the protectorate of the United States.

JULY 4.—Col. Hay in conjunction with the British government has made a claim for indemnization on the Brazilian government for the murder by Indians on the Xingá of three British and three American subjects who were employed in a rubber expedition.

All over the country there were great festivities in celebration of independence day.

Havana telegrams say that a conspiracy to establish a monarchical rule in Cuba has been discovered. The chief mover in the plot was a Cuban general who claims to be a descendant of Charles the Great.

JULY 5.—Manilla telegrams say that the Tagalos attacked the American garrison in Negros island but were repulsed. The American loss was one killed and one wounded.

It is stated in Manilla that Aguinaldo has released all the Spanish prisoners who were suffering from fever.

The Texas inundations are now said to have damaged property to the extent of 15 million dollars, and that 400 people are still cut off from all communication.

Another fire has broken out in Dawson City which has destroyed a great part of the recently reconstructed houses. The cause of the fire is unknown.

General Otis now reports that the general health of his troops is good, and that their moral condition is of the best.

JULY 6.—Several newspapers say that the government has decided to organize ten regiments of volunteers for the Philippines, and that the troops will start without delay to replace the time-expired men.

From Santiago de Cuba it is reported that the number of soldiers down with yellow fever there since the first of the year amount to over 100, of whom 21 have died.

JULY 7.—Official information corrects the press account of the demand for indemnization for the murder of three Americans and three Englishmen by Indians on the river Xingá. It is recognised that the expedition which the murdered men formed part was outside the jurisdiction of the local authorities, and there was no foundation for stating that any demand had been made.

Col. Hay has officially declared absolutely false all the reports about an agreement between the United States and Bolivia in connection with the Rio Acre, and pointed to the solid ties of friendship between the United States and Brazil.

JULY 8.—Telegrams from Manilla say that the assassin of General Luna has been acquitted by the court-martial that tried him for the murder.

All the soldiers who arrived at San Francisco from the Philippines suffering from yellow fever were treated with Dr. Doty's new serum, and at once became relieved.

News from Klondike says that from one mine alone, two tons of gold were extracted in the last three months.

Forty seven other Spanish prisoners have been released by the Tagalos and sent to Manilla.

Spain.

JUNE 30.—The *Gaceta Oficial* publishes the terms of the loan of 100,000,000 of pesetas to commerce with Germany, which comes into force on July 1.

The army tax which has been authorized to provide for the large estimates, is only a temporary one pending the revision of the estimates by the chambers.

JULY 1.—Serious riots have taken place in the town of Badalona to the north of Barcelona. The excited people attacked the members of the municipal council as they were about to meet, and firing revolvers killed three and wounded nine more or less gravely. The public force intervened and arrested the principal offenders before dispersing the crowd.

JULY 2.—Grave disorders are prevalent in Valencia, Barcelona, and other places. In Valencia, the people have barricaded the streets and attacked the police. The soldiers were called out and had to fire upon the mob by request. Many of the people were wounded in an attempt to penetrate a convent. In Barcelona, a demonstration was made against the jesuits, and had to be broken up by cavalry charges.

JULY 3.—Meetings have been held in various places in Catalonia to ask for a revision of the trial of the anarchists in Montjuich prison.

Rioting was again rife in Barcelona to-day, and the chief point of attack was the episcopal palace. The police and military dispersed the mob and made further arrests of ringleaders. It is now thought that the disturbances have come to an end.

JULY 4.—General Palavieja, minister of war, proposes to reduce the standing army of Spain to 80,000 men.

It was a subject of much comment in Madrid that the American legation there did not celebrate the 4th July as usual. (The delivery of the new American minister deserves appreciation, as the day was also the first anniversary of the destruction of Admiral Cervera's fleet off Santiago.)

The senate yesterday approved the treaty of peace with the United States.

The Barcelona riots are practically over, but the people are determined not to pay the new taxes.

There was a slight disturbance in Alicante, but it was quickly suppressed. All is now quiet in Valencia.

JULY 6.—The cabinet is making a rigorous examination of the new estimates, and Sr. Silvea declares that he attaches no great significance to the recent riots in various parts of Spain.

Many workmen turned out to help the police to maintain order in Madrid.

JULY 7.—Deputy Ibañez has given notice that he will propose the expulsion of the jesuits from Spain, and the discussion has been fixed for an early date.

At a bull fight in Madrid, which was conducted by a party of amateurs several people were severely injured, amongst them being an author named Eduardo Palacio. (Good old bull!)

JULY 8.—The supreme court of the army and navy finished its enquiry yesterday into the culpability of Admiral Cervera and his officers for losing their ships off Santiago. All were acquitted.

The city of Barcelona is now perfectly quiet after the recent tumults. During last night, however, two harmless bombs were exploded in the streets, and many feared an anarchist outrage.

Great Britain.

JUNE 29.—Admiral Sir William Hornby, K. C. B. died to-day, and also the brother of the late Lord Tennyson.

Sydney telegrams report the 3rd-class cruiser "Pylades" grounded on the coast near there. (The "Pylades" has 1,420 tons displacement, and 950 indicated horse-power, and has been on the Australian station since the end of 1894.)

JUNE 30.—The news is confirmed that President Kruger has resolved to make the concessions asked for by Great Britain.

Sarah Bernhardt played *Hautel* in the memorial theatre at Stratford-on-Avon. Her success was extraordinary, and she was crowned with flowers on the stage after the performance.

The Duke of Connaught has finally decided to forego his rights to the throne of Sixte-Coburg-Gotha. (The young Duke of Albany is now the next heir, in his own option.)

The news from the Cape of the afrikanders in Mafeking, Bechuanaland, having joined the Boer artillery is generally doubted.

Official denials are given to the statement that disturbances have broken out in New-Fordland.

JULY 1.—The only news from England to-day was that Mr. Cecil Rhodes had left London for Capetown.

JUNE 2.—A boat with 12 people on board capsized off the coast of Carnarvon, and all were drowned.

A railway collision took place at Winsford to-day, when many passengers and train hands were more or less severely injured. Over 50 wagons and carriages were rendered unserviceable.

JULY 3.—The *Times* has an article to-day in which it expresses the fear that the Dreyfus case will become a tragedy and convulse the country.

The house of commons to-day approved a vote of £865,000 to indemnify the Royal Niger Co. for the revocation of its charter.

Abyssinian telegrams say that Major Leontieff has been appointed governor of the equatorial provinces of that country by special proclamation of Negusa Menelik.

The news from the Boers is that the German representatives have adopted the principle of international arbitration proposed by Sir Julian Pauncefot.

JULY 4.—The Transval Volksraad has passed a motion in favor of increasing the number of its members.

In official circles in Pretoria it is thought that there will be a peaceful solution of all the difficulties with Great Britain.

JULY 5.—All the preparations are finished for sending 45,000 soldiers to South Africa in case of need.

The *Times* correspondent in Buenos Aires says the principal object of President Roer's visit to Brazil is to form a quadruple alliance between Argentina, Brazil, Chili and Uruguay. A secondary proposal will be the reduction of armaments in the four countries.

A goods train derailed near Liverpool, killing two men and injuring six.

President Steyn of the Orange Free State in his message to the Volksraad said that even the war party were now anxious to see a peaceful solution to the questions between the Transvaal and Great Britain.

JULY 6.—Telegrams received in London said that a revolution has broken out in Bulgaria, and that Prince Ferdinand has fled the country. These reports were at once denied.

A telegram from Belgrade reports an attempt to assassinate ex King Milan of Servia. Four shots were fired but only one slightly wounded the ex-King. Another wounded his aide-de-camp, but the remaining shots were harmless. The intended assassin was arrested, but refused to give his name. His age is 28 years. The affair has caused a great sensation in Belgrade.

The women's congress has come to a close.

JULY 7.—The man who fired at ex-King Milan yesterday is now known to be called Knevezich. He preserved an obstinate silence yesterday, but to-day he stated that he was instigated by notable personages in the liberal party and they are to be tried forthwith.

The news is confirmed that the Transvaal Volksraad has voted full and immediate franchise to all the midlanders who have resided in that country since 1890.

Mr. Balfour stated in the house of commons that no event had occurred to make necessary the despatch of more troops to the Cape, but the government had decided to be prepared for all eventualities however improbable.

The bubonic pest has broken out in the Mauritius, where 36 cases have been registered since the 23rd June.

JULY 8.—All the London papers comment favorably on the declarations made by Mr. A. J. Balfour on the government's attitude towards the Transvaal republic, admiring both the matter and the manner.

Mr. W. Schreiner, the premier at the Cape, is of opinion that the concessions made by the Transvaal should be found quite satisfactory by Great Britain.

A diamond mine at New-Jagersfontein has fallen in and many miners have been buried. The rescue parties have already taken out eleven bodies, but 16 others are still missing. The rescuers are hard at work to find them.

France.

JUNE 29.—General Telesche has written a letter to the *Figaro* in which he approves the revision of the series of irregularities and falsifications committed.

General Gallifet, the minister of war, has forbidden army officers to publish articles in the newspapers.

Several of the monarchists who were implicated with Count Christiani in the attack on President Loubet at Autunville have been heavily fined.

JUNE 30.—The chamber of deputies has adopted the proposal to allow women to practice law.

The rumor that Dreyfus committed suicide is officially denied.

Riots are reported in Brussels during the past three days. Yesterday the mob attacked the soldiers with paving stones, and the latter being ordered to fire killed one man and wounded about twenty. Twenty five arrests were made.

JULY 7.—Dreyfus was landed from the *Sfax* to-day before daylight at Quiberon and taken by special train to within three kilometres

from Rennes, whence he was conducted by coach to the military prison, where he is soon to undergo his second trial. On his arrival at Rennes he was met by his heroic wife. He leaped from his carriage and on his knees before her kissed the hem of her dress with passionate fervor, crying the while, "The meeting is described as having been moving in the extreme. The wife was allowed to see him twice in the course of the day. There is now perfect order and tranquility in Rennes.

JULY 2.—The advocates of Dreyfus, Messrs. Damange and Labori, have arrived at Rennes to conduct his defence. The trial is expected to commence within a week, and will probably last 15 days. Both Mme. Dreyfus and the officers of the *Sfax* say that Dreyfus is in good health although he has grown prematurely old, and that he is confident of his early liberation.

M. Charles Victor Cherbuliez, the well-known French novelist and critic, died to-day. (M. Cherbuliez was born in G-neva, July 19, 1829, and had consequently nearly reached his 70th year. He was a relative of Jean Jacques Rousseau. His work as an archaeologist, novelist and critic, both over his own name and the *nom de plume* of "G. Valbert," has kept him in the forefront of French literature for the past 40 years, and in 1851 he was made a member of the French Academy.)

JULY 3.—Prince Albert of Monaco has written to Mme Dreyfus inviting her to live in his house with her husband and family after Dreyfus has been finally absolved.

Mm. Damange and Labori have visited Dreyfus in his prison, and were touchingly thanked for their devotion to his cause. No day has yet been fixed for the opening of the trial.

JULY 1.—Messrs. François Coppé and Jules Lemaitre gave a banquet to M. Paul D'Estimé on the occasion of his release from arrest. The latter made a fiery speech in which he threatened the government in case Dreyfus was absolved by the court martial at Rennes.

The American chamber of commerce in Paris gave a banquet in celebration of the day of independence. M. Millerand, the minister of commerce, was amongst the guests, and in an eloquent speech he recalled the intimate ties that had existed between France and the United States in the past, and expressed a hope that a treaty of commerce would be celebrated between the two countries, in which France would be placed on the most favored nation basis.

M. Waldeck Rousseau presented the estimates for 1900 to the chamber, and shortly afterwards read the prorogation of the parliament.

JULY 6.—The *Figaro* published to-day a series of documents showing the pointless nature of the so-called proofs which ex Judge Quesnay de Beaurainaire used against Dreyfus. The Hungarian colony in Paris intends to present a sword of honor to Col. Picquart.

There is a rumor current that General Faure-Biguet is to replace General Zurlinden as military governor of Paris, the latter officer having been appointed to the command of an army corps.

JULY 7.—Admiral Caillaud has been named as chief of the navy staff.

General Bruyère was appointed military governor of Paris in place of General Zurlinden.

The *Temps* says that the trial of Dreyfus at Rennes has been fixed to commence on the 10th August.

The Emperor of Germany having visited the French school-ship *Iphegène* in Bergen telegraphed to President Loubet his congratulations on the appearance of the young sailors. The President replied thanking the Emperor for the honor done to the French navy by his visit. William II entertained the French officers on board the imperial yacht *Hohenzollern*.

JULY 8.—General Pellieux and Col. Jaillart are to be relieved of their posts, as they have been proved guilty of illegal acts with a view to establish the innocence of Esterhazy.

The government is also resolved to make a rigorous enquiry into the alleged ill-treatment of Dreyfus in the Devil's island. It appears that the governor of the prison is alone responsible for the tortures inflicted on the prisoner.

Col. Picquart is averse to accepting the sword of honor which the Hungarian colony in Paris wish to present him.

All the accomplices of Count Christiani in the Autunville attack on the President are to be tried.

The visit of the German Emperor to the French vessel *Iphegène* and the subsequent exchange of telegrams with President Loubet has caused an excellent impression throughout France.

Italy

JULY 8.—A terrible fire broke out last night in the building of the electrical exhibition commemorating the centenary of Alessandro Volta, which was opened by King Humbert on the 20th May last. The cause is said to be accidental, but the whole building was completely destroyed, and the extent of the damages are incalculable. All the scientific collections, instruments and apparatus sent there to show the growth of electricity since the time of Volta, were destroyed. Many of the exhibits were lent by the grandsons of Volta, and others had been lent from all parts of the world. It would be difficult to find a parallel to this disastrous fire from a scientific point of view.

THE RIO NEWS PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOURÉUX, Editor and Proprietor

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The approaching visit of the Argentine President to this city has given rise to rumors that an alliance is contemplated between Brazil, Argentina, Chili and Uruguay, one object of which will be disarmament and a corresponding reduction in military expenditures. If there is any truth in these rumors, and we sincerely hope there is, the scheme merits the cordial approval and support of every man who has the best interests of these countries at heart. The proposed alliance has been cordially received in Chili and Argentina, and there have been some favorable comments here. Such an alliance could not fail to be of inestimable value to all South America, as well as to the four countries specified. A reduction in armament would not lead to weakness, for their combined military resources could then be used against foreign aggression, while the individual cost for each nation would be largely reduced. The economies thus effected could be used to improve their financial situation and to develop their national resources. But to confine such an alliance to purely political objects would be to lose its best results. If these neighboring states, having practically a common origin and speaking a common language in three of them and a cognate language in the other, can agree to submit all their differences to arbitration and to reduce their armaments and military expenditures, then they can surely go one step further and remove their customs boundaries. A uniform customs tariff for the four countries, against the outside world, with free trade among themselves, could not fail to augment their wealth and prosperity. There is no loss of national independence in such an alliance, for it interferes with no question of internal administration. Import duties, coasting trade, postal and telegraph administration, the free exercise of professions,—all such matters could be made common, and their regulation could be provided for through international commissions. There may be rivalries, but once let the people of these countries settle down to money-making, as the Mexicans are doing, and all these will fall into the background. Commercial and industrial prosperity is a sovereign antidote for revolutions and pugnacity, and it is to this end that we advocate a scheme which can not fail to enrich the countries employing it. Possibly the promoters of the alliance are only thinking of political objects, such as that of organizing resistance to the supposed aggressive intentions of the United States. If so, then the press and the people should take it up and extend it in the better and more desirable direction of a commercial union. The fear of the United States may be set aside, for that country has no unfriendly and aggressive projects against South America. On the contrary, the better minds among the American people would hail such a union with joy, for to them it would mean peace and prosperity in countries where the very reverse is now the rule.

It is perhaps useless to warn our Brazilian friends against the countless stories reproduced from the Figaro and other French newspapers about the eccentricities and excesses of Americans. It has long been the practice for French journalists to invent sensational stories about American life, sometimes through love of exaggeration, sometimes to fill a column with a new sensation, and not infrequently through sheer malice. The worst of it is that the great majority believe the stories and repeat them as facts, as may be seen almost every day in the columns of Brazilian and Argentine newspapers. Nothing can be too exaggerated for them to swallow. In Marseilles a paper of large circulation published a colored illustration of a young girl, stripped to the waist, being publicly flogged by a sheriff in the state of Virginia, while a crowd of curious and jeering spectators stood about. The incident was a pure invention, and yet not one in ten thousand of those who saw the paper knew it to be false. It is an outrage to invent and repeat such falsehoods, but we presume there is no remedy for it.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

JULY 3.—Senate.—Senator Aquilino do Amaral attacked the government for what is occurring in Mato Grosso. The silence of congress and the press he regards as a tacit censure of the government's conduct, which they are unwilling to criticize and unable to defend. He asserted that the Martinho family and their friends had separated politically from Senator Generoso Ponce because the latter had opposed the grant of certain official favors to a business organization in which the former were interested.—Chamber of Deputies.—There was received a message from the President asking for a deficiency appropriation of 1,296,588 for the war department. Deputies Luiz Adolpho and Mallo Resa censured the government's conduct in relation to Mato Grosso. The former also criticized the government's delay in sending to congress the budget estimates for the year 1900. Deputy Augusto Montenegro said that the government is not to blame for the delay, which he attributed to the impossibility of obtaining timely returns from distant revenue offices, or to the confusion prevailing in the accounts of the national treasury, or some of its dependencies. The chamber discussed various bills and voted several amendments to the proposed penal code.

JULY 4.—Senate.—Senators Aquilino do Amaral, Ramiro Barcellos and Pires Ferreira discussed the Mato Grosso question.—Chamber of Deputies.—The chamber voted several bills in 2nd and 3rd discussion including the following special appropriations:—\$8,838,637 for the payment of salaries of judges; 7,500 for payment to the widow of Matthew Lowrie for services rendered to government troops by the launch Promplus; 1,612,933 for paying the secretary of the Paranaibaco law school; 60,000 for the commemoration of the 4th centennial of the discovery of Brazil.

JULY 5.—Senate.—Senator Antonio Azeredo once more called attention to the state of affairs in Mato Grosso. He asked Senators Ray Barbosa, Gomes de Castro and Quintino Bocayuva to take the floor and express their opinion of the conduct of the government towards that state. The senate rejected the bill for issuing 4% currency bonds in exchange for the 6% bonds issued by the government of Paraguay in compensation for the losses sustained by Brazilians from the Paraguayan invasion of Mato Grosso and Rio Grande do Sul.—Chamber of Deputies.—The chamber voted several bills in various stages.

JULY 6.—Senate.—Senators Aquilino do Amaral, Vicente Machado, Ramiro Barcellos and Antonio Azeredo discussed the state of affairs in Mato Grosso.—Chamber of Deputies.—There was received a message from the President asking for the following special appropriations:—for the Central railway 13,162,951,807; for settling the account of Messrs. Quyle Davidson & Co., 16,462,502; for compensating the Western & Brazilian Telegraph Co. for suppression of traffic in 1893-1894, £5,507,125. 10d. On motion of Deputy Luiz Adolpho a telegram from the governor of Mato Grosso on affairs in that state was referred to the committee on the constitution. In a speech on the subject that deputy contended that the method adopted by the President of the republic for settling the question is unconstitutional.

JULY 7.—Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy Luiz Adolpho once more censured the conduct of the government in relation to the state of Mato Grosso. In a speech on the bill for paying 25,810 to the British subject Philip Maxwell for cattle seized by government troops in Rio Grande do Sul, Deputy Paula Ramos said that there are many Brazilians who are unable to collect similar claims. He offered an amendment for giving a wider scope to the measure. In the debate on the bill for changing the date of the opening of congress from May 3 to July 14, several deputies asserted that, if this bill passes, the national treasury will save a sum variously estimated at from 1,700,000 to 2,000,000 per annum.

JULY 8.—Senate.—Senator Antonio de Azeredo spoke on the Mato Grosso question.—Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy Luiz Adolpho moved that the committee on the constitution, in view of the protest of the municipal chamber of Cuyabá against the alderman who had taken charge of the office of governor at the instance of the President of the republic, should report on certain points relating to the Mato Grosso question. He contended that Mato Grosso has no legal governor and that,

under these circumstances, the President is not competent to settle the question, which requires congressional action. The deficiency appropriation of 39,352,500 for the war department was voted in 2nd discussion.

COFFEE NOTES

—From the port of Victoria 133,222 bags of coffee were shipped in the first half of the present year.

—We are in receipt of an interesting description of Messrs. Van Lackwyck & Co's new coffee roasting establishment at Antwerp, which has been fitted up with the most modern machinery for the preparation of roasted coffees for the Belgian market. The factory requires a 150-horse-power motor to run the machinery in operation, which is capable of roasting 15,000 lbs. of coffee a day, besides cleaning and bruising 250 bags of coffee at the same time. Messrs. Van Lackwyck & Co. are prominent dealers in mild coffees and are important buyers in the Santos market. It is to be hoped that their enterprise will help to extend the consumption of coffee in Europe, as well as to popularize their own business.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—Gov. Luiz Viana, of Bahia, is expected to leave for Rio de Janeiro on the 21st inst. —The custom house employees at Santos intend petitioning congress for an increase in their pay.

—A Pelotas telegram of the 3rd inst. says that the winter in that district is a very dry one, no rain having fallen for some six weeks.

—The municipal chamber of Curitiba has protested against Alderman Leite de Figueiredo's taking possession of the state government of Mato Grosso.

—The Rio de Janeiro state assembly has recognised the municipal council at Campos, presided over by Sr. Gavinho, by a vote of 23 to 17. This is the council which the governor objects to.

—The Provincia do Pará is still at work trying to stir up trouble over the Rio Acre question. The Provincia is the organ of the government of Pará and may be said to represent his opinions.

—There seems to be a disputed election on in the state of Rio Grande do Norte. The prize is a senatorship and both sides claim a heavy majority. Of one result there can be no doubt—the election was a farce.

—The São Paulo tribunal of justice has dismissed the accusation brought against Dr. Odorico Gloria of poisoning a well at the residence of his mother-in-law at Srocoba, from which several persons were poisoned.

—The Monitor Grapista says that a mad dog, three children and some domestic animals in the streets of Campos on the 3rd inst. The children have been brought to this city for treatment at the Pasteur Institute.

—It is announced in São Paulo that Deputy Francisco Glycério will visit the 5th district of that state this week, of course in the interests of his own re-election. It would be interesting to know what the deputy is sent to congress for, and why he is drawing 75,000 a day.

—A telegram from Macaé says that some days ago a man named Corinhêdo de Carvalho, delirious of displaying republican zeal, destroyed the Emperor's portrait in the hall of the municipal chamber of that town. Now let Corinhêdo be canonized, and let us have a national holiday in his honor!

—The legislature of the state of Rio de Janeiro adjourned on the 9th inst. The President of that legislature has promulgated the law for the reinstatement of the Campos municipal chamber of which Capt. Gavinho is president and of the justices of the peace whose elections had been declared valid by that chamber.

The average temperatures at Juiz de Fora during the last three months, at 1 p. m., were as follows: April 78.49, May 73.5, June 69.6, Fahr. The lowest temperature recorded in June, at 9 p. m., was between the 10th and 20th, when the thermometer registered 48.2° under shelter and 41.9° in the open. The rainfall was 5.5 millimeters in April, 1.2 in May and 53.4 in June.

—Pará telegrams of the 5th state that, according to advices from Mandões, the population of the Rio Acre district will not submit to Bolivian sovereignty. They threaten to resist and to establish an independent government until the dispute is settled. There was no trouble in that district, it should be added, until a few political agitators took up the matter and made the people believe that the national government had betrayed them.

—The tribunal of justice at Curitiba, Paraná, unanimously decided on the 4th inst., to confirm the sentence of 28 years imprisonment imposed on Ensign João Epaminondas de Andrade Jambo for the murder of a German at Curitiba, some two years ago. This sentence is specially gratifying as the criminal is a military man and committed the murder openly and apparently with the idea that his uniform would protect him against punishment.

—The Commercial Telegram Bureau has lately extended its operations to S. Paulo, and the merchants there will now be able to get the reports of the foreign markets and business information of all kinds in addition to the Rio exchange at economical rates. The work of this enterprise is usually done in such a manner as to surpass private effort, and is certainly complete and useful to business houses. We understand that Mr. F. H. Chalk is the S. Paulo representative.

—Alderman Antonio Leite de Figueiredo has telegraphed to President Campos Salles asking for 300 stand of arms and 30,000 cartridges for maintaining order in Mato Grosso. It is stated that the President has refused to comply with the request. All the arms and munitions in that section of the country are apparently dedicated to the service of the minister of finance.

—Telegrams from Rio Grande now affirm that the Frenchman Jean Pomaret, who was so barbarously lynched in that city a short time ago for assaulting a child, was really innocent. The real criminal was a soldier, who escaped from the barracks the night of the tragedy and has not been seen since. The family of the victim escaped to Montevideo, where they are living on charity. It is urgent that the Rio Grande authorities should thoroughly investigate this outrage and render prompt justice to the family of the unfortunate man who was so barbarously murdered by the mob. It is said that the lynchers were composed principally of soldiers.

—The Brazilian state of Mato Grosso does not appear to be of a peaceful disposition. The town of that name has been declared in a state of siege owing to revolutionary disturbances while all business has come to a complete standstill. A serious portion of the present state of affairs is that the Uruguayan consulate in that city has been attacked while the town of Corumbá is in a complete state of anarchy. The chief of police of that town has been obliged to evacuate his post and seek more peaceful pastures in Paraguay, leaving his very inadequate police force to cope with the present disturbances. Several municipal officials have also been obliged to leave the town in fear of their lives. Such is life in Mato Grosso.—Times, Buenos Aires, June 30.

—On the 9th inst. the Argentine minister, Sr. Gorostiza, gave a reception and banquet at his legation in Petropolis, in commemoration of the Tucuman declaration of independence. At the banquet the Brazilian foreign minister and the diplomatic representatives of Uruguay, Paraguay, Chili, Peru and the Vatican were present. The reception in the afternoon was attended by all the members of the diplomatic corps, various national and state officials, and many persons of distinction.

—The average temperature in the city of S. Paulo in June was 57.5° Fahr., the maximum being 80.6 and the minimum (18th) 37°. The rainfall measured 82.7 millimeters. In the state the temperature is said to have fallen to -2°C. at Sorocaba and -1°C. near S. Carlos d' Piahi. The unusual cold during the month, according to the Comissão Geographica e Geologica, was due to frequent and strong south winds which lowered the temperature so that heavy frosts occurred in various parts of the state.

—On the 4th inst. the commander of the 7th military district informed President Campos Salles that the acting governor of Mato Grosso had abandoned his office and that none of his legal substitutes had consented to succeed him. On the following day a telegram had that, acting under the President's instructions, he had asked Alderman Manoel Escalocio Virgínio to assume the office of governor and that, on that alderman refusing to comply with the request, he had addressed a similar request to Alderman Leite de Figueiredo, who had agreed to take charge of the state government. It is not a very attractive post just now.

—On the 7th inst. another attempt was made in the legislature of the state of Rio de Janeiro to elect the members of the court for trying the governor of the state. The usual disturbances ensued and the chair, after suspending the sitting, decided to expel the disorderly deputies that disturbed the proceedings. For this purpose he consulted the commander of the police force, who informed him that he could not instruct his men to remove any deputy forcibly from the chamber. Thereupon the chamber, on motion of Deputy Oscar Fleury passed by a vote of 24 to 21 the following motion:—The legislative assembly of the state of Rio de Janeiro, being prevented by the attitude of the minority and by the lack of security for order, to which the rules refer, from proceeding with the trial of the president of the state. Dr. Alberto Torres, in response to the said trial of the president of the state for such a period as the chair may deem expedient and to close the labors of the present session.

—There was a destructive fire in S. Paulo on the morning of the 5th inst., which originated in the photographic studio of No. 42 Rua de S. Bento, and destroyed the whole building, including the Loja do Japão, the Café Periquito, and several lawyers' offices. The fire was discovered at 8:30 a.m., but the firemen did not appear until 10:40. The Loja do Japão included a factory of fire-works and contained a large quantity of dynamite and explosive materials, and the explosion caused much damage in the vicinity, the windows and sky-lights being broken to a considerable distance. Neighboring buildings were injured by fire and water, but were not burned, though one collapsed. Several persons were injured. Subsequent advices are to the effect that the fire really originated in the Loja do Japão. The insurance on this business was 200,000, of which one half was in the President and half in the Commercial Union. The building was insured in the Magleburgers for 50,000, which also had 20,000 of the Photographic Quas, 70,000 of the Louve Paulista, and 40,000 of the Casa Alleman. The Commercial Union also has 70,000 of the business of Henrique Aubertie, and together with the Phenix and Royal 100,000 of the Louve Paulista. The French company L'Union has 60,000 with Aubertie and 150,000 of the Louve.



—The majority of the Rio de Janeiro state assembly is proposing to organize a special guard to keep the minority in order. It will be remembered that at the last session the minority prevented the dispatch of business by throwing ink-pots, upsetting furniture, by shouting, etc.

And, by reason of their impudences, the ordinary processes of law are powerless to restrain them. Their sordid persons are not only exempt from arrest, but are privileged to do anything their mischievous inclinations may dictate.

—The governor of Bahia and the American minister arrived at Joazeiro, Bahia, on the S. Francisco river, on the 2nd inst., having been received with enthusiastic demonstrations of welcome all along the railway journey to that place. The launching of the two new steamers belonging to the Empresa Viçosa was successfully accomplished, after which various entertainments were successfully carried out by the company and municipality in honor of their guests. The party returned to Bahia the following day where Minister Bryan was spontaneously entertained by governor Luiz Vianna for the next three days, until his departure for Rio on the 7th.

### RAILROAD NOTES

—It is stated that construction work on the Theopolis railway is about to be resumed.

—The construction of the Penha line of the new electric tramway system in S. Paulo was initiated on the 7th inst.

—It is stated that the Central railway has effected a saving of 677,000 with its personnel during the first five months of the current year.

—The traffic receipts of the Leopoldina railway for the week ended 1st inst were 269,561,000 against 319,305,000 in the corresponding week of last year.

—For the year ended on the 30th of last April the receipts of the Baturité railway were 1,400,287,526 and the expenses 850,475,594. Under government management the road did not pay working expenses.

—The secretary of agriculture of the state of São Paulo has again imposed a fine (this time 2,000) on the União Socorrocha e Itana for the infraction of certain clauses, which we presume refers to defective service on the Itana section.

—It is stated that the receipts of the Central railway for the five months ended May 31 amount to about 10,500,000. At this rate, for the whole year, they will amount to 25,200,000, which is 10,700,000 less than the budget estimate of 35,900,000.

—The secretary of agriculture of São Paulo has imposed a fine of 1,000 on the Dumont Estates for non-observance of the rates adopted in 1888 on the plantation railway operated by that company. The secretary also threatens to suspend all traffic if the company does not put its traffic in order.

—We are advised that the Central railway charges on the gold brought down from Minas Gerais covers the state export duty of 5 per cent as well as the freight charges. We took our information from a Brazilian newspaper which simply spoke of the charges as transportation charges, and made no mention of export duties.

—A fatal accident occurred on the new line of the S. Paulo railway, at the Alto da Serra on the 6th inst. Four laborers were removing the scaffolding from a new viaduct on kilometer 22, when it suddenly gave way and caught them in the wreckage. One was killed instantly and two were so badly injured that they died soon after. The fourth escaped with a few trifling cuts and bruises.

—The traffic receipts of the Recife and São Francisco (Pernambuco) railway for the week ended June 3rd, were 17,968,570 as against 30,918,876 in the corresponding week of last year. For the week ended June 10th, the receipts were 21,342,170 against 22,208,130 last year, with a considerable increase in passenger traffic and a decrease in goods. During the week ended June 17th, the gross receipts were 20,575,500, as compared with 24,888,020 in the previous year. The passenger traffic was increasing at that time, but goods traffic again showed a falling off. On June 17th, the total receipts from the beginning of the year were 877,875,576 against 1,049,751,873 in the corresponding period of last year.

### SHIPPING NOTES

—The Brazilian ironclad "Marchal Floriano" was successfully launched at Toulon on the 6th inst.

—The "Wilmington" took her departure for Santos, Rio Grande, Porto Alegre and Montevideo on the 7th inst.

—The tow-boat "Cardiffs" belonging to the Brazilian Coal Co. and which was about to leave for Europe, was sunk near the Ilha dos Ferreiros on the morning of the 3rd inst.

—The British ship "W. H. Conner," of 1,424 tons, J. T. Erskine master, bound from New York to Hong Kong with a cargo of kerosene, arrived here in distress on the 7th inst. The ship was in need of men to complete her crew.

—The passengers who arrived in Rio on the 4th inst. by the P. S. N. Co. steamer "Orpesa" were the following: Miss E. Crumback, Mrs. M. R. Wright, Miss S. Hartmann, Mrs. H. Grenfell, Miss Mabel Grenfell, Miss Marie Schwarz, Mrs. Maria Gomez, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. de Moura, Mr. and Mrs. O. Lopez and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. F. Lacterio, Messrs. Miguel Angelo and family, C. J. de Souza and family, Rego Barros and J. C. Nholas.

—The P. S. N. Co's liner Iberia which arrived in Rio on the 4th inst. from the River Plate brought the following passengers: Mr. H. Wilder and Mrs. R. G. Latham. The passengers who left Rio by the same steamer on the same day for Europe were the following: Mr. and Mrs. C. Guimarães and family, Mrs. Barrett and 2 children, Mrs. Ada Calvert and 3 children, Mr. W. Smith and Mr. F. L. Wilder.

—The repairs to one of her propellers shafts being completed, the "Wilmington" left the Gaubara dock on the 4th, in time to take her place in the man-of-anchorage where all the naval vessels were dressed in honor of the day. Commander Todd, accompanied by Secretary of Legation Dawson, afterwards called on the inspector of the marine arsenal, Vice-Admiral Marques Guimarães, to thank him for the services so generously and courteously rendered.

### LOCAL NOTES

—The secretary of the Pernambuco *capitania* has been removed, and a temporary substitute nominated.

—On the 7th inst. the Instituto Histórico conferred the title of honorary president on General Julio Roca, president of Argentina.

—It is said that the directors of the Cassino Fluminense are proposing to have that edifice re-decorated in honor of the visit of President Julio Roca.

—The frantic haste with which the Ovidor is being re-paved and the side walks lined up, makes us wish that President Roca might come offener.

—From the costly visit of Gen. Roca to Brazil there can be derived, as far as we can see, no benefit that could not have been obtained without this visit and the attendant expense.

—The rent asked for the building which the government has taken on Rua das Laranjeiras for the residence of Gen. Roca's suite is said to be 6,000,000. It belongs to the Companhia Educadora.

—The *Putz* takes it for granted that the serum discovered by Dr. Doty, of New York, for inoculation against yellow fever, is the same as the Sanarelli serum. This is pure assumption.

—In memory of Admiral Saldaña da Gama and his comrades killed in the battle of Campo Ozorio on June 24, 1895, there were largely attended religious ceremonies yesterday at the Candelaria church.

—Among the passengers for Hamburg on the German str. "Belgrano," which sailed on Saturday last, were Consul General and Mrs. Seeger, who are expecting to make a brief visit on the Continent and then proceed to Rio about five days.

—A New York telegram of the 8th says that the serum prepared by Dr. Doty has been administered to yellow fever patients at the lazaretto with good results. It will be remembered that the Sanarelli serum did not give good results with patients after the fever had been running for two or three days.

—We can't collect where they now are, and they've left nothing behind them," reasons the chamber budget committee; so a favorable report has been given on the proposal of Deputy Barbosa Lima to cancel the debts owed the national treasury by military men who died in the Cambes campaign.

—The *Putz* says that a gold medal will be struck at the mint in honor of the visit of President Roca. The *Putz* explains that the state will only have to cover the expense of the metal—the work being done by the mint. Quite so; but who maintains the mint. For clearness of reasoning the *Putz* is simply unapproachable.

—On Friday night disturbances were caused in the suburban districts in the vicinity of the railway stations of S. Francisco Xavier, Mangueira and Engenho Novo by disorderly soldiers, said to number about 60. Watchmen were attacked and several of them were wounded. Much clamor was excited among the residents of those districts.

—When President Campos Sales took office he found the whole country in a state of comparative tranquillity. He has not yet completed the first eight months of his administration and already the political situation in the states of Rio de Janeiro and Mato Grosso is extremely critical and in several of the remaining states it is far from reassuring.

—A telegram from Rome on the 7th inst. stated that the Brazilian bishops were received in special audience by the Pope on that day. His Holiness displayed the utmost cordiality to Brazil throughout the whole proceeding. Archbishop Arcoveiro of Rio was president of the Latin American council on the 5th inst.

—Cable advices were received yesterday of the death of Mr. John Arthur Bramley Moore, senior partner in the well known business houses of Messrs. J. Bramley Moore & Co. of Liverpool, and Messrs. John Moore & Co. of Rio de Janeiro. The deceased was a resident of this city some forty years ago and has always been deeply interested in its commercial prosperity.

—The second trial of Decoleciano Martyr and Unbelino Pacheco, who had appealed from the sentence in the first trial, in which they had been convicted of plotting against the life of President Prudente de Moraes and of complicity in the murder of Marshal Bitencourt, resulted in their being again convicted, but Decoleciano's term of imprisonment was reduced from 30 to 24 years. The trial, which began at noon on Tuesday, ended at 1 o'clock p. m. on Wednesday. The accused have again appealed.

—The military review in this city in honor of President Roca will be composed of about 8,000 men.

—From what we hear, the petty annoyances to which the scientific party under Prof. J. C. Brauner is subjected, and the obstacles placed in its way, have become almost unbearable. Everything they do is viewed with suspicion. At Natal the captain of the port first took away the rudder from Prof. Brauner's boat and then drew him a letter on an international bit of reef, it is looked upon as preliminary to an armed invasion. In fact, the whole country has gone mad over silly fears about poor Uncle Sam's intentions!

—Urbano Duarte tells the following funny story in the *Diário Popular*, of S. Paulo. When the Floriano procession was passing along the Praça de Botafogo on the 29th ult., some Germans were observed in a window laughing sarcastically at a certain Frenchman in the procession, who is a naturalized Brazilian citizen and is noted for his extreme Jacobin opinions. Observing their amusement and seeing that it was directed against himself, the indignant Frenchman exclaimed:—*Ah! Si en fosse gouverner, battra todos estrangeiros à baionete em cada quatro lévre!*

—Some of our readers have noted the circumstance that the *Journal do Commercio* had nothing to say about the 4th of July, beyond giving a notice of the reception at the consulate, and one of them says that this has occurred every year under the present management. And yet, on the following day, the *Journal* complimented Venezuela on the glorious anniversary of its independence. Of course, it is a matter of sentiment and taste about which there can be no argument. Our friends are at liberty to celebrate as freely and fully as they please, but they have no right to impose this upon the *Journal*. And we are inclined to think, also, that they have no right even to ask for explanations. The *Journal* is acting wholly within its rights and privileges.

### DEATH.

—SUTHERLAND.—On June 6th at his residence, No. 6 Alameda Barão de Piracicaba, São Paulo, JOHN SUTHERLAND, 42 years of age, the dearly beloved husband of Maria P. Sutherland.

### BIRTH.

On the 4th July, at the Hospital Samaritano, São Paulo, the wife of Alfred Senior, of a daughter.

### BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY.

To the Editor of the *Rio News*.  
*Dear Sir*—May I ask what the members of the Committee are about in view of the emergency caused by the absence of the Librarian owing to illness?

The Librarian is in charge of a boy without any apparent supervision or instruction. The Press and Pacific mails arrived on the 4th, and only on the 7th were the papers placed on the Library table.

The editor of the *Church Echo* who, I believe, is a member of the Committee, was very ready to find fault with the doing of the former managers. Where is he on this occasion?

Yours truly,  
A. B. C.

Rio de Janeiro, July 8th, 1899.

### BRITISH CHURCH.

#### BUILDING FUND

Donations received:

Already published..... Rs. 84,437,820  
Messrs. Grayle,  
Davidson &  
Co., 2nd donation..... Rs. 1,000\$

H. Savile, Esq. 400\$

J. W. B. Pritchard, Esq. 250\$

J. S. Lambley, Esq. 100\$

W. R. MacNiven, Esq. 50\$

A. G. Youde, Esq. 50\$

B. C. Miller, Esq. 50\$

M. C. Miller, Esq. 50\$

E. H. Statham, Esq. 10\$

Bank interest to 30/6/99..... 123\$900

2,083\$900

Rs. 86,521\$720

Cost of Restoration..... 109,146\$920

Rs. 22,625\$700

Rio, 10th July, 1899.

F. S. PRYOR,  
Treasurer.

### RIO vs. NICTHEROY.

This match was played on the Paysandu ground on the 2nd instant. The absence of some of the best men from the Nictheroy ranks made the Rio team decidedly the better one, but fears of an unequal game proved unfounded and the plucky cricket of the Nictheroy team afforded a most interesting day's sport.

Nictheroy won the toss and put Rio in. C. L. Robinson and H. Latham opened well, the first wicket falling with 34 on the board, Latham succumbing 1.1.v. to Roberts and Rio wickets began to fall rather rapidly.

C. L. Robinson stayed a long time and played an excellent innings of 35. With S. Richards down for 84, Rio had not done as well as they were expected to do, but the arrival of R. Robinson and some of his characteristic hard hitting soon brought up the roo. The

9th wicket put on 36 runs and the innings shortly after closed for 124; R. H. Robinson being the "not-out" with 37 to his credit.

Nictheroy opened rather badly, but Tootal who went in 1st wicket looked as if he meant to stay and so he did. Rio was lucky to get rid of R. Morrissey so easily but Tootal, who followed him, was in the best form we have defied all the Rio bowlers and played out time leaving with 21 and 37 respectively to their credit and their side with 77 for 3 wickets.

It was not a bowlers' day and the performances of R. Morrissey and E. A. Roberts taking 5 and 3 wickets at a cost of 37 and 27 runs were distinctly good.

A great number of spectators witnessed the match, and rarely have we seen such a large number of ladies present on the Paysandu ground.

The following are the full scores:

PAYSANDU.	
C. L. Robinson, b. R. Morrissey.....	35
H. Latham, 1.1.v. b. Roberts.....	5
T. Stevens, b. R. Murray.....	9
T. G. Nicolson, c. Routh, b. R. Morrissey.....	7
W. T. Gimus, c. R. Morrissey, b. Roberts.....	2
J. B. Mawson, b. R. Morrissey.....	8
N. Jackson, c. Hadden, b. R. Morrissey.....	1
F. E. Colby, b. Routh.....	2
R. H. Robinson, not out.....	37
E. C. M. Nicols, b. Tootal.....	3
S. Francis, b. Tootal.....	0
B. Byss.....	12
Leg byes.....	2
Wide balls.....	1
Total.....	124
NICTHEROY.	
E. A. Roberts, c. T. G. Nicolson, b. N. Jackson.....	12
G. H. Lomas, b. W. Gimus.....	0
E. A. Tootal, not out.....	24
R. Morrissey, b. N. Jackson.....	0
J. de S. Routh, not out.....	37
A. M. Holden.....	0
P. Barry.....	0
A. Breach, did not bat.....	0
O. W. Rolls.....	0
E. Mathison.....	0
Byes.....	2
Leg byes.....	2
Total for 3 wickets.....	77

### L. & R. P. BANK v. L. & B. BANK.

This match was played at Icaray on Sunday last, and resulted in a win for the River Plate Bank by 32 runs. For the winners, Tootal, though rather shaky at first, batted well, and Richards did a fine performance in bowling, taking 4 wickets for no runs. For the losers, J. Mawson played a pretty game, making more than half the runs. The River Plate Bank closed their second innings, and left the London and Brazilian 25 minutes to get 75 runs. Some plucky hitting by Rolls and Barry enabled them to make 43 of this number, and the match ended as above stated.

The following are the scores:

L. AND R. P. BANK.	
1st innings.	
A. Stevens, b. J. Mawson.....	3
A. Ridgway, c. Edwards, b. J. Mawson.....	7
E. A. Tootal, c. Pryor, b. do.....	33
G. H. Lomas, b. P. Barry.....	1
R. Richards, c. Sub. b. J. Mawson.....	1
H. A. DeLisle, b. P. Barry.....	0
C. H. T. Allen, b. do.....	2
S. Francis, c. Barry, b. J. Mawson.....	10
C. H. Lloyd, b. P. Barry.....	10
C. D. Simmons, c. and b. Mawson.....	5
K. Walter, not out.....	2
Extras.....	10
Total.....	81
2nd innings.	
K. Walter, c. Bradford, b. J. Mawson.....	7
C. D. Simmons, b. P. Barry.....	2
R. Richards, run out.....	6
H. A. DeLisle, c. Cooper, b. J. Mawson.....	0
S. Francis, b. Barry.....	1
E. A. Tootal, not out.....	13
G. H. Lomas, not out.....	9
C. Allen.....	0
A. Ridgway, did not bat.....	0
A. Stevens.....	0
C. H. Lloyd.....	0
Extras.....	6
Innings declared closed.....	42

L. AND B. BANK.

1st innings.	
J. B. Mawson, b. Richards.....	27
W. Millions, c. Richards, b. Ridgway.....	6
F. Pryor, run out.....	0
A. M. Haddon, c. and b. Ridgway.....	5
A. C. Blake, b. Allen.....	2
P. Barry, st. Francis, b. Richards.....	10
O. W. Rolls, run out.....	1
R. F. Bradford, b. Richards.....	0
F. Edwards, run out.....	0
E. F. Bailey, not out.....	0
Extras.....	0
Total.....	52
2nd innings.	
J. B. Mawson, c. Allen, b. Richards.....	0
A. M. Haddon, b. Allen.....	2
O. W. Rolls, not out.....	16
P. Barry, b. Ridgway.....	14
F. Pryor.....	0
J. H. Cooper.....	0
R. F. Bradford, did not bat.....	0
A. C. Blake.....	0
F. Edwards.....	0
Extras.....	11
Total.....	43





Daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro

Table with columns for Receipts, Shipments, and various coffee grades (e.g., Santos, Rio de Janeiro, Bahia) with corresponding weights and values.

Imports.

Table listing import items such as Trieste, Richmond 1st, Baltimore 1st, etc., with their respective quantities and values.

Codfish.—The consignments to batil last week were 400 cases from Hamburg by the Tucuman.

Jard.—The s.s. Valcardia brought 500 kegs from New York, and the s.s. Porto Rico 250 kegs from Baltimore.

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

Rice.—From Hamburg 50 bags were landed from the s.s. Tucuman last week.

Pitch Pine.—The fresh receipts were 1,050,000 feet which were brought from Pensacola by the Leona.

White Pine.—No arrivals, but we hear that about 20,000 feet have been ordered.

Spruce Pine.—There is a dull market without receipts and prices nominal.

Swedish Pine.—Receipts nil. The market continues dull.

Kerosene.—The Dalnecia brought 1,000 cases from New York.

Rosin.—The receipts per 100 barrels from New York ex Dalnecia, 3,600 barrels ex Ole Smith and 3,800 barrels ex Lizzie Ross.

Pitch Pine.—The fresh receipts were 1,050,000 feet which were brought from Pensacola by the Leona.

Turpentine.—Arrivals nil. The demand continues to be a good one and the market is firm at 18 1/2 to 19 1/2 per kilo.

Cement.—No arrivals. The market is unchanged from last week, and the demand continues good.

Indian Corn.—There have been no receipts. The strong demand still continues, and prices have gone up appreciably.

Bran.—Arrivals nil. The demand is slack. Even the local mills can not now, which is a decided drop from the prices of the week before.

Hay.—The receipts were 5,716 bales ex Maine, 4,832 bales ex J. B. Rebel, and 802 bales ex Veracruz, all from the River Plate.

Coal.—The following vessels arrived with coal in the past week: From Cardiff ex Penelope, 348 tons.

From Hull ex Mozambique, 2,703 tons. From Leith ex Principality, 2,583 tons.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

JULY 3. HULL.—Br. sp. Mozambique, 2,305 tons; McCrone; 41 ds; coal to Gaz Company.

JULY 4. LEITH.—Br. sp. Principality, 1,595 tons; Jones; 46 ds; coal to Gaz Company.

JULY 5. BALTIMORE.—Amer. bk. D. Pedro II., 465 tons; Kiehue; 60 ds; sundries to John Moore & Co.

JULY 6. ROSARIO DE SANTA FE.—Amer. bk. J. B. Rebel; 389 tons; Mitchell; hay to J. Souza & Co.

JULY 7. SAVANNAH.—Not. bk. Lizzie Ross; 1,142 tons; Tolbins; 72 ds; resin to Quayle Davidson & Co.

JULY 8. NEW YORK.—Amer. sp. Wm. H. Conner; 1,424 tons; 60 ds; Erskine; kerosene to order.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

JULY 7. ROSARIO DE SANTA FE.—Br. bk. Ontario; 825 tons; Laurence; ballast.

JULY 8. BALTIMORE.—Amer. lug. White Wings, 654 tons; Collier; coffee.

JULY 8. PORT ELISABETH.—Not. lug. Fazel; 208 tons; Kvasee; coffee.

FREIGHTS.

Table listing freight rates for various ports including New Orleans, Genoa, Marseilles, Southampton, London, Bremen, Liverpool, Havre, Antwerp, Bordeaux, Montevideo, Buenos Aires, etc.

ENGAGEMENTS.

Table listing engagements for various ports including Genoa, River Plate, Southampton, Bremen, Antwerp, Havre, Marseilles, New Orleans, etc.

Arrivals of foreign steamers.

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

Departures of foreign steamers.

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

\* Calling at intermediate ports.

Vessels Afloat & Chartered for Rio

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

Foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, July 9th 1899.

Table listing foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, including ship names, origins, and consignees.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

Sales of Stocks and Shares.

Table listing sales of stocks and shares, including Apolices, Constructor, Emprestimo Municipal, etc.

Table listing various banks and their associated values.

Table listing miscellaneous items and their values.

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Table listing banks and their values.

Stocks and Bonds and Joint Stock Companies --- July 10th.

Table with columns: Emission, Circulation, Public Funds, Nominal Value, Last Quotation. Lists various financial instruments and their market values.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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S. Paulo, 30th June, 1899. C. W. ARMSTRONG, Principal.

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

S. Paulo

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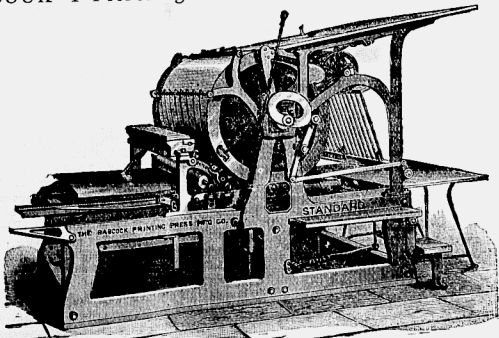
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11, RUA DA QUITANDA, São Paulo.

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Refrigerator goods, as fish, game, fresh butter, and cheese, fresh supplies every fortnight.

Sole-Agents for Heyman's Danish butter and Mineral Tablewater "Crystal."

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Numberless testimonials of travellers justify the results obtained by these distinguished physicians, with the Tincture and pills of the Nectandra Amara against sea-sickness.

In order to facilitate the use of this medicine a prospectus accompanies each bottle written in the Portuguese, English and French languages.

N. B. The Nectandra Amara pills are formulated with the same doses of the Nectandra, in order that they may be sent by post all over the world with the least possible delay to supply the want of the Wine, Elixir and Tincture of Nectandra Amara, which are liquid and cannot, therefore, be transported by the same rapid and sure means.

For sea sickness, nausea in pregnancy, impoiverishment of blood, weakness of the legs and convalescency after long and serious illness, the pills should be ground and dissolved in a small glass of Port wine in order that they may be taken as a liquid to insure a prompt action; it is also to facilitate for adults and children who cannot take dry pills, and in this case they can be dissolved in pure water if no wine is to be had.

Persons who have no connections here and who may desire to have these most useful pills can obtain them by applying direct to the proprietors, who undertake to remit orders by registered post to any part of Brazil, or abroad for the small sum of \$2500 per box, \$12500 for 6 and \$25500 for 12 boxes.

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RUA DE S. PEDRO N. 74

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